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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

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21	21	Oil and Gas
20	20	Oil and Gas
19	19	Oil and Gas
18	18	Oil and Gas
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Section 12 of the Taylor Grazing Act of the close of the year,

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work transacted by the General Land Office and its field offices during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936. The results, unless otherwise indicated, relate to such fiscal period.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE TAYLOR GRAZING ACT FOR THE YEAR 1936

FOREWORD

The year has been marked by progress in all branches of conservation and land planning, with the total cash receipts from all sources amounting to \$7,057,942.16. This is more than three times the amount of the expenditures for operations and it makes the fourth consecutive year in which the receipts were in excess of \$7,000,000. The average receipts for the years 1933 to 1936, inclusive, amounted to \$4,472,358.48.

Conservation of the grazing resources on the vacant and unreserved public lands was furthered by regulated grazing under

Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act. At the close of the year, grazing leases were outstanding on 7,413,986.77 acres, as against

ANNUAL REPORT

5,430,713 acres outstanding at the close of the preceding year.

COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Revenues from grazing leases during the fiscal year aggregated

\$152,378.34, compared with \$137,365.13 during the preceding year.

FRED W. JOHNSON, Commissioner

Grazing lands are leased to individuals for their exclusive

use, under terms which prohibit overgrazing. The lessees may

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

fence their leased lands, exclude trespassers,

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Washington

and thus prevent the competitive overuse which to a large extent

August 30, 1940

was responsible for depletion of the forage on the public lands

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work transacted by the General Land Office and its field offices during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1940. The recitals, unless otherwise indicated, relate to such fiscal period.

leases under the amendatory act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 674).

FOREWORD

has been practically completed. The change was designed to aid The year has been marked by progress in all branches of in the conservation of the oil and gas resources, prevent speculation and land planning, with the total cash receipts from all sources amounting to \$7,057,942.16. This is more than three times the amount of the expenditures for operations and it makes (except 125 in Alaska) terminated on December 31, 1939. With the exception of the Alaska permits, the right to prospect for oil and gas will be governed exclusively by the provisions of the amendatory act of August 21, 1935. This act granted to the holders of permits the right to exchange the permits for leases. Conservation of the grazing resources on the vacant and unreserved public lands was furthered by regulated grazing under

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

FRANK W. JOHNSON, Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GENERAL LAND OFFICE
WASHINGTON

August 30, 1940

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work transacted by the General Land Office and its field offices during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1940. The results, unless otherwise indicated, relate to such fiscal period.

FOREWORD

The year has been marked by progress in all branches of conservation and land planning, with the total cash receipts from all sources amounting to \$7,057,942.16. This is more than three times the amount of the expenditures for operations and it makes the fourth consecutive year in which the receipts were in excess of \$7,000,000. The average receipts for the years 1935 to 1939, inclusive, amounted to \$4,472,352.42.

Conservation of the grazing resources on the vacant and unreserved public lands was furthered by regulated grazing under

Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act. At the close of the year, grazing leases were outstanding on 7,411,986.77 acres, as against 5,830,743 acres outstanding at the close of the preceding year. Revenues from grazing leases during the fiscal year aggregated \$152,378.34, compared with \$137,365.13 during the preceding year.

Grazing lands are leased to individuals for their exclusive use, under terms which prohibit overgrazing. The lessees may fence their leased lands with their base lands, exclude trespassers, and thus prevent the competitive overuse which to a large extent was responsible for depletion of the forage on the public lands prior to the passage of the Taylor Grazing Act.

The change from the system of issuing permits to prospect for oil and gas on the public domain, as authorized under the act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437), to the system of issuing leases under the amendatory act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 674), has been practically completed. The change was designed to aid in the conservation of the oil and gas resources, prevent speculation and secure more adequate returns to the United States from such resources. All outstanding oil and gas prospecting permits (except 126 in Alaska) terminated on December 31, 1939. With the exception of the Alaska permits, the right to prospect for oil and gas will be governed exclusively by the provisions of the amendatory act of August 21, 1935. This act granted to the holders of permits the right to exchange the permits for leases.

Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act. At the close of the year, grazing leases were outstanding on 7,411,986.77 acres, as against 5,870,715 acres outstanding at the close of the preceding year. Revenues from grazing leases during the fiscal year aggregated \$122,378.36, compared with \$127,362.13 during the preceding year. Grazing lands are leased to individuals for their exclusive use, under terms which prohibit overgrazing. The lessee may fence their leased lands with their own fence, exclude trespassers, and thus prevent the competitive overuse which to a large extent was responsible for depletion of the forage on the public lands prior to the passage of the Taylor Grazing Act. The change from the system of leasing permits to prospect for oil and gas on the public domain, as authorized under the act of February 22, 1920 (41 Stat. 637), to the system of leasing leases under the amendatory act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 644), has been practically completed. The change was designed to aid in the conservation of the oil and gas resources, prevent speculation and assure more adequate returns to the United States from such resources. All outstanding oil and gas prospecting permits (except 125 in Alaska) terminated on December 31, 1939. With the exception of the Alaska permits, the right to prospect for oil and gas will be governed exclusively by the provisions of the amendatory act of August 21, 1935. This act granted to the holders of permits the right to exchange the permits for leases.

Approximately 70% of these permits have been exchanged or are in process of being exchanged for leases. Five oil and gas leases, embracing 1,370 acres in producing structures, were sold at public auction, in accordance with the policy of the Department to lease Government oil and gas lands which are subject to drainage as a result of drilling operations on nearby privately owned lands. Shipment of potash from Europe and elsewhere to this country, a vital necessity to agriculture in the United States, has ceased as a result of the war. To meet the emergency, 6,209.44 acres of land, comprising the greater part of the dry bed of ancient Searles Lake in California, have been leased. This area is rich in potash and the supply which will be available soon from this source, with other potash produced in this country, largely from Government leases in California and New Mexico, should be sufficient to meet all domestic needs. Management of the timber resources on the approximately 2,500,000 acres of revested Oregon and California railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, in Oregon, was furthered through additional research, inventory and classification and establishment of improved procedures for maintaining sustained yield cutting. Classification of the timber lands has progressed satisfactorily and preliminary estimates of present timber volume have been prepared for the entire forested area. supply the only map data available for military purposes.

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Management of the timber resources on the approximately

2,500,000 acres of reforested Oregon and California lands and

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progressed satisfactorily and preliminary estimates of present

timber volume have been prepared for the entire forested area.

The timber producing capacity of the lands is being determined and intensive studies are under way in preparation for definite subdivision of the revested lands into master sustained-yield units. prepared for the printer a new edition of the official well

map Cadastral engineering activities resulted in surveys and resurveys embracing 5,693,105 acres, in addition to engineering field investigations and special projects. The surveys figured 7 on a mileage basis cover a total of 35,540 miles. charge of 35

per The Branch of Planning, Use and Protection made substantial progress on an inventory of the resources of the public domain, the mapping of the public domain lands, the classification of lands for which application for entry, selection or location had been made, and the assembly and analysis of information concerning the economic resources of Alaska. rights of way or uses are

per The withdrawal of the public lands during the year, and requests for withdrawals, in connection with the national defense program, embraced more than 7,000,000 acres. All outstanding aviation leases and beacon light permits contain provisions under which the Secretary of War may assume full control over the lands whenever the President deems them necessary for military purposes. A total of 41,369 acres have been withdrawn for air navigation site purposes. site purposes, under the provisions

of For many sections of the United States the township plats which depict the public land surveys, including general topography, supply the only map data available for military purposes. The

The timber producing capacity of the lands is being determined and intensive studies are under way in preparation for definite subdivision of the reserved lands into major sustained-yield units.

Geological engineering activities resulted in surveys and surveys amounting to 5,000,000 acres, in addition to engineering field investigations and special projects. The surveys figured on a mileage basis cover a total of 22,000 miles.

The Branch of Planning, Use and Protection made substantial progress on an inventory of the resources of the public domain, the mapping of the public domain lands, the classification of lands for which application for entry, selection or location had been made, and the assembly and analysis of information concerning the economic resources of Alaska.

The withdrawal of the public lands during the year, and requests for withdrawal, is connected with the national defense program, embraced more than 7,000,000 acres. All outstanding aviation leases and beacon light permits contain provisions under which the Secretary of War may assume full control over the lands whenever the President deems them necessary for military purposes. A total of 11,000 acres have been withdrawn for air navigation site purposes.

For many sections of the United States the topographic maps which depict the public land surveys, including general topography, supply the only map data available for military purposes. The

rectangular system of surveys supplies a simple, concise and definite identification of the boundaries of lands.

By direction of Congress the General Land Office compiled and prepared for the printer a new edition of the official wall map of the United States.

In order to secure increased benefits to the people from the use of the public lands, regulations were issued on August 7, 1939 (Circular No. 1459), providing for a rental charge of \$5 per mile or fraction thereof, per annum, for rights of way over the public lands, for telegraph and telephone lines, tramroads, oil and gas pipe lines, water pipe lines, ditches and canals, and a charge of \$5 per acre or fraction thereof, per annum, for the use of public lands for reservoirs, water plants, well sites, and other like structures, when such rights of way or uses are permitted or authorized by the acts of January 21, 1895 (28 Stat. 635), February 15, 1901 (31 Stat., 790), March 4, 1911 (36 Stat. 1253), and Sec. 28 of the act of February 25, 1920, as amended by the act of August 21, 1935 (45 Stat. 1057).

Regulations were issued governing the utilization, primarily through lease, of small areas of the public domain outside certain national reservations for homesite, cabin, camp, health, convalescent, recreational or business site purposes, under the provisions of the five-acre tract act of June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609). The regulations authorize the filing of applications for such sites commencing August 9, 1940.

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oil and gas pipe lines, water pipe lines, ditches and canals,

and a charge of \$5 per acre or fraction thereof, per annum, for

the use of public lands for reservoirs, water plants, well sites,

and other like structures, when such rights of way or uses are

permitted or authorized by the acts of January 31, 1892 (26 Stat.

682), February 15, 1901 (31 Stat., 790), March 4, 1911 (36 Stat.

1253), and Dec. 29 of the act of February 25, 1920, as amended

by the act of August 31, 1935 (49 Stat. 1027).

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national reservations for homesites, cabin, camp, health, congres-

sional, recreational or business site purposes, under the provisions

of the five-acre tract act of June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609). The

regulations authorize the filing of applications for such sites

commencing August 9, 1940.

All applications received will be considered in the light of their effect upon the conservation of national resources and with respect to the effect they may have, if allowed, upon the welfare, not only of the applicants themselves but of the communities in which the lands applied for are situated.

Applications will not be allowed, for example, which would lead to private ownership or control of scenic attractions or water resources that should be kept open to public use. Settlement will not be permitted which would contribute toward making public charges of the settlers. Nor will isolated or scattered settlements be permitted which would impose heavy burdens upon the State or local governments for roads or schools, or for police, health and fire protection or which would create eyesores along public highways.

The Patents Division, designated by the letter "B" in the General Land Office organization plan, was established as a unit of the office in August, 1836. During the greater part of the 104 years of its life it was known as the "Recorder's Division" because its administrative head for a long period was the Recorder of the General Land Office, an officer whose position was created by the act of July 4, 1836 (5 Stat. 111). The incumbent was nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

During recent years there has been a marked change in the character of the work performed in the General Land Office. The

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During recent years there has been a marked change in the character of the work performed in the General Land Office. The

former system of land disposals which required the issuance of
No. 1, Land Grants to States and Territories for
patents has been superseded to a large extent by the present
systems of leasing. Moreover, the areas remaining subject to
Leasing of Public Lands in Alaska.
the operation of the public land laws have been greatly reduced.
No. 3, Information Relative to Homestead Laws and
In these circumstances, it was found that the continuance of the
office of recorder was not necessary and by authority of the
Counties, Land Districts, and Grazing Districts.
Reorganization Act of April 3, 1939 (53 Stat. 561), and under
No. 5, Information Concerning Land Grants for Roads,
the third reorganization plan of the President which became ef-
fective June 30, 1940, the position of Recorder of the General
Land Office was abolished. July 6, 1940, acting under authority
of that act and plan, the Secretary of the Interior designated
the chief and assistant chief of the Patents Division of the
General Land Office to perform the duties formerly delegated to
the Recorder. These duties include the countersigning of land
patents. of this Department. Additional copies have been printed
and There were furnished during the year 38,487 certified and
uncertified copies of papers, plats, field notes, patents, etc.,
for which there were received amounts aggregating \$12,131.45.
In addition, there were furnished for official use by this and
other departments and agencies, 35,539 copies of such items.
and In order to meet a public demand for accurate information
concerning the present and past activities of the General Land
Office, a series of information bulletins has been prepared.
These bulletins, copies of which are available for free distri-
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- No. 1, Land Grants to States and Territories for Educational and Other Purposes.
- No. 2, Information Relative to the Disposal and Leasing of Public Lands in Alaska.
- No. 3, Information Relative to Homestead Laws and Regulations.
- No. 4, Areas of the Vacant Public Lands by States, Counties, Land Districts, and Grazing Districts.
- No. 5, Information Concerning Land Grants for Roads, Canals, River Improvements and Railroads.

The regulations relating to the public lands which were codified and printed as a part of Volume 11, Title 43, of the Code of Federal Regulations have been reprinted as a separate volume, with an index and tables, and with a supplement which in effect brings the volume up to April 17, 1940. Copies of the separate print have been made available for the use of employees of this Department. Additional copies have been printed and are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, at \$2.00 for Title 43 and \$.10 for the supplement.

In response to a continuing demand from county surveyors, landowners and others, the pamphlet "Restoration of Lost or Obliterated Corners and Subdivision of Sections", has been revised and is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents at \$.10 per copy.

The number of letters and reports received for consideration or answer from all sources was 183,026, an increase of 45,222 over the number received during the preceding year, and 78,037

No. 1. Land Grants to States and Territories for Educational and Other Purposes.

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or answer from all sources was 183,026, an increase of 42,222

over the number received during the preceding year, and 78,037

letters and decisions were written. The latter figure does not include letters prepared for signature in the Department. Forty-three applications of attorneys and two applications of agents to practice before this Department were received.

Reports were submitted on 42 Senate and House bills, and favorable recommendation was made in connection with 41 of the necessary orders and instructions were prepared, or are in applications and unfavorable recommendation was made in connection with 41.

private, affecting the public lands, which were enacted into law.

Trespass cases on public lands required actions as follows:

Reports were made on 33 enrolled bills.

Timber 612; coal 67; grazing 17; turpentine 1; unlawful inclosures

There were decided on principles of equity and referred to 11. The following sums were accepted in these cases in settlements: Timber, \$18,215.23; coal, \$2,770.50; grazing, \$4.

entries of the public lands, 33 homestead entries of revested

On June 30, 1940, there were 359 permanent employees of the and reconveyed lands in Oregon, 8 homestead entries of ceded General Land Office in Washington, 69 in the district land offices Indian lands, 18 reclamation homesteads, and 51 desert land entries. in addition to 23 Registers, 104 in the Industrial Engineering

Five hundred and seventy-seven letters were written in connection with pending and proposed suits, applications of attorneys in connection, 2 in the Range Development Service, and 6 in the and agents to practice before the Department, and charges preferred Alaskan Fire Control Service. against patentees and others.

Sixteen civil suits were recommended to cancel leases for oil and gas, and coal, to cancel a patent obtained through fraud, to recover royalties due under coal permits, and to quiet title in the United States to oil and gas deposits. Eighteen cases were won and two were lost. Judgments and compromises have been received in the amount of \$39,765.65. Payments in the amount of \$22,865.26 were collected.

Letters and decisions were written. The latter figure does not include letters prepared for signature in the Department. Reports were submitted on 18 Senate and House bills, and necessary orders and instructions were prepared, or are in course of preparation, in connection with the bills, public and private, affecting the public lands, which were enacted into law. Reports were made on 35 enrolled bills.

There were decided on principles of equity and referred to the Board of Public Land Adjustment and confirmed 1,335 homestead entries of the public lands, 35 homestead entries of reverted and reconveyed lands in Oregon, 3 homestead entries of ceded Indian lands, 13 reclamation homesteads, and 21 desert land entries. Five hundred and seventy-seven letters were written in connection with pending and proposed suits, applications of attorneys and agents to practice before the Department, and charges preferred against patentees and others.

Sixteen civil suits were recommended to cancel leases for oil and gas, and coal, to cancel a patent obtained through fraud, to recover royalties due under coal permits, and to quiet title in the United States to oil and gas deposits. Eighteen cases were won and two were lost. Judgments and compromises have been received in the amount of \$32,765.32. Payments in the amount of \$22,682.26 were collected.

THE PUBLIC LANDS

Forty-three applications of attorneys and two applications of agents to practice before this Department were received. Surveys and unsurveyed public lands. The original public domain, exclusive of Alaska, aggregated 1,442,200,320 acres. Favorable recommendation was made in connection with 41 of the applications and unfavorable recommendation was made in connection with 4.

In Alaska, embracing about 378,165,760 acres, the area surveyed as of June 30, 1940, was 2,245,642 acres, leaving 375,919,893 acres unsurveyed. Timber 612; coal 67; grazing 17; turpentine 1; unlawful inclosures

11. The following sums were accepted in these cases in settlements: Timber, \$18,215.23; coal, \$2,770.54; grazing, \$4. On June 30, 1940, the area of the vacant and unreserved public lands,

On June 30, 1940, there were 339 permanent employees of the General Land Office in Washington, 69 in the district land offices in addition to 23 Registers, 164 in the Cadastral Engineering Service, 18 in the Oregon and California Revested Lands Administration, 2 in the Range Development Service, and 6 in the Alaskan Fire Control Service. The area which was vacant and unreserved, in Alaska, on the date mentioned is estimated at 323,000,000 acres.

Area under lease. At the close of the fiscal year there were outstanding 5,103 mineral permits, leases and licenses embracing 5,095,300 acres and 5,616 leases for grazing and purposes other than mineral, embracing a total of 8,395,471 acres.

Pending entries. There were outstanding at the close of the year 9,703 entries embracing 2,373,542 acres, compared with 15,902 entries covering 5,096,829 acres, outstanding at the close

Forty-three applications of attorneys and two applications of agents to practice before this Department were received. Favorable recommendation was made in connection with 41 of the applications and unfavorable recommendation was made in connection with 4.

Trespass cases on public lands required action as follows: Timber 612; coal 67; grazing 17; turpentine 1; unlawful enclosures 11. The following sums were accepted in these cases in settlements: Timber, \$18,215.25; coal, \$2,770.50; grazing, \$4. On June 30, 1940, there were 339 permanent employees of the General Land Office in Washington, 69 in the district land offices in addition to 25 Registrars, 144 in the Geological Engineering Service, 18 in the Oregon and California Revested Lands Administration, 2 in the Range Development Service, and 6 in the Alaska Fire Control Service.

of the preceding year THE PUBLIC LANDS, due to the conservation

Surveyed and unsurveyed public lands. The original public domain, exclusive of Alaska, aggregated 1,442,200,320 acres. As of June 30, 1940, 1,320,289,876 acres had been surveyed, leaving 121,910,444 acres unsurveyed.

In Alaska, embracing about 378,165,760 acres, the area surveyed as of June 30, 1940, was 2,245,862 acres, leaving 375,919,898 acres unsurveyed.

Vacant and unreserved public lands; grazing districts. On June 30, 1940, the area of the vacant and unreserved public lands, exclusive of Alaska (unreserved except for the general orders of withdrawal issued in 1934 and 1935) aggregated 47,899,800 acres outside of grazing districts and the area of public lands within such districts and subject to grazing use was 138,639,718 acres. The area which was vacant and unreserved, in Alaska, on the date mentioned is estimated at 323,000,000 acres.

Areas under lease. At the close of the fiscal year there were outstanding 5,103 mineral permits, leases and licenses embracing 5,095,380 acres and 5,646 leases for grazing and purposes other than mineral, embracing a total of 8,395,471 acres.

Pending entries. There were outstanding at the close of the year 9,703 entries embracing 2,373,542 acres, compared with 15,902 entries covering 5,098,829 acres, outstanding at the close

THE PUBLIC LANDS

Surveyed and unsurveyed public lands. The original public

domain, exclusive of Alaska, aggregated 1,402,200,320 acres.

As of June 30, 1910, 1,330,289,876 acres had been surveyed,

leaving 121,910,444 acres unsurveyed.

In Alaska, embracing about 376,152,760 acres, the area sur-

veyed as of June 30, 1910, was 2,245,562 acres, leaving 373,912,898

acres unsurveyed.

Vacant and unsurveyed public lands; grazing districts. On

June 30, 1910, the area of the vacant and unsurveyed public lands,

exclusive of Alaska (unsurveyed except for the general orders of

withdrawal issued in 1904 and 1905) aggregated 47,829,800 acres

outside of grazing districts and the area of public lands within

such districts and subject to grazing use was 156,639,718 acres.

The area which was vacant and unsurveyed, in Alaska, on the date

mentioned is estimated at 327,000,000 acres.

Areas under lease. At the close of the fiscal year there

were outstanding 5,107 mineral permits, leases and licenses

embracing 5,025,380 acres and 5,646 leases for grazing and pur-

poses other than mineral, embracing a total of 8,392,171 acres.

Pending entries. There were outstanding at the close of

the year 1910 entries embracing 2,373,512 acres, compared with

15,902 entries covering 5,026,829 acres, outstanding at the close

of the preceding year. The decrease is due to the conservation program, which prevents the allowance of new entries, with certain exceptions, until after the classification of the lands, to the completion of many outstanding entries by the submission of satisfactory proofs, and to the cancelation of other entries for failure of the claimants to submit timely or satisfactory proofs.

Withdrawn and reserved areas. The activities of the General Land Office extend in many ways to public lands which have been reserved or set aside for public purposes. These areas include public lands in national forests (subject to the operation of the mineral, national forest homestead and other public land laws), public lands in grazing districts (subject to the operation of the mineral and other public land laws as provided for by the Taylor Grazing Act), the revested Oregon and California railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road lands in Oregon, stock driveways, lands in which mineral and other rights have been reserved in patents heretofore issued, power site withdrawals and classifications, lands withdrawn under the act of June 25, 1910, reclamation projects and former Indian lands. The withdrawn and reserved lands, some of which include overlapping areas, embrace more than 300,000,000 acres.

of the preceding year. The decrease is due to the cancellation of the program, which prevents the submission of new entries, with certain exceptions, until after the classification of the lands, to the completion of many outstanding entries by the submission of satisfactory proofs, and to the cancellation of other entries for failure of the claimants to submit timely or satisfactory proofs.

Withdrawn and reserved areas. The activities of the General Land Office extend in many ways to public lands which have been reserved or set aside for public purposes. These areas include public lands in national forests (subject to the operation of the mineral, national forest homestead and other public land laws), public lands in grazing districts (subject to the operation of the mineral and other public land laws as provided for by the Taylor Grazing Act), the reserved Oregon and California railroad and reconverted Coos Bay wagon road lands in Oregon, stock driveways, lands in which mineral and other rights have been reserved in patents heretofore issued, power site withdrawals and classifications, lands withdrawn under the act of June 25, 1910, reclamation projects and former Indian lands. The withdrawn and reserved lands, some of which include overlapping areas, embrace more than 500,000,000 acres.

LEASES OTHER THAN MINERAL, OUTSTANDING ON JUNE 30, 1940

MINERAL LEASES, PERMITS AND LICENSES OUTSTANDING JUNE 30, 1940

<u>Leases, Permits and Licenses, by classes</u>							
Class	Leases		Permits		Licenses		
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	
Terra grazing leases under Taylor Grazing Act							
Oil and Gas.....	1,265	566,612	-	-	-	-	
Oil and Gas Act 8/21/35..	3,103	4,137,382	-	-	-	-	
Coal.....	365	68,050	136	105,106	94	3,631	
Potash.....	21	47,092	-	-	-	-	
Phosphate.....	7	3,292	-	-	-	-	
Sodium.....	3	1,191	80	144,567	-	-	
Sulphur.....	-	-	29	18,517	-	-	
Total	4,764	4,823,559	245	268,190	94	3,631	
Reclamation Act of June 14, 1936			16			19,639	
Act of June 30, 1932			1			20	
<u>Summary</u>							
Boy Scout 1							
Act of January 21, 1927			1			80	
Class	No.	Acres					
Water Well							
Sec. 40, Mineral Leasing Act	2					30	
Leases.....	4,764	4,823,559					
Permits.....	245	268,190					
Licenses.....	94	3,631					
Total	5,103	5,095,380					

MINERAL LEASES, PERMITS AND LICENSES OBTAINED JANUARY 30, 1940

Leases, Permits and Licenses, by classes

Class	No.	Leases	Permits	Licenses
Oil and Gas.....	1,233	353,513	-	-
Coal and Oil.....	2,103	4,137,383	-	-
Coal.....	343	52,050	133,133	24,431
Petroleum.....	21	27,032	-	-
Phosphate.....	7	8,332	-	-
Sodium.....	3	1,131	30,144,337	-
Sulphur.....	1	-	13,317	-
Total	4,704	4,885,853	133,133	24,431

Summary

Class	No.	Leases	Permits	Licenses
Leases.....	4,704	4,885,853	-	-
Permits.....	343	-	133,133	-
Licenses.....	24	-	-	24,431
Total	5,071	4,885,853	133,133	24,431

LEASES OTHER THAN MINERAL, OUTSTANDING ON JUNE 30, 1940

Class	Number	Acres
Term grazing leases under Taylor Grazing Act	5,559	7,411,987
Grazing Leases, Alaska	11	807,833
Fur Farm Leases, Alaska	28	143,780
Aviation leases and permits		
Leases	22	11,057
Beacon Permits	5	955
Mineral or Medicinal Spring leases	161	40
Recreational leases		
Act of June 14, 1926	16	19,639
Act of June 30, 1932	1	20
Boy Scout lease		
Act of January 21, 1927	1	80
Water Well		
Sec. 40, Mineral Leasing Act	2	80
Total	5,646	8,395,471

an original entry or selection of public land is one made in pursuance of an act of Congress which prescribes the terms and conditions under which patent may be issued or other evidence of title granted.

LEASES OTHER THAN MINERAL, OUTSTANDING ON JUNE 30, 1940

Class	Number	Acres
Term grazing leases under Taylor Grazing Act	2,222	7,411.927
Grazing leases, Alaska	11	807.853
For term leases, Alaska	28	113.780
Aviation leases and permits		
Leases	22	11,027
Person permits	2	22
Mineral or medicinal spring leases	1	60
Recreational leases		
Act of June 14, 1936	15	12,632
Act of June 30, 1932	1	20
Boy Scout leases		
Act of January 21, 1927	1	80
Water Well		
Sec. 10, Mineral Leasing Act	2	80
Total	2,646	8,332.471

FISCAL ENTRIES, OR ENTRIES BASED ON FINAL CERTIFICATES,
ISSUED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1940*

ORIGINAL ENTRIES AND SELECTIONS MADE DURING THE FISCAL
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1940*

	Public Land		Indian Land	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Homesteads:				
Stockraising	5	3,639	17	-
Enlarged	6	1,753	1	322
Reclamation	162	21,148	23	2,692
Forest	13	1,200	-	-
Section 2289, et al. ..	163	18,389	10	999
Total original home-				
steads	349	46,129	34	4,013
Deserts	8	940	-	-
State selections	9	1,716	-	-
Railroad Selections	3	794	-	-
Mineral applications and				
adverse claims	126	-	1	-
Miscellaneous	35	210	-	-
Total original entries				
and selections ...	530	49,789	35	4,013
Indian land, as above ...	35	4,013	-	-
Total	565	53,802	-	-

*A final entry of public land is one upon which final certificate has issued showing that the entryman or claimant is entitled to a patent. In the absence of irregularity, the entryman or claimant is entitled to a patent. If the requirements of law have been met, the entryman or claimant is entitled to a patent upon the issuance of the final certificate.

*An original entry or selection of public land is one made in pursuance of an act of Congress which prescribes the terms and conditions under which patent may be issued or other evidence of title granted.

ORIGINAL EVIDENCE AND SELECTIONS MADE DURING THE FISCAL
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1910*

Public land	Number	Acres	Indian land	Number	Acres
Homesteads	2	3,639	-	-	-
Stockraising	6	1,733	352	1	-
Enlarged	102	21,118	2,632	23	-
Reclamation	13	1,200	-	-	-
Forest	163	18,382	222	10	-
Locations 2369, et al.					
Total original homesteads	319	16,129	31	34	1,013
Reserve	8	910	-	-	-
State selections	9	1,716	-	-	-
Railroad selections	3	794	-	-	-
Mineral applications and					
adverse claims	126	-	-	1	-
Miscellaneous	33	810	-	-	-
Total original entries and selections	520	19,769	35	35	1,013
Indian land, as above	35	1,013	-	-	-
Total	555	20,782	-	-	-

an original entry or selection of public land is one made in
pursuance of an act of Congress which prescribes the terms
and conditions under which patent may be issued or other
evidence of title granted.

**FINAL ENTRIES, OR ENTRIES BASED ON FINAL CERTIFICATES,
PAID ISSUED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1940***

	Public Land		Indian Land	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Homesteads:				
Stockraising	1,172	567,926	102	32,747
Enlarged	112	27,199	180	27,741
Reclamation	101	9,678	60	6,359
Forest	17	1,570	1	60
Comuted	13	1,531	17	1,231
Section 2289, et al.	500	46,111	59	5,366
Total final homesteads	1,915	654,015	419	73,504
Public auction				
Deserts	77	12,183	1	160
Public auction	9	1,331	-	-
Mineral	107	7,115	-	-
Miscellaneous	165	4,169	45	3,040
Total final entries				
all classes	2,273	678,813	465	76,704
Indian land, as above	465	76,704	-	-
Total	2,738	755,517	-	-
Total patents and certificates				

*A final entry of public land is one upon which final certificate has issued showing that the law has been complied with and that in the absence of irregularity, the entryman or claimant is entitled to a patent. If the requirements of law have been met, the equitable title to the land passes to the claimant upon the issuance of the final certificate. That the law has been complied with, a patent conveying the legal title to the claimant is issued. In the case of indemnity state selections, the legal title is conveyed upon approval thereof by the Secretary of the Interior and certification by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

FINAL ENTRY, OR ENTRY BASED ON FINAL CERTIFICATE,
ISSUED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1910.*

	Public Land		Indian Land	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Homesteads:				
Stockraising	1,172	567,926	102	32,747
Unimproved	112	67,199	180	27,744
Reclamation	101	9,678	60	6,359
Forest	17	1,570	1	60
Conserved	12	1,221	17	1,221
Section 2892, et al.	200	66,111	29	2,366
Total final homesteads	1,512	654,015	419	73,598
Deserts	77	12,182	1	160
Public auction	2	1,321	-	-
Mineral	107	7,112	-	-
Miscellaneous	162	1,169	12	2,040
Total final entries	2,272	675,819	162	75,798
All classes	162	75,798	-	-
Indian land, as above				
Total	2,732	751,617	-	-

*A final entry of public land is one upon which final certificate has issued showing that the law has been complied with and that in the absence of irregularity, the entryman or claimant is entitled to a patent. If the requirements of law have been met, the equitable title to the land passes to the claimant upon the issuance of the final certificate.

**PATENTS ISSUED AND CERTIFICATIONS HAVING THE EFFECT OF
PATENTS MADE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1940. ****

	Number	Acres
Homesteads:		
Stockraising	2,270	1,124,558
Enlarged	318	70,128
Reclamation	163	14,145
Forest	55	5,101
Section 2289 et al.	778	77,673
Total homestead patents	3,584	1,291,605
Deserts	85	13,320
Public auction	48	5,871
Timber and stone	4	413
Mineral	133	6,952
Railroad	6	10,130
Special acts	164	1,177,400*
Miscellaneous	1,185	56,706
Total patents all classes	5,209	2,562,405
Certified to States	-	135,077
Total patents and certifications	5,209	2,697,482

*Includes 793,847 acres of school section land, patented under the act of June 21, 1934 (48 Stat. 1185).

**Where upon final examination it is found that an entry or selection is in proper form and that the law has been complied with, a patent conveying the legal title to the claimant is issued. In the case of indemnity state selections, the legal title is conveyed upon approval thereof by the Secretary of the Interior and certification by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

2697482
793847
1903635

PATENTS MADE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1910. **
 PATENTS ISSUED AND CERTIFICATIONS HAVING THE EFFECT OF

Number	Acres
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9
10	10
11	11
12	12
13	13
14	14
15	15
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97	97
98	98
99	99
100	100

Commissioner of the General Land Office.
 by the Secretary of the Interior and certification by the
 tions, the legal title is conveyed upon approval thereof
 claimant is issued. In the case of indemnity state selec-
 plied with, a patent conveying the legal title to the
 selection is in proper form and that the law has been com-
 **Where upon final examination it is found that an entry or
 in the absence of irregularity, the entry is
 under the act of June 22, 1908 (35 Stat. 1165).
 included 75,000 acres of school section land, patented

DISTRICT LAND OFFICES

LANDS PATENTED WITH MINERAL RESERVATIONS

The following table shows the areas patented during the year, and the total areas patented to the close of the year, in which minerals in some form have been reserved to the United States.

	Fiscal year	Total
	Acres	Acres
Stockraising act, all minerals reserved	1,124,559	32,834,116
Other acts:		
All minerals reserved	190,889	946,053
Coal only reserved	11,106	10,830,587
Some named minerals reserved.	20,244	1,823,312
Total	1,346,798	46,434,068

LANDS PATENTED WITH MINERAL RESERVATIONS

The following table shows the acres patented during the year, and the total acres patented to the close of the year, in which minerals in some form have been reserved to the United States.

1907		1908		1909		Total	
	Acres		Acres		Acres		Acres
Reserving all minerals	1,154,533	32,834,116	Reserving all minerals	1,154,533	32,834,116	Reserving all minerals	1,154,533
Reserving coal only	11,108	10,830,307	Reserving coal only	11,108	10,830,307	Reserving coal only	11,108
Reserving other minerals	80,344	1,883,312	Reserving other minerals	80,344	1,883,312	Reserving other minerals	80,344
Total	1,245,985	46,547,735	Total	1,245,985	46,547,735	Total	1,245,985

DISTRICT LAND OFFICES

The district land offices, each having jurisdiction over public lands within specified boundaries, are located as follows:

<u>Alaska:</u> Anchorage, Fairbanks, Nome,	<u>Idaho:</u> Blackfoot, Coeur d'Alene,	<u>Oregon:</u> Lakeview, Roseburg, The Dalles,
<u>Arizona:</u> Phoenix,	<u>Montana:</u> Billings, Great Falls,	<u>South Dakota:</u> Pierre,
<u>California:</u> Los Angeles, Sacramento,	<u>Nevada:</u> Carson City,	<u>Utah:</u> Salt Lake City,
<u>Colorado:</u> Denver, Pueblo,	<u>New Mexico:</u> Las Cruces, Santa Fe,	<u>Washington:</u> Spokane,
<u>California:</u> Glendale	<u>North Dakota:</u> Bismarck,	<u>Wyoming:</u> Buffalo, Evanston, Cheyenne.

All business relating to the public lands situated in States in which there is no district land office is handled by the General Land Office. South Dakota and Nebraska are under the

jurisdiction of the public survey office at Denver, Colorado.

The Eastern Surveying District, with headquarters at Washington, D. C., embraces all public land states not listed above.

jurisdiction of the public lands in Alaska.

DISTRICT LAND OFFICES

The district land offices, each having jurisdiction over public lands within specified boundaries, are located as follows:

Alaska: Anchorage, Fairbanks, Nome.	Idaho: Blaine, Coeur d'Alene, Shoshone.	Oregon: Astoria, Hood River, The Dalles, South Fork River.
Arizona: Phoenix.	Montana: Billings, Great Falls.	North Dakota: Bismarck.
California: Los Angeles, Sacramento.	Nevada: Carson City, Las Vegas, Santa Fe.	Utah: Salt Lake City, Washington, Spokane.
Colorado: Denver, Pueblo.	New Mexico: Las Cruces, Santa Fe.	Wyoming: Cheyenne, Laramie, Rock Springs.

All business relating to the public lands situated in States in which there is no district land office is handled by the General Land Office.

CADASTRAL ENGINEERING SERVICE

The Cadastral Engineering Service under the Supervisor of Surveys at Denver, Colorado, executes the survey and resurvey of the public lands, and maintains records thereof. The public survey offices, each having jurisdiction over the surveys and survey records in their respective States, are located as follows:

<u>Alaska:</u> Juneau	<u>Idaho:</u> Boise	<u>Oregon:</u> Portland
<u>Arizona:</u> Phoenix	<u>Montana:</u> Helena	<u>Utah:</u> Salt Lake City
<u>California:</u> Glendale	<u>Nevada:</u> Reno	<u>Washington:</u> Olympia
<u>Colorado:</u> Denver	<u>New Mexico:</u> Santa Fe	<u>Wyoming:</u> Cheyenne

The surveys in South Dakota and Nebraska are under the jurisdiction of the public survey office at Denver, Colorado. The Eastern Surveying District, with headquarters at Washington, D. C., embraces all public land states not listed above. Anchorage, Alaska, is charged with the prevention and suppression of fires on the public lands in Alaska.

CADASTRAL ENGINEERING SERVICE

The Cadastal Engineering Service under the supervision of Surveys at Denver, Colorado, exercises the survey and record-keeping of the public lands, and maintains records thereof. The public survey offices, each having jurisdiction over the surveys and survey records in their respective States, are located as follows:

<u>Alaska:</u> Juneau	<u>Idaho:</u> Boise	<u>Oregon:</u> Portland
<u>Arizona:</u> Phoenix	<u>Montana:</u> Bozeman	<u>Utah:</u> Salt Lake City
<u>California:</u> Sacramento	<u>Nevada:</u> Reno	<u>Washington:</u> Olympia
<u>Colorado:</u> Denver	<u>New Mexico:</u> Santa Fe	<u>Wyoming:</u> Cheyenne

The surveys in South Dakota and Nebraska are under the jurisdiction of the public survey office at Denver, Colorado. The Eastern Surveying District, with headquarters at Washington, D. C., embraces all public land states not listed above.

O. & C. ADMINISTRATION

The O. & C. Administration, with headquarters at Portland, Oregon, has general supervision of activities involving the public lands in the United States and Alaska; supervises Oregon and California railroad grant and Coos Bay wagon road mineral surveys for patent purposes; prepares the field grant lands, Oregon.

RANGE DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

The Range Development Service, with headquarters at Washington, D. C., supervises the construction, purchase and maintenance of range improvements on the public lands subject to lease under Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act.

Central Valley Reclamation Project, California (Reimbursable),	19,787.39	19,787.39
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THE ALASKAN FIRE CONTROL SERVICE

Tussock Project, New Mexico,	4,441.63	4,441.63
Headwaters Project, Wyoming,	125.00	125.00

The Alaskan Fire Control Service with headquarters at Anchorage, Alaska, is charged with the prevention and suppression of fires on the public lands in Alaska.

Reclamation of Indian Property (Cherokee Indians, N. C.)	1,276.76	1,276.76
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U. S. G. - Indian Division		
New York Indian Agency	309.71	309.71
San Carlos Indian Agency, Florida,	271.09	271.09

Indian Indian Tribal Funds (Washington),	3,878.31	3,878.31
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O. & C. ADMINISTRATION

The O. & C. Administration, with headquarters at Portland, Oregon, has general supervision of activities involving the Oregon and California railroad grant and Good Bay wagon road grant lands, Oregon.

RANGE DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

The Range Development Service, with headquarters at Washington, D. C., supervises the construction, purchase and maintenance of range improvements on the public lands subject to lease under Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act.

THE ALASKAN FIRE CONTROL SERVICE

The Alaskan Fire Control Service with headquarters at Anchorage, Alaska, is charged with the prevention and suppression of fires on the public lands in Alaska.

CADASTRAL ENGINEERING SERVICE

The Cadastral Engineering Service of the General Land Office executes cadastral surveys and resurveys of the public lands in the United States and Alaska; supervises mineral surveys for patent purposes; prepares the field notes and plats for such surveys; and acts as custodian of the records.

Appropriations. Moneys used during the year were derived from the following appropriations and funds:

<u>Appropriation Title</u>	<u>Amounts</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>
Surveying Public Lands, 1940, (\$1,000,000) Reserved by Budget, (25,000)	\$975,000.00	\$973,000.00
Expenses, Public Survey Work,	10,083.30	10,083.30
Central Valley Reclamation Project, California (Reimbursable),	10,767.29	10,767.29
Reclamation Fund (Constr.) Tucumcari Project, New Mexico, Kendrick Project, Wyoming,	4,441.63 525.00	4,441.63 525.00
Acquisition of Land for Indian Tribes (E. Cherokee Indians, N.C.)	812.46	812.46
Support of Indians and Admin- istration of Indian Property (E. Cherokee Indians, N. C.)	1,276.76	1,276.76
C. C. C. - Indian Division New York Indian Agency Seminole Indian Agency, Florida,	309.71 271.09	309.71 271.09
Yakima Indian Tribal Funds (Washington),	3,858.51	3,858.51

CANADIAN ENGINEERING SERVICE

The Canadian Engineering Service of the General Land

Office exercises Canadian survey and re-survey of the public lands in the United States and Alaska; supervises mineral surveys for patent purposes; prepares the field notes and plans for each survey; and acts as custodian of the records.

Approximate money used during the year were

derived from the following appropriations and funds:

Appropriation	Amount	Estimated Title
Surveying Public Lands, 1940, Reserve by Budget, \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	\$2,000,000.00	
Expenses, Public Survey Work,	\$10,000.00	
Central Valley Reclamation Project, California (Reclamation),	\$10,707.29	
Reclamation Fund (Conting.) Tennessee Project, New Mexico, Reclamation Project, Wyoming,	\$4,441.63 \$22.00	
Reclamation of Land for Indian Tribes (N. Charles Indian, N.C.)	\$12.46	
Support of Indian and Alaska- Indian of Indian Property (N. Charles Indian, N.C.)	\$1,276.76	
G. C. C. - Indian Division New York Indian Agency Seminole Indian Agency, Florida,	\$202.71 \$27.09	
Indian Indian Tribal Funds (Washington),	\$3,020.21	

Appropriations - Continued.

<u>Appropriation Title</u>	<u>Amounts</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>
White Earth Indian Reservation Funds (Minnesota),	416.94	416.94
Kodiak Naval Reserve, Alaska,	800.00	800.00
Total,	\$1,008,562.69	\$1,006,562.69

Income (Public Moneys). Funds collected and deposited
in the Treasury during the fiscal year 1940 consisted of the
following:

Deposits, Public Survey Work,	\$12,304.54
Copying Fees (Copies of Records),	2,831.77
Miscellaneous Receipts, Sale of Equipment, etc.	610.65
Total,	\$15,746.96

Cadastral engineering activities were carried on in 23 States,
and the Territory of Alaska, under 215 separate groups, 107 of
which in 16 States were resurvey projects. A total of 35,549 ✓ see p. 4
miles was surveyed and resurveyed, embracing 5,693,105 acres,
in addition to engineering field investigations, miscellaneous
surveys, and special projects not measurable on a quantity
basis.

The work accomplished is arranged under the customary
headings, as follows:

I. Original surveys

- Agricultural lands
- Non-agricultural and mineral
- Cooperative
- Miscellaneous

Administrative - Continued

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Amount</u>
118.34	White Earth Indian Reservation Funds (Minnesota)	118.34
800.00	Indian Naval Reserve, Alaska	800.00
<u>21,000,262.69</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>21,000,262.69</u>

Income (Public Property) - Funds collected and deposited
in the Treasury during the fiscal year 1940 consisted of the
following:

212,304.54	Deposits, Public Survey Work
2,871.77	Copying Fees (Office of Research)
<u>215,176.31</u>	<u>Total</u>

Contractual engineering activities were carried on in 13 States,
and the Territory of Alaska, under 215 separate contracts, 107 of
which in 16 States were survey projects. A total of 32,149
miles was surveyed and re-surveyed, estimating 2,672,102 acres.
In addition to engineering field investigations, miscellaneous
surveys, and special projects not amenable to a quantity
basis.

The work accomplished is set forth under the category

headings, as follows:

I. Original surveys

Agricultural lands
Non-agricultural and mineral
Cooperative
Miscellaneous

II. Resurveys National Park Service boundaries on the Chinle (Similar subheadings) National

III. Office work

Original Surveys

Agricultural Lands. On the public range in Western Washington, and a small tract in connection with the water States 711,640 acres were surveyed to meet the requirement supply system for the White Sands National Monument, New Mexico. of administration, exchange and lease under the Taylor Grazing Act; 153,700 acres on lands within the purview of settlement and other laws to accommodate entry and to satisfy investigations of old survey conditions and special surveys grants to railroads and the States; and 35,040 acres in other areas for administration including the subdivision of California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, sections for special purposes.

Washington, Wyoming and Alaska.

Non-agricultural and Mineral Lands. In Southern California, 10,500 acres were surveyed to define the Los Angeles Aqueduct right-of-way; 23,000 acres of coal and the White Earth Reservation, Minnesota, and certain lands in Utah to determine the boundaries of leases under the act of February 25, 1920, the subdivision of sections involving lands of the eastern band of Cherokee Indians, being necessary in certain areas to properly mark boundary lines on the surface and in the underground workings.

Cooperative. Surveys initiated on the application of Federal agencies engaged in the conservation and use of the natural resources except Taylor Act lands listed under

"agricultural" were executed throughout the area of the public domain.

field investigations were made in Arizona, California and

II. Summary

(Similar subsections)

III. Office work

Original Survey

General Land. On the public lands in Western

States 711,640 acres were surveyed to meet the requirements

of administration, exchange and lease under the Taylor

Granting Act; 133,700 acres on lands within the purview of

settlement and other laws to accommodate entry and to satisfy

grants to railroads and the States; and 75,000 acres in

other areas for administration including the subdivision of

sections for special purposes.

Non-Settlement and Mineral Lands. In Southern

California, 10,500 acres were surveyed to define the

Los Angeles Aqueduct right-of-way; 23,000 acres of coal

lands in Utah to determine the boundaries of leases under

the act of February 25, 1920, the subdivision of sections

being necessary in certain areas to properly mark boundary

lines on the surface and in the underground workings.

Cooperative. Surveys initiated on the application of

Federal agencies engaged in the conservation and use of the

natural resources except Taylor Act lands listed under

"conditional" were executed throughout the area of the

public domain.

Surveys were made for the National Park Service boundaries on the Chiricahua and Organ Pipe Cactus National Monuments, Arizona, and the Big Hole Battlefield National Monument, Montana; segments of the boundaries of Death Valley National Monument, California, and the Olympic National Park, Washington, and a small tract in connection with the water supply system for the White Sands National Monument, New Mexico.

On request of the Forest Service, 690,900 acres were surveyed as well as linear boundaries, engineering field investigations of old survey conditions and special surveys not measurable in acres or miles, in national forests in California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming and Alaska.

For the Bureau of Indian Affairs, boundaries of the Kanosh Reservation, Utah, the Yakima Reservation, Washington, and the White Earth Reservation, Minnesota, and certain

tracts in North Carolina incident to the trial of suits involving lands of the eastern band of Cherokee Indians, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming, were resurveyed, and were surveyed.

11,520 acres in western localities in the interests of

settlers and the States.

Surveys for the Biological Survey include the boundaries of the Cabeza Prieta and Kofa game ranges, Arizona.

Measurable area in this classification totaled 698,263 acres on the Los Angeles Aqueduct project, California, and acres.

on coal lands in Colorado, was completed.

Miscellaneous. In the United States proper engineering field investigations were made in Arizona, California and

Surveys were made for the National Park Service Board-

area on the Christmas and Ryan Pipe Spring National

Monuments, Arica, and the Big Hole Battlefield National

Monument, Montana; segments of the boundaries of Death Valley

National Monument, California, and the Olympic National Park,

Washington, and a small tract in connection with the water

supply system for the White Sands National Monument, New Mexico.

In regard of the Forest Service, 690,700 acres were

surveyed as well as linear boundaries, engineering field

investigations of old survey conditions and special surveys

not measurable in acres or miles, in national forests in

California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah,

Washington, Wyoming and Alaska.

For the Bureau of Indian Affairs, boundaries of the

Kanab Reservation, Utah, the Yuma Reservation, Washington,

and the White Earth Reservation, Minnesota, and certain

tracts in North Carolina incident to the trial of white

involving lands of the eastern band of Cherokee Indians,

were surveyed.

Surveys for the Biological Survey include the bound-

aries of the Canyon Prieta and Kilauea ranges, Arizona.

Monuments area in this classification totaled 690,700

acres.

Miscellaneous. In the United States proper engineering

field investigations were made in Arizona, California and

Oregon of obliterated and fraudulent surveys of an earlier period; omitted lands in Florida, Louisiana, Utah and Wisconsin; 216 islands in California, Colorado, Louisiana, Minnesota, and Oregon; 2 grant boundaries, 1 isolated tract and 1 mineral segregation in New Mexico.

In Alaska, 1 forest elimination, 1 forest addition, 1 homestead entry survey, 1 Naval Reserve, 1 soldiers' additional homestead, 1 townsite, 8 homesites, 7 homesteads, and 26 group homesteads embracing 122 tracts, were surveyed.

Original surveys measurable on an area basis in all the foregoing classifications total 1,638,810 acres.

At the request of the National Park Service, 21,420

Resurveys

acres were resurveyed on the South Valley National Monument,

Resurveys in the several classifications were made in California boundaries of the Dinwoody National Monument in 16 States where the original surveys were found to be fictitious or obliterated.

Montezuma, Colorado, and certain sections and townships

Agricultural. Approximately 2,740,000 acres in Taylor within the area of the proposed Mammoth National Park,

Grazing Act districts in Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, on a basis for the final determination of the New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming, were resurveyed, and

11,520 acres in western localities in the interests of

For the Oregon and California Revested Lands Administration, settlers and the States.

19,420 acres were resurveyed in Oregon.

Non-agricultural and Mineral. A resurvey of 70,020 acres in the foregoing classifications measurable acres on the Los Angeles Aqueduct project, California, and on an area basis total 1,021,253 acres. on coal lands in Colorado, was completed.

Oregon of oilfields and thousands of acres of an earlier period; added lands in Florida, Louisiana, Utah and Wisconsin; 210,000 acres in California, Colorado, Louisiana, Minnesota, and Oregon; 2 group boundaries, 1 isolated tract and 1 mineral reservation in New Mexico. In Alaska, 1 forest reservation, 1 forest addition, 1 homestead entry survey, 1 Naval Reserve, 1 soldier's addition, 1 homestead, 1 forest, 2 homesteads, 7 homesteads, and 30 group homesteads embracing 125 tracts, were surveyed. Original survey boundaries on an area basis in all the foregoing classifications total 1,530,000 acres.

Resurvey

Resurveys in the several classifications were made in 10 States where the original surveys were found to be faulty or otherwise.

California. Approximately 2,740,000 acres in Taylor County and elsewhere in California, Idaho, Nevada, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming, were resurveyed, and 11,520 acres in western California to the interests of settlers and the State.

Non-irrigational and Mineral. A resurvey of 70,000 acres on the Los Angeles Aqueduct project, California, and on coal lands in Colorado, was completed.

Cooperative. At the request of the Forest Service, resurveys of 1,127,006 acres, in addition to boundaries and special projects not measurable on an area basis were made in California, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Alabama, Arkansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, and Wisconsin.

On application of the Bureau of Reclamation, resurveys were executed embracing 10,440 acres on the Central Valley Project in California, 32,400 acres on the Tucumcari Project in New Mexico, and 23,000 acres on the Payette Division of the Boise Project, Idaho.

At the request of the National Park Service, 21,020 acres were resurveyed on the Death Valley National Monument, California; boundaries of the Dinosaur National Monument in Colorado and Utah, the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, Colorado, and certain sections and townships within the area of the proposed Manuelito National Park, New Mexico, as a basis for the final determination of the exterior boundaries.

For the Oregon and California Revested Lands Administration, 19,380 acres were resurveyed in Oregon.

Resurveys in the foregoing classifications measurable on an area basis total 4,054,295 acres.

At the request of the National Park Service, 21,930
 acres were surveyed on the Black Valley National Monument,
 California; boundaries of the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National
 Monument, Colorado, and certain sections and townships
 within the area of the proposed Mammoth National Park,
 New Mexico, as a basis for the final determination of the
 exterior boundaries.
 For the Oregon and California Reverted Lands Administration,
 19,380 acres were surveyed in Oregon.
 Surveys in the foregoing classifications amounted to
 an area of 4,044,395 acres.

In New Mexico, and 21,000 acres on the Pecos Division of
 Project in California, 21,480 acres on the Tierras Project
 were surveyed covering 10,440 acres on the Central Valley
 On application of the Bureau of Reclamation, surveys
 Minnesota, Mississippi, and Wisconsin.

Utah, Washington, Oregon, Alaska, Arkansas, Michigan,
 in California, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon,
 special projects and surveys on an area basis were made
 surveys of 1,127,000 acres, in addition to boundaries and
 boundaries.

The work accomplished includes 368 township base plats, 158 color overlay sheets, 23 supplemental diagrams (exclusive of 142 asended and segregation plats prepared from records) and 62 special plats of miscellaneous surveys and the field notes in connection therewith prepared in final form for the permanent record. The miscellaneous surveys platted include 3 islands, 1 forest elimination, 21 plats showing 95 fragmentary tracts, 8 individual homesteads, 8 homesites, 1 school reserve, 13 Indian allotments, 1 forest addition, 1 Indian village, 1 soldiers' additional homestead, and 4 fractional areas. In addition, 142 mineral surveys embracing 450 locations were examined, platted and approved at an average cost of \$17.42 a location.

Accepted Surveys and Resurveys. There were accepted and placed on file plats representing 1,340,508 acres of original surveys of public lands, and in addition 2,878,172 acres of lands were resurveyed, comprising an aggregate area of 4,218,680 acres.

Maps, Plats, and Diagrams. The wall map of the United States has been revised to show changes since the publication of the 1938 edition. The new edition is ready for the printer.

Official Part

The work accomplished includes 355 township base plans, 155 color survey sheets, 25 topographical diagrams (containing of 145 amended and new topographical plans prepared from records) and 62 special plans of miscellaneous surveys and the field notes in connection therewith prepared in final form for the permanent record. The miscellaneous surveys listed include

2 islands, 1 forest classification, 25 plans showing 22 1/2 square miles, 8 individual townships, 8 homesteads, 1 school reserve, 13 Indian allotments, 1 forest addition, 1 Indian village, 1 soldier's additional homestead, and 4 fractional areas. In addition, 142 minor surveys embracing 450 loose- sheets were examined, plotted and approved as an average cost of \$57.43 a location.

Revised Surveys and Statistics. There were accepted and placed on file plans representing 1,240,528 acres of original surveys of public lands, and in addition 2,378,172 acres of lands were re-surveyed, comprising an aggregate area of 4,218,480 acres.

Range Maps and Diagrams. The wall map of the United States has been revised to show changes since the publication of the 1938 edition. The new edition is ready for the printer.

A new map of Idaho, showing changes since the 1932 edition, is now being printed.

There have been prepared 391 miscellaneous maps, plats, diagrams and tracings

Photolithographic copies, etc. There were sold 8,476 photolithographic copies of township plats, for which \$4,238 was received; and 6,474 copies were furnished the Bureau for official use. There were 1,675 maps mounted and distributed for official use, and appropriate distribution was made of 3,315 map publications and 100,801 circulars.

social importance of these resources, both locally and nationally, places them in the front rank of American forests and calls for the best there is in American forest administration.

Corrective Legislation

The act of August 13, 1937 (50 Stat. 874) laid the foundation and framework for a sound forest policy covering these valuable forest resources. This measure provides for the conservation of land, water, forest and forage on a permanent basis; the utilization of these resources for the purposes to which they are best adapted; and the realization of the highest current income consistent with sound administrative management. It seeks, through the application of the principle of sustained-yield management, to provide perpetual forests which will serve as a foundation for continuing industries and permanent communities.

A new map of Idaho, showing changes since the 1932 edition,

is now being printed.

There have been proposed 371 miscellaneous maps, plates,

diagrams and drawings.

Photolithographic copies of township plates. There were sold 6,476

photolithographic copies of township plates, for which \$4,310

was received; and 6,476 copies were furnished the Bureau for

official use. There were 1,875 maps wanted and distributed

for official use, and approximately distribution was made of

3,325 map publications and 100,000 circulars.

There were 1,000 copies of the Idaho map, and 1,000 copies of the

Idaho map, and 1,000 copies of the Idaho map, and 1,000 copies of the

Idaho map, and 1,000 copies of the Idaho map, and 1,000 copies of the

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Since the FORESTRY ON THE REVESTED AND RECONVEYED
LANDS IN WESTERN OREGON

passed to assist in the administration of the O and C lands,

namely, the act of March 2, 1933 (47 Stat. 753) making provi-

sion Forestry on the revested Oregon and California Railroad

(O and C) and the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands,

located in 18 counties in western Oregon and aggregating ap-

proximately 2,500,000 acres, presents one of the most challeng-

ing problems in American forestry. The area contains a total

merchantable volume of approximately 50 billion board feet

measure of principally Douglas fir timber. The economic and

social importance of these resources, both locally and nation-
ally, places them in the front rank of American forests and

lands under authority of the legislation above referred to, in-
calls for the best there is in American forest administration.

It also to place Corrective Legislation these lands in

The act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874) laid the founda-

tion and framework for a sound forest policy covering these

valuable forest resources. This measure provides for the con-

servation of land, water, forest and forage on a permanent

basis; the utilization of these resources for the purposes to

which they are best adapted; and the realization of the highest

current income consistent with sound administrative management.

It seeks, through the application of the principle of sustained-

yield management, to provide perpetual forests which will serve

as a foundation for continuing industries and permanent communities.

FORESTRY ON THE REVESTED AND RECONVEYED
LANDS IN WESTERN OREGON

Resources

Forestry on the revested Oregon and California Railroad (C and O) and the reconveyed Coos Bay Harbor Road grant lands, located in 18 counties in western Oregon and aggregating approximately 2,500,000 acres, presents one of the most challenging problems in American forestry. The area contains a total merchantable volume of approximately 50 billion board feet measure of principally Douglas fir timber. The economic and social importance of these resources, both locally and nationally, places them in the front rank of American forests and calls for the best there is in American forest administration.

Corrective Legislation

The act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874) laid the foundation and framework for a sound forest policy covering these valuable forest resources. This measure provides for the conservation of land, water, forest and range on a permanent basis; the utilization of these resources for the purposes to which they are best adapted; and the realization of the highest current income consistent with sound administrative management. It seeks, through the application of the principle of sustained yield management, to provide perpetual forests which will serve as a foundation for continuing industries and permanent communities.

Since the enactment of the 1937 act, two other laws have been passed to assist in the administration of the O and C lands, namely, the act of March 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 753) making provision for the disposition of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, and the act of July 31, 1939 (53 Stat. 1144) authorizing the exchange of the reconveyed lands for lands in State, county, or private ownership in order to consolidate the holdings of the United States.

The law making the practice of sustained-yield forest management mandatory was approved on August 23, 1937. However, funds were not made available for the administration of the project.

Forest Policy

The new forest policy which has been formulated for the administration of the revested and reconveyed Oregon grant lands under authority of the legislation above referred to, includes some of the most progressive features in American forestry. It aims to place the administration of these lands in the front rank of industrial forestry in the United States and to set an outstanding example for the practice of cooperative sustained-yield forestry in America. The cutting of the timber is being restricted to a volume of 500,000,000 feet board measure per annum pending the completion of a survey of the property and the formulation of a detailed plan of management. Such cutting is directed under rules of forest practice providing for partial or selective logging in its various forms of tree, group, and area selection. Regulations providing for the sale of timber were approved by the Secretary of the Interior under

Since the enactment of the 1937 act, two other laws have been passed to assist in the administration of the 0 and 0 lands, namely, the act of March 24, 1939 (55 Stat. 753) making provision for the disposition of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant lands, and the act of July 31, 1939 (55 Stat. 1114) authorizing the exchange of the reserved lands for lands in State, county, or private ownership in order to consolidate the holdings of the United States.

Forest Policy

The new forest policy which has been formulated for the administration of the reserved and reserved Oregon grant lands under authority of the legislation above referred to, includes some of the most progressive features in American forestry. It aims to place the administration of these lands in the front rank of industrial forestry in the United States and to set an outstanding example for the practice of cooperative sustained-yield forestry in America. The output of the timber is being restricted to a volume of 500,000,000 feet board measure per annum pending the completion of a survey of the property and the formulation of a detailed plan of management. Cutting is directed under rules of forest practice providing for partial or selective logging in its various forms of strip, group, and area selection. Regulations providing for the sale of timber were approved by the Secretary of the Interior under

date of July 7, 1938, and regulations providing for the leasing of grazing privileges were approved July 6, 1939. Policy and regulations with respect to the exchange of the O and C lands, authorized by the act of July 31, 1939, have also been formulated and are under consideration for approval.

of 25 percent of the revenues derived from the sale of timber,

Progress in Organization

and experience has demonstrated that sound management is possible of attainment on this basis. However, investigation, management mandatory was approved on August 28, 1937. However, classification and planning costs are not direct charges against funds were not made available for the administration of the project until July 1, 1938, at which time a total of \$135,000 was

provided for administration and protection. Of this total, \$74,000 was set aside for fulfilling contracts for protecting the lands from fire leaving a balance of \$61,000 for timber-sale administration and for organizing the enterprise. An

has been established; the principles of selective cutting and amount of \$160,000 was authorized for the fiscal period ending June 30, 1940, \$80,000 of which was set aside for protection,

of improvement work including the establishment of forest nurseries and forest plantings, has been carried out; and, conducting of investigations and the formulation of plans.

finally, work in assembling the forest and economic facts. The appropriation for the year beginning July 1, 1940, is the same as for the preceding year.

is nearing completion.

The problem of finances has been a matter of serious concern to the Department since the regular funds made available have not been sufficient to permit of completing the investigations essential to the effective administration of the property.

date of July 7, 1935, and regulations providing for the leasing of grazing privileges were approved July 6, 1935. Policy and regulations with respect to the exchange of the C and E lands, authorized by the act of July 31, 1935, have also been formulated and are under consideration for approval.

Progress in Organization

The law making the practice of sustained-yield forest management mandatory was approved on August 23, 1937. However, funds were not made available for the administration of the project until July 1, 1938, at which time a total of \$150,000 was provided for administration and protection. Of this total, \$75,000 was set aside for fulfilling contracts for protecting the lands from fire leaving a balance of \$75,000 for timber sale administration and for organizing the enterprise. An amount of \$150,000 was authorized for the fiscal period ending June 30, 1940, \$50,000 of which was set aside for protection, thus leaving an equal amount for timber-sale supervision, the conducting of investigations and the formulation of plans. The appropriation for the year beginning July 1, 1940, is the same as for the preceding year. The problem of finances has been a matter of serious concern to the Department since the regular funds made available have not been sufficient to permit of completing the investigations essential to the effective administration of the property.

This handicap has been overcome to some extent by the allocation of \$100,000 from public works funds and it now appears that the greater part of the work of investigation and planning will be completed during the fiscal year 1941. The act of August 28, 1937, authorizes appropriations for administration of 25 percent of the revenues derived from the sale of timber, and experience has demonstrated that sound management is possible of attainment on this basis. However, investigation, classification and planning costs are not direct charges against administration and should not be so interpreted.

An appraisal of the current status of the O and C project leaves little doubt as to the marked progress which has been made in carrying out the requirements of the 1937 act. Within a period of two years a well-balanced technical organization has been established; the principles of selective cutting and sustained-yield management have been introduced; a large volume of improvement work including the establishment of forest nurseries and forest plantings, has been carried out; and, finally, work in assembling the forest and economic facts essential to the division of the area into sustained-yield units is nearing completion.

During the preceding 20 years, namely, 1918 to 1937, inclusive.

Results of Operations

During this period a total income of \$1,041,332 was re-

ceived from the sale of timber. This result reflects an average required a drastic reorganization of the entire O and C project, the three-year period just ended.

This handling has been overcome to some extent by the allocation of \$100,000 from public works funds and it now appears that the greater part of the work of investigation and planning will be completed during the fiscal year 1941. The act of August 20, 1937, authorizes appropriations for administration of 25 percent of the revenues derived from the sale of timber, and experience has demonstrated that sound management is possible of attainment on this basis. However, investigation, classification and planning costs are not direct charges against administration and should not be so interpreted.

An appraisal of the current status of the C and O project leaves little doubt as to the marked progress which has been made in carrying out the requirements of the 1937 act. Within a period of two years a well-balanced technical organization has been established; the principles of selective cutting and sustained-yield management have been introduced; a large volume of improvement work including the establishment of forest nurseries and forest plantings, has been carried out; and, finally, work in assembling the forest and economic facts essential to the division of the area into sustained-yield units is nearing completion.

Results of Cooperation

Although the enactment of the act of August 20, 1937, required a drastic reorganization of the entire C and O project, the

prevailing demand for timber made it necessary to continue sales at a rate which would keep industry fully supplied. This problem proved somewhat difficult of solution by reason of the many legal questions involved and the material changes in policy practices and procedures required by the new law. Some unavoidable delays were experienced in consummating sales initiated prior to the passing of the act but not fully completed before it had taken effect and in formulating practical regulations for the management of this forestry enterprise. Regardless of the difficulties which developed in this connection, however, the sale of timber proceeded without serious interruption and a large volume of business was done during the period in which the project was undergoing reorganization.

According to the record the cash income from timber operations for the three-year period ended June 30, 1940, totaled \$1,886,151, namely, \$614,663 for the year 1938; \$421,266 for 1939; and \$850,222 for the fiscal year 1940. These results reflect an average annual income of \$628,717 for the period under review. A further consideration of the record discloses that the average annual cash income from these lands for the past three years materially exceeds that which was realized during the preceding 20 years, namely, 1918 to 1937, inclusive. During this period a total cash income of \$9,041,332 was received from the sale of timber. This result reflects an average annual income of \$452,066, or \$176,651 less than that for the three-year period just ended.

prevailing demand for timber made it necessary to continue sales at a rate which would keep industry fully supplied. This problem proved somewhat difficult of solution by reason of the many legal questions involved and the material changes in policy practices and procedures required by the new law. Some unavoidable delays were experienced in commencing sales initiated prior to the passing of the act but not fully completed before it had taken effect and in formulating practical regulations for the management of this forestry enterprise. Regardless of the difficulties which developed in this connection, however, the sale of timber proceeded without serious interruption and a large volume of business was done during the period in which the project was undergoing reorganization. According to the record the cash income from timber operations for the three-year period ended June 30, 1919, totaled \$1,886,151, namely, \$601,663 for the year 1918; \$421,286 for 1919; and \$850,222 for the fiscal year 1919. These results reflect an average annual income of \$628,717 for the period under review. A further consideration of the record discloses that the average annual cash income from these lands for the past three years materially exceeds that which was realized during the preceding 20 years, namely, 1918 to 1917, inclusive. During this period a total cash income of \$9,011,338 was received from the sale of timber. This result reflects an average annual income of \$450,566, or \$176,651 less than that for the three-year period just ended.

The results of operations on the O and C forests may be

subjected to a most searching analysis without fear of un-

The Range Development Service of the General Land Office favorable comparison with any other business enterprise, public or private. As heretofore pointed out the total cash income lands subject to leases under section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act of June 25, 1934, as amended (48 Stat. 1864); 49 Stat. 1976), has been administered under principles of sustained yield, was

Appropriations. The Act of May 10, 1937 (50 Stat. 691), \$1,886,151. The total cost of administration and protection appropriated \$60,000.00 for the construction, purchase, and during this same period was \$455,000, thereby reflecting a net maintenance of range improvements on the public lands subject income of \$1,431,151 and a ratio of cost to income of less than 24 percent. The volume of timber-sale business carried out in 1940 exceeds that of any former fiscal period since 1918, making an exception of the single year of 1924. The volume of timber sold increased substantially during 1940 and it is expected that there will be a further increase in production during 1941. However, current depletion is still well under the sustained-yield capacity of the O and C forests thus leaving a comfortable margin for expansion.

received from grazing leases under section 15 of the Taylor

Grazing Act. As additional funds are made available an equitable division in the allocation of such moneys will be made among the other contributing States.

Cooperative Agreements. The Range Development Service continued its policy of entering into cooperative agreements between the United States and individual lessees, or officials of various countries. This either will reduce materially

The results of operations on the C and S forests may be
subjected to a most searching analysis without fear of un-
favorable comparison with any other business enterprise, public
or private. As heretofore pointed out the total cash income
received during the period 1933 to 1940, in which the property
has been administered under principles of sustained yield, was
\$1,366,151. The total cost of administration and protection
during this same period was \$152,000, thereby reflecting a net
income of \$1,214,151 and a ratio of cost to income of less
than 12 percent. The volume of timber-sale business carried
out in 1940 exceeds that of any former fiscal period since
1918, making an exception of the single year of 1924. The
volume of timber sold increased substantially during 1940 and
it is expected that there will be a further increase in pro-
duction during 1941. However, current depletion is still well
under the sustained-yield capacity of the C and S forests thus
leaving a comfortable margin for expansion. These forests
reflect an average annual income of \$304,537 for the period
under review. A further indication of the sound character
that the average annual cash income from these forests for the
past three years essentially exceeds that which can be realized
during the preceding 20 years, namely, \$115 in 1920, \$140,000
during this period a total cash income of \$1,366,151 was re-
ceived from the sale of timber. This result is a direct
consequence of the fact that the C and S forests have been
three-year period just ended.

or eliminate entirely. RANGE DEVELOPMENT SERVICE of the various

range improvements. Under these cooperative agreements the parties benefited agreed in some cases, to contribute toward supervises the construction of range improvements on the public lands subject to lease under section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (48 Stat. 1269); 49 Stat. 1976).

Appropriations. The act of May 10, 1939 (53 Stat. 691), appropriated \$60,000.00 for the construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements on the public lands subject

to grazing leases, with the limitation that expenditures for the purposes named should not exceed 25 percent of the receipts during the fiscal years 1939 and 1940. The receipts for these

years totaled \$289,743.47. The expenditures for range improvements, including administration, were \$38,052.62.

The Allocation of Funds. Range improvements were made in the States of Wyoming and Montana, in nearly equal ratio, these States having contributed approximately 60 per cent of all moneys received from grazing leases under section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act. As additional funds are made available an equitable division in the allocation of such moneys will be made among the other contributing States.

Cooperative Agreements. The Range Development Service continued its policy of entering into cooperative agreements between the United States and individual lessees, or officials of the various counties. This either will reduce materially

RANGE DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

The Range Development Service of the General Land Office supervises the construction of range improvements on the public lands subject to lease under section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act of June 25, 1934, as amended (48 Stat. 1269; 16 Stat. 1776).

Appropriations. The act of May 10, 1939 (55 Stat. 691), appropriated \$50,000.00 for the construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements on the public lands subject to grazing leases, with the limitation that expenditures for the purposes named should not exceed 25 percent of the receipts during the fiscal years 1939 and 1940. The receipts for these years totaled \$29,754.17. The expenditures for range improvements, including administration, were \$38,953.62.

Allocation of funds. Range improvements were made in the States of Wyoming and Montana, in nearly equal ratio, those States having contributed approximately 60 per cent of all moneys received from grazing leases under section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act. As additional funds are made available an equitable division in the allocation of such moneys will be made among the other contributing States.

Cooperative Agreements. The Range Development Service continued its policy of entering into cooperative agreements between the United States and individual lessees, or officials of the various countries. This either will reduce materially

or eliminate entirely the maintenance charges of the various range improvements. Under these cooperative agreements the parties benefited agreed, in some cases, to contribute toward the construction of the improvement, either in money, labor, material, or part or all of these items. In all instances, either the individual benefited, or the county officials, where the improvement was made upon a stock driveway, agreed to maintain the improvement.

Range Improvements in Wyoming. Between July 1, 1939, and December 31, 1939, 44 range improvements were constructed in the State of Wyoming, in the following counties:

Albany	Matrona
Campbell	Niobrara
Converse	Washakie
Johnson	

The improvements consisted chiefly of stock-watering developments for individuals. They were made upon the stock driveways, in several of the counties.

In the State of Wyoming the Range Development Service expended a total of \$17,770.94 for range improvements, and the individual lessees contributed \$431.04 in the form of labor.

The improvements made are as follows:

<u>Improvements</u>	<u>Projects</u>
Spring developments on stock driveway	2
Corrals on stock driveway	5
Fencing on stock driveway (3 3/4 miles)	1
Reservoirs on stock driveway	12
Fencing on individual leases (5 3/4 miles)	3
Reservoirs on individual leases	21
Total	44

or eliminate entirely the maintenance charges of the various range improvements. Under these cooperative agreements the parties benefited agreed, in some cases, to contribute toward the construction of the improvement, either in money, labor, material, or part or all of these items. In all instances, either the individual benefited, or the county officials, where the improvement was made upon a stock driveway, agreed to maintain the improvement.

Range Improvements in Wyoming. Between July 1, 1929, and

December 31, 1932, 14 range improvements were constructed in

the State of Wyoming, in the following counties:

Albany	Carbon
Campbell	Cherokee
Converse	Washington
Johnson	

The improvements consisted chiefly of stock-watering developments for individuals. They were made upon the stock driveways in several of the counties.

In the State of Wyoming the Range Development Service expended a total of \$17,770.24 for range improvements, and the individual lessees contributed \$21.01 in the form of labor.

The improvements made are as follows:

<u>Improvements</u>	<u>Project</u>
Reservoir on individual leases	21
Fencing on individual leases (2 3/4 miles)	3
Reservoir on stock driveway	12
Fencing on stock driveway (2 3/4 miles)	1
Cattle on stock driveway	2
Spring developments on stock driveway	2
Total	42

The following data show the acreage, the number of stockmen, and the number and classes of stock benefited by the improvements:

Range and reservoirs on individual leases 11
Fencing on individual leases 2

<u>Projects</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Private</u>
44	150,270	23,880	81,680

S T O C K

<u>Stockmen</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Horses</u>
274	15,000	325,000	940

Range Improvements in Montana. During the period from

January 1, 1940, to June 30, 1940, 43 range improvements were constructed in the State of Montana in the following counties:

Beaverhead	Madison
Big Horn	Pondera
Chouteau	Powell
Deer Lodge	Rosebud
Hill	Teton
Lewis and Clark	Toole

The improvements cost the United States \$14,320.79. It is estimated that the individual lessees contributed \$3,069.20 in the form of labor. The relatively large sum contributed by the lessees is due to the fact that many of them desired drift fences, and labor charges for fence construction are comparatively high in this State.

The improvements made are as follows:

<u>Improvements</u>	<u>Projects</u>
Holding corrals on stock driveway	1
Fencing on stock driveway (11½ miles)	1
Spring developments on stock driveway	2
Fencing on individual leases (30.25 miles)	11

The following data show the acreage, the number of animals, and the number and classes of stock benefited by the improvements:

<u>Private</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Projects</u>
21,500	23,000	150,270	14

<u>Horses</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Stockmen</u>
940	327,000	12,000	274

Range Improvements in Montana. During the period from January 1, 1914, to June 30, 1916, 13 range improvements were constructed in the State of Montana in the following counties:

Beaverhead	Madison
Big Horn	Ponderosa
Chouteau	Yellow
Deer Lodge	Bozeman
Hill	Carbon
Lewis and Clark	Toole

The improvements cost the United States \$11,380.79. It is estimated that the individual lessees contributed \$7,000.50 in the form of labor. The relatively large amount contributed by the lessees is due to the fact that many of them desired better fences, and labor charges for fence construction are comparatively high in this State.

The improvements made are as follows:

<u>Improvements</u>	<u>Projects</u>
Fencing on individual leases (30.25 miles)	11
Spring developments on stock driveway	2
Fencing on stock driveway (11 1/2 miles)	1
Building corrals on stock driveway	1

Improvements (continued) Projects

Springs on individual leases	9
Dams and reservoirs on individual leases	14
Reseeding on individual leases	5
Total	43

The following data show the acreage, the number of stockmen, and the number and classes of stock benefited by the improvements:

protection problem ACRBAGE by stating that this

area Projects 60 per Govt. greater than State than Private national 43 134,307 13,720 States 119,367 area in need of protection consist STOCK approximately 40,000,000 acres

of Stockmen Cattle Sheep and Horses 139 24,638 326,752 3,754

200,000,000 acres of tundra vegetation in the extreme north and northwest sections of the Territory.

The interior of Alaska has an annual precipitation of less than 15 inches and the summers are long and dry with almost continuous daylight. The fire hazard is extremely high and this fact, coupled with a lack of appreciation of the ill effects of fire by the general public, has resulted in serious losses annually since the development of Alaska was initiated.

Although officials of the Department of the Interior and the General Land Office have recognized the need for a protection program for the forests of the interior of Alaska over a long period of years, no funds were provided for this purpose.

Improvements (continued)

2	Spillage on individual leases
11	Lease and reserve on individual leases
5	Reseeding on individual leases
18	Total

The following data show the acreage, the number of stockmen, and the number and classes of stock benefited by the improvements:

<u>ACREAGE</u>			
<u>Private</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Projects</u>
119,367	15,720	134,307	13
<u>STOCK</u>			
<u>Horses</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Stockmen</u>
3,734	326,732	21,638	139

prior to THE ALASKAN FIRE CONTROL SERVICE was included in the

Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1943 for the
Protection of Forests on Public Lands in Alaska

The General Land Office is charged with the administration of approximately 325,000,000 acres of public domain in the Territory of Alaska, of which approximately 250,000,000 acres are in need of fire protection. The magnitude of this protection problem can be better realized by stating that this area is about 60 percent greater than is that of all the national forests of the continental United States. The area in need of protection consists of approximately 40,000,000 acres

of fairly dense forests of white spruce and birch, 110,000,000 acres of open woodland and interspersed grasslands, and 100,000,000 acres of tundra vegetation in the extreme north and northwest sections of the Territory.

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THE ALASKAN FIRE CONTROL SERVICE

Protection of Forests on Public Lands in Alaska

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Although officials of the Department of the Interior and the General Land Office have recognized the need for a protection program for the forests of the interior of Alaska over a long period of years, no funds were provided for this purpose

prior to the year 1939. An item of \$37,500 was included in the Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1940 for the prevention and suppression of fires on the public domain of Alaska. It is fully realized that this appropriation, which represented only one-half of the amount recommended, was wholly inadequate. However, a fire protection unit, directed by a forester with many years of experience in the Territory, has been organized; this skeleton organization is supplemented by the Civilian Conservation Corps; and major forward steps have been taken looking to the solution of the problem.

Program

The program during the year 1940 consisted principally of the conducting of a vigorous educational campaign with a view to enlightening the public upon the economic importance of the destructible resources of Alaska, the seriousness of the fire situation, and the direct losses which were being sustained by the Territory largely as a result of human carelessness. Active cooperation was secured from the public, the Federal agencies operating in Alaska, newspapers and radio stations, local organizations, Chambers of Commerce, and sportsmen's clubs. A short-term course on forest conservation and protection was conducted in cooperation with the University of Alaska. The educational campaign as a whole has been remarkably popular, the public is being made fire conscious and there appears to be little question

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but that the program will operate materially to reduce the forest fire hazard in Alaska, if sufficient funds are authorized for its prosecution.

The establishment of an adequate system of protection for the forests of Alaska is a matter of vital concern to the nation, especially in view of the existing emergency. It should be pointed out in this connection that the defense activities in progress and those in prospect will greatly increase the fire hazard and that serious losses will result unless the protection organization is materially strengthened. A total appropriation of only \$27,000 was made available for the fiscal year 1941, an amount which is entirely inadequate to meet the necessary requirements.

work, which is planned for the purpose of enhancing the value of the resources of the U. S. lands, by providing facilities for increased protection and more efficient utilization of the forest resources.

At the beginning of the fiscal year, four of the camps were operating. On October 10, 1939, a new camp, called Camp Williams Creek, ULC-7, was established in southern Oregon, in relatively undeveloped country. Its work program includes a comprehensive system of truck trails to open up large areas of forest land for protection purposes. Much of this area is accessible only by foot trails, which makes fire protection comparatively difficult and inadequate. In addition to the

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Conservation of Forest Resources on the
Oregon and California Revested Lands in Oregon

telephone lines, etc., fire fighting, and other jobs incidental

Conservation Program. The vast timber resources of the
to the operations in forest areas.

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Each phase of the CCC work forms an integral part of the
railroad grant lands, under the supervision of the O. and C.

program and each has its own important place in a comprehensive

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Land Office. The camps are engaged in conservation and forest

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CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CAMPS

Conservation of Forest Resources on the Oregon and California Reverted Lands in Oregon

Conservation Program. The vast timber resources of the nearly 2,500,000 acres of the Oregon and California reverted railroad grant lands, under the supervision of the U. S. and C. Administration, are managed on a sustained yield basis, for the purpose of providing a continuous forest crop to maintain and stabilize local forest industries.

The Civilian Conservation Corps assists in attaining this objective through the camps in Oregon assigned to the General Land Office. The camps are engaged in conservation and forest development work, which is planned for the purpose of enhancing the value of the resources of the U. S. lands, by providing facilities for increased protection and more efficient utilization of the forest resources.

At the beginning of the fiscal year, four of the camps were operating. On October 10, 1939, a new camp, called Camp Williams Creek, 212-7, was established in southern Oregon, in a relatively undeveloped country. Its work program includes a comprehensive system of truck trails to open up large areas of forest land for protection purposes. Much of this area is accessible only by foot trails, which makes fire protection comparatively difficult and inadequate. In addition to the

truck trails under construction and planned, the program includes reforestation, White Pine Blister Rust Control, fire hazard reduction, fire protection improvements such as lookout towers, telephone lines, etc., fire fighting, and other jobs incidental to CCC operation in forest areas.

Each phase of the CCC work forms an integral part of the program and each has its own important place in a comprehensive and well balanced conservation program. While the camps that are assigned to work on O. & C. land are making satisfactory progress with their work, there is an urgent need for more camps to take part in the conservation work on these lands in order that efficient protection and sustained yield management may be applied to the lands as a whole. In order to provide facilities to carry out the management plan, there is an opportunity to use three or four times as many camps as at the present in worthwhile and financially justifiable conservation work. The cost of operation of the camps is a fundamentally sound financial investment which will be realized several times over by the country through the increased protection and more efficient utilization of the forests.

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This direct financial return does not take into account the other benefits that will be afforded the nation, through the building up and training of its young men. The work lends itself readily to the physical and mental development of the

men. It consists of road and bridge building and other forest construction jobs which require mental and physical fitness in the workers. They are given special instructions in construction details and they are trained to operate heavy tractors, rock crushers, trucks, and other construction equipment.

The more important types of work engaged in and the accomplishments on the projects are described briefly below:

Truck Trail Construction. The construction of forest truck trails and roads is one of the more important jobs conducted in the camps, as they serve conservation through the dual purpose of protection and planned utilization of the forest resources. Their value for protection is of paramount importance, as they provide fire fighting crews a means of quick access into the more generally inaccessible forest areas. Since speed of attack is the prime essential of successful fire control, the construction of properly located truck trails and roads is the most important single improvement that can be made. Because of the importance of the protection and utilization value of the roads, almost half of the total available man-days was used in this work. The roads are so planned, located, and constructed that the greatest value for the purposes mentioned will be realized. They will permit the removal of over-mature, fire-killed, and insect-killed timber from areas heretofore

It consists of road and bridge building and other forest construction jobs which require manual and physical fitness in the workers. They are given special instructions in construction details and they are trained to operate heavy tractors, rock crushers, trucks, and other construction equipment. The more important types of work engaged in and the accomplishments on the projects are described briefly below:

Forest Trail Construction. The construction of forest track trails and roads is one of the more important jobs conducted in the camps, as they serve communication through the dual purpose of protection and planned utilization of the forest resources. Their value for protection is of paramount importance, as they provide fire fighting crews a means of quick access into the more generally inaccessible forest areas. Since speed of attack is the prime essential of successful fire control, the construction of properly located track trails and roads is the most important single improvement that can be made. Because of the importance of the protection and utilization value of the roads, almost half of the total available man-days was used in this work. The roads are so planned, located, and constructed that the greatest value for the purposes mentioned will be realized. They will permit the removal of over-mature, fire-killed, and insect-killed timber from areas hazardous

inaccessible for such purposes. By utilizing this timber, which otherwise would be allowed to become valueless, the demand upon the thrifty and growing stock is comparatively reduced, allowing it to reach maturity and be available for future use. While such value of the roads is secondary to the protection value, it is nevertheless of great importance in carrying on proper forest management. A total of 42.9 miles of new forest roads was constructed during the fiscal year, with the use of 67,870 CCC man days. Although the total mileage of road built is not impressive, these roads were constructed so that a minimum amount of maintenance will be required. In order to permit work on the roads during wet weather it has been necessary to surface practically all of them with gravel or crushed rock. This will obviate a great deal of future maintenance work and also will permit use of the roads during wet weather when other unsurfaced roads are impassable. In connection with the truck trail work, a total of 114.5 miles of forest truck trails was maintained during the past year. A total of 13,495 man-days was used on this work. This included a considerable amount of surfacing with crushed rock, ditching, bank sloping, and culvert and bridge installation. Fifteen vehicle bridges were constructed on these truck trails with the use of 2,278 man-days.

Fire suppression. The availability of the GLO Camps for

Fire suppression. The availability of the GLO Camp for

with the use of 2,275 man-days.

Fifteen vehicle bridges were constructed on these truck trails

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cluded a considerable amount of surfacing with crushed rock.

A total of 15,195 man-days was used on this work. This in-

of forest truck trails was maintained during the past year.

connection with the truck trail work, a total of 111.5 miles

wet weather when other unsurfaced roads are impassable. In

maintenance work and also will permit use of the roads during

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with the use of 67,870 man-days. Although the total mileage

of new forest roads was constructed during the fiscal year,

certifying on proper forest management. A total of 12.3 miles

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demand upon the timber and grazing stock is comparatively

which otherwise would be allowed to become valueless, the

inaccessible for such purposes. By utilizing this timber,

fire suppression activities has been of great value in preventing and suppressing forest fires. The camps are located in some of the more hazardous fire areas and crews have been available day and night to attack and suppress fires, upon request. The value of such work is impossible to measure from a conservation standpoint, as there is little question that, if the CCC crews had not been available, many of the fires would have reached unknown sizes and resulted in immeasurable losses. There were 58 fires worked on and controlled through the use of 10,239 man-days of CCC labor.

Reforestation. A considerable portion of the O. & C. lands is not reforesting naturally, and it is necessary that nature be assisted in putting many acres of idle forest lands to work growing new forests. Many acres of Oregon's most valuable forest land have been made nonproductive through successive burning. By artificial reforestation and protection these lands can be made to fulfill their natural and most valuable purpose of producing forest products from which commensurate returns may be expected. Nine hundred thousand seedlings were planted on 1,010 acres by 1,315 CCC man-days.

In connection with the reforestation work, a forest nursery is being operated by one of the GLO Camps. This nursery has a capacity of 1,000,000 seedlings annually and may easily be enlarged, if necessary. Port Oxford Cedar is the principal

and the plant must exist in fairly close association

Fire suppression activities has been of great value in preventing and suppressing forest fires. The camps are located in some of the more hazardous fire areas and crews have been available day and night to attack and suppress fires, upon request. The value of such work is impossible to measure from a conservation standpoint, as there is little question that, if the CCC crews had not been available, many of the fires would have reached unknown sizes and resulted in irreparable losses. There were 25 fires worked on and controlled through the use of 10,259 man-days of CCC labor.

Reforestation. A considerable portion of the C. & G. lands is not reforesting naturally, and it is necessary that nature be assisted in putting many acres of idle forest lands to work growing new forests. Many acres of Oregon's most valuable forest land have been made nonproductive through successive burning. By artificial reforestation and protection these lands can be made to fulfill their natural and most valuable purpose of producing forest products from which considerable returns may be expected. Nine hundred thousand seedlings were planted on 1,010 acres by 1,312 CCC man-days.

In connection with the reforestation work, a forest nursery is being operated by one of the GLO camps. This nursery has a capacity of 1,000,000 seedlings annually and may easily be enlarged, if necessary. Port Oxford Cedar is the principal

species being grown, although 200,000 Ponderosa Pine and an approximately equal number of Douglas Fir seedlings, which will be used in field planting of denuded areas, are growing. A total of 3,755 man-days was used in the nursery work, which included seed collection and extraction, land clearing and grading, seed bed construction and planting, water system installation, and many other jobs incidental to nursery operation.

Fire Hazard Reduction. This work consists of removing concentrations of inflammable material along roads and felling snags in dangerous fire areas. A total of 44.9 miles of roadsides was cleaned up during the past year with the use of 16,351 man-days. Snags were felled on 305 acres along old burns to lessen the danger of fire spreading to and from dangerous areas. A total of 6,021 man-days was used in this work. Two miles of a fire break were constructed with the use of 718 man-days.

Tree and Plant Disease Control. The work of controlling the white pine blister rust in valuable O. & C. sugar pine areas in southern Oregon is carried on in cooperation with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and the U. S. Forest Service. A GLO side camp of 50 men is being operated for the eradication of the Ribes plants from the sugar pine areas. The Ribes is the alternate host for the disease and the plant must exist in fairly close association

species being grown, although 200,000 ponderosa pine and
approximately equal number of Douglas fir seedlings, which
will be used in field planting of damaged areas, are growing.
A total of 5,755 man-days was used in the nursery work, which
included seed collection and extraction, land clearing and
planting, seed bed construction and planting, water system
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tion.

Fire Hazard Reduction. This work consists of removing
concentrations of inflammable material along roads and falling
snags in dangerous fire areas. A total of 44.9 miles of
roadbeds was cleaned up during the past year with the use
of 10,351 man-days. Snags were felled on 505 acres along
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dangerous areas. A total of 6,051 man-days was used in this
work. Two miles of a fire break were constructed with the
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Tree and Plant Disease Control. The work of controlling
the white pine blister rust in western O. & C. sugar pine
groves in southern Oregon is carried on in cooperation with
the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and the U. S.
Forest Service. A 500 acre range of 50 men is being operated
for the eradication of the blister plants from the sugar pine
areas. The Ribes is the alternate host for the disease
and the plant must exist in fairly close association

with the sugar pine if the rust is to persist.

The eradication work was started in June, 1940, and by the end of the month 735 acres were completed. A total of 1,363 man-days was used in the control work including the construction of the side camp. Control of the disease will permit the continuation of the valuable sugar pine species, which without this protection would become extinct.

Public Camp and Picnic Grounds. Attractive camping areas have been provided, to encourage camping and picknicking only in designated areas and to discourage camping in other parts of the forest. This has secured the good will of the public and its cooperation in the matter of fire prevention and it no doubt has resulted in a diminution of the number of forest fires started from camp fires. The four camp grounds which have been developed have been used to quite an extent by the public. Camping facilities such as tables, benches, stoves, and rest rooms have been provided. A total of 3,944 man-days has been used in this work.

Telephone Lines. A total of 22.7 miles of new forest protection telephone lines has been completed and an additional 24.2 miles have been rebuilt and maintained. A total of 1,036 man-days was used.

Miscellaneous. In addition to the work listed above, the camps engaged in other activities such as the construction of

with the sugar pine if the rest is to persist.

The eradication work was started in June, 1920, and by the end of the month 755 acres were completed. A total of 1,365 man-days were used in the control work including the construction of the side camp. Control of the disease will permit the continuation of the valuable sugar pine species, which without this protection would become extinct.

Public Camp and Picnic Grounds. Attractive camping

areas have been provided, to encourage camping and picnicking only in designated areas and to discourage camping in other parts of the forest. This has secured the good will of the public and its cooperation in the matter of fire prevention and its danger has resulted in a diminution of the number of forest fires started from camp fires. The four camp grounds which have been developed have been used to quite an extent by the public. Camping facilities such as tables, benches, stoves, and tent rooms have been provided. A total of 3,944 man-days has been used in this work.

Telephone Lines. A total of 22.7 miles of new forest pro-

tection telephone lines has been completed and an additional 21.3 miles have been rebuilt and maintained. A total of 1,095 man-days was used.

Miscellaneous. In addition to the work listed above, the

gangs engaged in other activities such as the construction of

Control of Coal Fires in Wyoming

buildings, guard rails, and horse trails, surveying, seed

Working under the supervision of the General Land Office, collections, mapping, etc.

the CCC has saved from utter destruction, an incalculable amount

Safety Program. The camps have enjoyed a year which has of the nation's coal resources, by controlling the underground not been marred by any serious accidents. This record has coal fires that for many years have been consuming away of the been made possible through the constant observance of "safety large coal beds in public lands in the vicinity of Little Thunder first" practices.

Basin, Wyoming.

Thirteen separate coal bed fires were worked upon six of which previously had been worked upon, four were reconditioning old projects and three new projects.

Three of the projects were definitely completed and work is progressing satisfactorily upon the others. One fire of very recent origin was taken out completely in 16 working days.

There yet remain several other coal bed fires near Gillette, Wyoming, upon which work must be done in order to prevent the destruction of this irreplaceable natural resource.

When the fires are not too large they are subdued by digging them out and covering the face of the coal seams with a layer of pulverized earth. Other fires are isolated from the main body of coal by trenching around the affected areas and afterwards filling the trenches with earth, thus blocking progress of the fires. Other larger fires are covered with a heavy layer of pulverized earth to seal off all sources of air, and retain the gases due to combustion which have a further smothering effect.

beliefs, good will, and honest dealing, and

Control of Coal Fires in Wyoming

Working under the supervision of the General Land Office, the CCC has saved from utter destruction, an incalculable amount of the nation's coal resources, by controlling the underground coal fires that for many years have been consuming many of the large coal beds in public lands in the vicinity of Little Thunder Basin, Wyoming.

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Thirteen separate coal bed fires were worked upon six of which previously had been worked upon, four were reconditioning old projects and three new projects.

Three of the projects were definitely completed and work is progressing satisfactorily upon the others. One fire of very recent origin was taken out completely in 10 working days.

There yet remain several other coal bed fires near Gillette, Wyoming, upon which work must be done in order to prevent the destruction of this irreplaceable natural resource.

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unwise use.

LAND CLASSIFICATION

It is recognized, however, that it is not enough to prevent undesirable use. The public interest demands that the greatest possible beneficial use be made of the public lands. Therefore, classification proceeds in terms of conservation and the prudent use of the public domain. Within this broad objective naturally fall sub-objectives. One of these is to prevent unwise settlement and use of the public lands. Another is to recommend uses consistent with the use capabilities of the land. A third is to indicate policies and programs necessary to effectuate desirable use.

Need for Classification. The existing public domain consists of the residue resulting from years of disposal of the better lands under the various land laws. The remaining areas have relatively limited use capabilities. However, within certain limitations these lands are still open to disposal. In many instances through ignorance or misconception of the use capabilities, through over-optimism, through disregard of the principles of conservation, or through other factors, applications are made to secure and use these lands for purposes to which they are definitely not suited. To allow such applications may lead to waste of the natural resources, interfere with conservation, be inimical to the welfare of the applicant, react unfavorably on the local economy, or otherwise be detrimental to the public interest. Land classification serves the function of preventing such relation to human factors, insofar as this relationship can be

LAND CLASSIFICATION

Objectives. Land Classification in the General Land Office has as its broad objective the protection of conservation and the prudent use of the public domain. Within this broad objective naturally fall sub-objectives. One of these is to prevent unwise settlement and use of the public lands. Another is to recommend uses consistent with the use capabilities of the land. A third is to indicate policies and programs necessary to effectuate desirable use.

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It is recognized, however, that it is not enough to prevent undesirable use. The public interest demands that the greatest possible beneficial use be made of the public lands. Therefore, classification proceeds in terms of recommended use based on the use capabilities of the public lands. It does not follow that any great economic return from remaining public lands can be expected from the remaining public domain, exclusive of the mineral resources, because for much of it, the use is limited. But for each parcel of the public land there is some best use or uses.

Criteria for Classification. Since land classification involves a determination of land characteristics, the present condition of its use, and its use capabilities, it follows that certain criteria must be established upon which to predicate such a determination. Under the provisions of the several land laws governing disposal of the public lands, land classification in the General Land Office must be primarily based on physical characteristics such as location, topography, soils, climatic conditions, and natural cover. Such a classification would, however, be inadequate if consideration were not given to economic and social factors, and the effect of particular land uses on the public interest. Accordingly, lands are classified not solely on the basis of their physical characteristics but also in their relation to human factors, insofar as this relationship can be

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determined, the applicant, the local community, or the

Procedure. An essential step in land classification is the collection and analysis of pertinent data. Sources consulted are many, embracing reports of investigation of physical characteristics conducted by other agencies and individuals, and reports of field examination of specific tracts made by representatives of the Department. These data also relate to land utilization and land acquisition projects of Federal and State agencies.

Applications received under the provisions of the several

public land laws are checked against this information.

Specifically, it is determined whether or not disposal would conflict with governmental land utilization or land acquisition projects; whether or not the tract is within an area where serious problems of land use adjustment exist, whether the proposed or probable use would facilitate or hinder these

adjustments, whether or not entry on the tract would increase the cost of roads, schools, or other public services for the local community, and whether or not the proposed use is consistent with the use capabilities of the tract considering physical characteristics, type of farming or other proposed use, size of operating unit, and the general local economy.

The end product of this classification is the determination as to whether or not the land may be disposed of without

determined.

Investigation. An essential step in land classification is the collection and analysis of pertinent data. Sources of data are many, embracing reports of investigations of physical characteristics conducted by other agencies and individuals, and reports of field examination of specific tracts made by representatives of the Department. These data also relate to land utilization and land acquisition projects of Federal and State agencies.

Applications received under the provisions of the several public land laws are checked against this information. Specifically, it is determined whether or not disposal would conflict with Governmental land utilization or land acquisition projects, whether or not the tract is within an area where various problems of land use adjustment exist, whether the proposed or probable use would facilitate or hinder these adjustments, whether or not entry on the tract would increase the cost of roads, schools, or other public services for the local community, and whether or not the proposed use is consistent with the use designation of the tract considering physical characteristics, type of farming or other proposed use, size of operating unit, and the general local economy. The end product of this classification is the determination as to whether or not the land may be disposed of without

detriment to the applicant, the local community, or the general public. A classification report is prepared accordingly. In Wyoming has been plotted on nine sheets, scale 1" equals 4 miles. For general use, these have been reduced to one sheet on a scale of about 1" equals 17 miles. Sources of the data is township data furnished by the District Land Office. Maps on a scale of 1" equals 8 miles have been prepared for plotting the public domain in Arizona, and Arkansas. Various statistical charts dealing with the records of the public lands, have been prepared. Technical supervision has been provided by U.S. draftsmen engaged on the public land survey.

Commencing about February 1, 1940, when the Land Classification Division began the consideration of applications, to June 30, 1940, classification reports were prepared on the following applications:

	<u>Favorable</u>	<u>Adverse</u>	<u>Total</u>
Homestead Entry	82	203	285
Public Sale	362	167	529
Timber & Stone	1	26	27
Desert Land	16	1	17
Other	8	0	8
Total	469	397	866

The applications upon which these reports were prepared were widely distributed geographically. Of the 25 public land states, applications on which reports were prepared originated in all but 2. California, with 214 applications reported on, and Colorado, with 130, lead the list.

Classification in terms of recommended use of the public domain is still in a formative state. Since such a classification must be predicated on classification in terms of land characteristics and present use, however, the ground work has been prepared.

Flatting the Public Domain. Important in the utilization and disposal of the public domain is the distribution pattern and its relation to other land ownership. Accordingly, as a

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Commencing about February 1, 1940, when the land classification Division began the consideration of applications, to June 30, 1940, classification reports were prepared on the following applications:

Unimproved Entry	Public Sale	Timber & Stone	Desert Land	Other	Total
83	362	1	16	8	469
203	167	26	1	0	397
282	249	27	17	8	583

The applications upon which these reports were prepared were widely distributed geographically. Of the 35 public land states, applications on which reports were prepared originated in all but 2. California, with 116 applications reported on, and Colorado, with 130, lead the list.

Classification in terms of recommended use of the public domain is still in a formative state. Since such a classification must be predicated on classification in terms of land characteristics and present use, however, the ground work has been prepared.

Planning the Public Domain. Important in the utilization and disposal of the public domain is the distribution pattern and its relation to other land ownership. Accordingly, as a

corollary to the assembling of pertinent data, the remaining public lands have been platted in several states. The public domain in Wyoming has been platted on nine sheets, scale 1" equals 4 miles. For general use, these have been reduced to one sheet on a scale of about 1" equals 17 miles. Source of the data is township plats furnished by the District Land Offices. Base maps on a scale of 1" equals 8 miles have been prepared for platting the public domain in Minnesota, Louisiana, and Arkansas. In addition, various statistical charts, dealing with the resources of the public lands, have been made and technical supervision has been provided W.P.A. draftsmen engaged on the Federal Land Inventory Project.

Economic Surveys in Alaska. Planning for the development of the public lands in Alaska with due regard for the conservation of its natural resources requires the gathering of much additional scientific and economic information. Most of the pioneer developments in the United States have been based primarily on an agricultural economy. In Alaska, however, any extensive development of agriculture will undoubtedly have to follow rather than precede industrial development. Perhaps the development of renewable and non-wasting resources in the form of fish, timber, fur, game, water power, and scenery will assume the role usually played by agriculture in providing a foundation for a stable and permanent economy.

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It may be, however, that the mining of strategic and other minerals constitutes the most promising base for immediate Alaskan development and that it is possible, from a long range point of view and in the interests of conservation, to make this industry one that will provide substantial supplies of capital for local use during the early stages of the development of renewable resources.

The General Land Office is cooperating with other Bureaus of the Department and with other Departments in the conduct of surveys of economic conditions in Alaska. The current work, during the 1940 summer season, includes a study of manufacturing industries, a cost of living survey, and preliminary investigation for land classification in the Territory.

From statistically determined. This information has been worked in 5,000 volumes of patents, in 4,000 tract books and in the related correspondence. Most of the records are now over twenty and fifty years old.

During inventory of these historical records and this has been done only on a small scale because of a lack of funds and personnel has been the preliminary approach to the problem. A more definite record is needed of what remains of the public lands, both as to private and non-private holdings.

Figure 1. Preservations in Relinquishing Interests. The First

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of the public lands in Alaska with the Bureau of Land Management
and of the Federal Government's interest in the public lands
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planned development in the public lands in Alaska
primarily as an experimental project. In Alaska, however, the
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for a stable and permanent economy.

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

Organization and Problems. A Research and Analysis Division has been established in the General Land Office to aid in administering the conservation program. Since the beginning of the calendar year, the new Division has been confronted with the usual organization problems in addition to problems arising out of the technical nature and age of the records.

The General Land Office records are so voluminous that precisely what remains of surface and sub-surface rights in what is known as the public domain has never been statistically determined. This information remains buried in 6,000 volumes of patents, in 4,000 tract books and in the related correspondence. Some of the records now are one hundred and fifty years old.

Taking inventory of these historical records (and this has been done only on a small scale because of a lack of funds and personnel) has been the preliminary approach to the problem. A more definite record is needed of what remains of the public lands, both as to surface and sub-surface holdings.

Mineral Reservations in Outstanding Patents. The first

RECORDS AND ANALYSIS

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General Observations on Outstanding Issues. The first

project involved the collection of statistical data showing mineral reservations in patents issued since 1910. By July 1, records of these reservations had been abstracted from all the patent records up to 1936. The records indicate that up to such date approximately 66,000 stockraising homestead patents, in which all minerals are reserved, had been issued, embracing approximately 26,000,000 acres and that about 133,000 other patents reserving particular minerals had been issued covering 10,000,000 acres.

Federal Land Inventories. The second project consisted largely of inventorying the vacant, unappropriated and unreserved public land (unreserved except for the 1934 general order of withdrawal) in the following 12 States which have no district land offices:

Alabama	Minnesota
Arkansas	Mississippi
Florida	Missouri
Kansas	Nebraska
Louisiana	Oklahoma
Michigan	Wisconsin

The inventory for all of these States, except Alabama has been completed.

The third project consisted of an inventory on a larger scale. Its purpose was to account for all Federally owned lands in the United States outside the corporate limits of municipalities, and record such lands on county

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from all the patent records up to 1930. The records had

come that up to such date approximately 55,000 stockholders

remained patents, in which all minerals are reserved, had

been issued, embracing approximately 25,000,000 acres and

that about 177,000 other patents reserving particular

minerals had been issued covering 19,000,000 acres.

Potential Land Inventories. The second project outlined

largely of inventing the vacant, unappropriated and un-

reserved public land (unreserved except for the 1934 General

Order of Withdrawal) in the following 12 States which have

no district land offices:

Alabama	Mississippi
Arkansas	Minnesota
Florida	Montana
Iowa	Nebraska
Kansas	North Dakota
Louisiana	South Dakota
Michigan	Wisconsin

The inventory for all of these States, except Kansas, has

been completed.

The third project consisted of an inventory on a

larger scale. The purpose was to account for all federally

owned lands in the United States outside the corporate

limits of municipalities, and record such lands as empty

maps and standard forms. This project was transferred from the National Resources Planning Board, as of January 17, 1940.

Project units were set up in cooperation with the Work Projects Administration in the General Land Office, all District Land Offices and several Public Survey Offices. The first step is to secure information concerning all Federally owned lands of record in these offices. It is estimated that about 20 per cent of the inventory has been completed.

History of the Public Domain. The fourth and most recent project is the writing of a history of the public lands with particular reference to the period since 1920. This is a Washington, D.C., Writers' Project, supervised by the General Land Office.

Townsites Project. An interesting chapter in the history of Western development is presented by a study of the townsites established on public lands. Many of the present western cities and towns were established as Government Townsites.

Some of the townsites were reserved by the President, and surveyed and sold by the General Land Office. Others were patented to trustees who received the land in trust

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RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

for the inhabitants. There were still others of miscellaneous classes. The study, now nearing completion, will give detailed information on all established townsites, including data as to all lots which have not been disposed of. \$7,017,023.13

Need for Better Records. The General Land Office desires to improve its existing records and to create additional records of its holdings of public land. A tremendous amount of indexing is necessary before adequate information is readily available, either concerning the aggregates of various classes of resources on the public lands or concerning the legal status of individual tracts. The present conservation and national defense programs make it highly desirable that the General Land Office records be brought up to date.

Consideration is being given to the establishment of a card index system, to supplement the existing tract book, patent and general file records, with respect to individual tracts of present or former public lands. Individual cards may be set up for each legal sub-division, showing the legal description of the land and such pertinent data as mineral reservations, withdrawals, entries, grants and leases.

Montana, \$3,353.76; Oklahoma, \$1,894.13; South Dakota, \$806.71; Kansas, \$738.25; Idaho, \$643.35; Nebraska, \$220; Nevada, \$157.29;

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and Michigan, \$92.50. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES the mineral

General. The total cash receipts from leases, sales and other disposals of public lands (including receipts from copies of records, sales of Government property, etc.) were \$7,017,023.18 and from Indian lands \$40,918.98, an aggregate of \$7,057,942.16, all of which was deposited in the Treasury. The total expenditures from appropriations made for the conduct of the bureau were \$2,237,720.10. The excess of receipts over expenditures was \$4,820,222.06. Collections under section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act were transferred to the Grazing Service as of July 1, 1939.

Receipts under Mineral Leasing Acts. Receipts from bonuses, royalties and rentals under laws providing for the leasing rights on the public domain (including royalties and rentals on potash deposits and royalties on coal leases in Alaska) aggregated \$5,637,153.11, of which \$5,201,995.43 was received under the act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437). The largest receipts under this act were from lands in California, the amount being \$2,120,198.05. Wyoming was second with \$1,742,103.97. Receipts from other States follow: New Mexico, \$851,093.06; Utah, \$141,373.28; Colorado, \$116,401.92; Montana, \$114,533.30; Louisiana, \$80,094.62; North Dakota, \$18,898.78; Alabama, \$5,782.30; Arizona, \$3,739.66; Washington, \$3,353.76; Oklahoma, \$1,804.15; South Dakota, \$806.71; Kansas, \$738.25; Idaho, \$643.83; Nebraska, \$220; Nevada, \$157.29;

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

General. The total cash receipts from leases, sales and

other disposal of public lands (including receipts from copies of records, sales of Government property, etc.) were \$7,077,025.18 and from Indian lands \$10,218.98, an aggregate of \$7,087,244.16, all of which was deposited in the Treasury. The total expendi-

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from other States follow: New Mexico, \$357,093.00; Utah, \$114,373.80;

Colorado, \$116,401.92; Montana, \$114,533.30; Louisiana, \$80,094.82;

North Dakota, \$18,808.78; Alabama, \$7,783.30; Arizona, \$7,739.61;

Washington, \$5,353.76; Oklahoma, \$1,804.15; South Dakota, \$886.71;

Kansas, \$738.25; Idaho, \$613.85; Nebraska, \$330; Nevada, \$127.29;

and Michigan, \$52.50. Under the provisions of the mineral leasing act cited, each State receives 37½ percent of the receipts from the public lands within its borders, the reclamation fund receives 52½ percent and the other 10 percent remains in the Treasury of the United States as a part of the general fund.

Receipts under the Taylor Grazing Act. Fees and rentals from leases issued for public lands under section 15 of the act amounted to \$152,378.34. The largest receipts were from lands in Wyoming, where \$69,556.41 was collected. Receipts from other States were as follows: Arizona, \$22,383.38; Montana, \$18,223.33; New Mexico, \$9,735.03; Colorado, \$8,789.09; California, \$8,016.06; Idaho, \$6,195.41; Oregon, \$4,843.17; South Dakota, \$2,304.38; Washington, \$2,258.27; Arkansas, \$36.07; Oklahoma, \$27; and Nebraska, \$10.74. The States within which the lands are situated will receive 50 percent of these receipts.

Distribution of Receipts. Receipts from all sources, aggregating \$7,057,942.16, as shown above, are distributed under the law approximately as follows: Reclamation fund, \$3,055,719.63; for range improvements, \$71,399.77; to public land States and certain counties within such States, \$2,848,406.28; to various Indian tribes, \$36,762.85; and to the general fund of the Treasury, \$1,045,653.63.

and Michigan, \$22.50. Under the provisions of the mineral leasing act cited, each State receives 37 1/2 percent of the receipts from the public lands within its borders, the remainder from the receipts 22 1/2 percent and the other 10 percent remains in the Treasury of the United States as a part of the general fund.

Receipts under the Taylor Grazing Act. Fees and rentals from leases issued for public lands under section 15 of the act amounted to \$152,378.31. The largest receipts were from lands in Wyoming, where \$69,550.41 was collected. Receipts from other States were as follows: Arizona, \$22,355.38; Montana, \$18,225.33; New Mexico, \$9,732.05; Colorado, \$8,789.09; California, \$8,016.06; Idaho, \$6,192.41; Oregon, \$4,843.17; South Dakota, \$2,304.38; Washington, \$2,258.27; Arkansas, \$36.07; Oklahoma, \$27; and Nebraska, \$10.71. The States within which the lands are situated will receive 20 percent of these receipts.

Distribution of Receipts. Receipts from all sources, aggregating \$7,027,942.16, as shown above, are distributed under the law approximately as follows: Reclamation fund, \$3,025,712.63; for range improvements, \$21,322.77; to public land States and certain counties within each State, \$2,848,406.28; to various Indian tribes, \$36,762.82; and to the general fund of the Treasury, \$1,015,657.65.

Under the provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act, the States within which the lands are situated receive 50 percent of the receipts from public lands and 25 percent of the receipts from ceded Indian lands; 25 percent of the receipts from both public and ceded Indian lands is available, when appropriated by Congress, for range improvements; 50 percent of the receipts from ceded Indian lands is credited to the Indians; and the balance is credited to the general fund in the Treasury.

Five percent of the net proceeds from cash sales of public lands is paid to the public land States within which such sales were made, and the balance of such receipts from States named in the Reclamation Act is credited to the reclamation fund; the reclamation fund and the States involved receive 90 percent (52½ percent and 37½ percent, respectively) of the receipts under the mineral leasing act and of receipts from potash deposits leased under the act of February 7, 1927; receipts from sales of reclamation townsites and camp sites and from royalties and rentals from potash deposits leased under the act of October 2, 1917, are credited to the reclamation fund; 75 percent of the receipts from the Oregon and California Railroad grant lands is paid to the counties within which the lands are situated and 25 percent is credited to the general fund of the Treasury. Not to exceed 75 percent of the proceeds of land and timber in the forfeited Coos Bay Wagon Road grant is paid to the counties within which the lands are situated in lieu of taxes. The balance of

Under the provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act, the States within which the lands are situated receive 50 percent of the receipts from public lands and 25 percent of the receipts from ceded Indian lands; 25 percent of the receipts from both public and ceded Indian lands is available, when appropriated by Congress, for range improvements; 50 percent of the receipts from ceded Indian lands is credited to the Indians; and the balance is credited to the general fund in the Treasury.

Five percent of the net proceeds from each sale of public lands is paid to the public land States within which such sales were made, and the balance of such receipts from States named in the Reclamation Act is credited to the reclamation fund; the reclamation fund and the States involved receive 50 percent (25 percent and 25 percent, respectively) of the receipts under the mineral leasing act and of receipts from potash deposits leased under the act of February 7, 1905; receipts from sales of reclamation facilities and camp sites and from royalties and rentals from potash deposits leased under the act of October 3, 1917, are credited to the reclamation fund; 75 percent of the receipts from the Oregon and California Railroad grant lands is paid to the counties within which the lands are situated and 25 percent is credited to the general fund of the Treasury. Not to exceed 75 percent of the proceeds of land and timber in the forfeited Coos Bay wagon road grant is paid to the counties within which the lands are situated in lieu of taxes. The balance of

The following table shows in detail the distribution of the receipts insofar as is possible before final settlement of all accounts by the General Accounting Office.

such proceeds is credited to the general fund in the Treasury. The receipts from Indian lands (except 37½ percent of royalties from Red River Oil lands which is paid to the State of Oklahoma in lieu of taxes) are deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the various Indian tribes. All other moneys are deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the General fund.

	Distribution in 1939			
	General Fund	Reclamation and Lands	State and County Funds	Total
Sale of public lands	47,042.18	44,871.99	44,028.17	135,942.34
Free and commutation	14,109.00	31,854.72	937.72	46,991.44
Receipts from mineral leases	377,780.83	2,771,047.60	1,990,748.11	5,139,576.54
Receipts from Oregon and California Railroad grant lands	126,222.12	-	950,606.17	1,076,828.29
Receipts from San Juan Range Road grant lands	60,413.08	-	945,000.00	1,005,413.08
Receipts under Taylor Grazing Act: Act. 3 (within grazing districts) . .	33,048.84	33,375.19	65,354.00	131,778.03
Act. 19 (outside grazing districts) . .	38,094.93	38,094.93	76,189.86	152,379.72
Potential royalties and rentals	37,997.04	226,976.99	142,191.55	407,165.58
Revolving fund for rights-of-way: River transportation loans	15,068.07	-	-	15,068.07
All other	6,977.85	-	-	6,977.85
Sale of reclamation town lots	-	4,986.54	-	4,986.54
Sale and lease of Indian lands	-	-	-	-
Quarrying fees	18,324.61	-	-	18,324.61
Miscellaneous (including sale of standing timber, coal leases and town lots in Alaska, rent of land, etc.)	23,770.67	-	-	23,770.67
Total	1,045,653.63	3,187,119.40	2,848,456.28	7,081,229.31

* Estimated.

* This amount was collected prior to July 1, 1939, but not entered into the Treasury until the current fiscal year.

such proceeds is credited to the General Fund in the Treasury.
The receipts from Indian lands (except 5% percent of royalties
from Red River Oil lands which is paid to the State of Oklahoma
in lieu of taxes) are deposited in the Treasury to the credit
of the various Indian tribes. All other moneys are deposited
in the Treasury to the credit of the General Fund.

Indian lands in the United States are owned by the United States
Government, and the proceeds of the sale of such lands are paid
to the Treasury to the credit of the General Fund.

Indian lands are owned by the United States Government, and the
proceeds of the sale of such lands are paid to the Treasury to the
credit of the General Fund.

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proceeds of the sale of such lands are paid to the Treasury to the
credit of the General Fund.

The following table shows in detail the distribution of the receipts insofar as is possible before final settlement of all accounts by the General Accounting Office.

(a) First and last columns include the period from June 26, 1926.

(b) Second and last columns include the period from October 2, 1917.

Distribution in the Treasury					
	General Fund	Reclamation and Range Improvement	State and County Funds	Trust Funds	Total
Sale of public lands	\$71,262.18	\$41,251.90	\$4,688.09	-	\$117,202.17
Fees and commissions	14,103.00	51,854.72	-	-	65,957.72
Receipts from mineral leases	539,780.83	2,731,047.60	1,950,748.29	-	5,221,576.72 (a)
Receipts from Oregon and California Railroad grant lands	186,202.12	-	558,606.36	-	744,808.48
Receipts from Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands	60,413.88	-	45,000.00	-	105,413.88
Receipts under Taylor Grazing Act:					
Sec. 3 (within grazing districts)	33,048.84	33,305.19	66,354.04	\$512.67	*133,220.74
Sec. 15 (outside grazing districts)	38,094.59	38,094.58	76,189.17	-	152,378.34
Potash royalties and rentals	37,907.08	226,978.90	142,151.53	-	407,037.51 (b)
Rental for rights-of-way:					
Power transmission lines	16,068.05	-	-	-	16,068.05
All other	6,597.88	-	-	-	6,597.88
Sale of reclamation town lots	-	4,586.51	-	-	4,586.51
Sale and lease of Indian lands	-	-	4,668.80	36,250.18	40,918.98 (c)
Copying fees	18,384.51	-	-	-	18,384.51
Miscellaneous (including sale of standing timber, coal leases and town lots in Alaska, rent of land, etc.)	23,790.67	-	-	-	23,790.67
Total	1,045,653.63	3,127,119.40	2,848,406.28	36,762.85	7,057,942.16

* Estimated.

x This amount was collected prior to July 1, 1939, but not covered into the Treasury until the current fiscal year.

2,237,720.10 71399.77 100351.04
 279205.24
 3,055,719.63

1. The first of these is the fact that the
 2. Government has not been able to
 3. maintain a consistent policy in
 4. the past. It has been
 5. inconsistent in its
 6. actions and in its
 7. statements. It has
 8. been unable to
 9. maintain a
 10. consistent
 11. policy in
 12. the past.

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- (a) First and last columns include \$19,581.29 royalties received in Wyoming under the act of June 26, 1926.
- (b) Second and last columns include \$27,966.76 royalties received in California under the act of October 2, 1917. The balance of this item represents royalties and rentals under the act of February 7, 1927.
- (c) Includes \$12,456.51 royalties and rentals from oil and gas leases for Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache lands, south half of Red River, Oklahoma, of which the State receives 37½ percent of the royalties in lieu of taxes.

REPAYMENTS

... ..

... .. (a)

... .. (b)

... .. (c)

REPAYMENTS

The act of June 16, 1880 (21 Stat. 287), and the act of March 26, 1908 (35 Stat. 48), as amended by the act of December 11, 1919 (41 Stat. 366), provide for the return of moneys received in connection with the disposal of public lands and covered into the United States Treasury.

Repayment may be made to the land applicant or his heirs or assigns, where lands have been erroneously sold, where payments have been made in excess of lawful requirement, and where applications, entries, and proofs have been rejected, no fraud appearing. Under said laws there were stated 52 accounts, allowing repayment of \$7,399.75, and 10 claims were denied. The claims allowed include one account granting repayment of \$10 received in connection with a homestead entry of ceded Indian lands and repaid from Indian trust funds.

Noncompetitive Oil and Gas Leases. On June 30, 1933, 1,116 leases embracing 1,740,555.45 acres were outstanding under sections 13 and 17 of the act of February 25, 1920, as amended by the act of August 21, 1930 (43 Stat. 674). Two thousand fifty-three new leases were issued. Of these, 1,575 leases embracing 3,337,617.13 acres were issued in exchange for prospecting permits which terminated and 178

REPAYMENTS

The act of June 16, 1880 (21 Stat. 387), and the act of March 26, 1908 (35 Stat. 48), as amended by the act of December 11, 1919 (41 Stat. 366), provide for the return of moneys received in connection with the disposal of public lands and covered into the United States Treasury.

Repayment may be made to the land applicant or his heirs or assigns, where lands have been erroneously sold, where payments have been made in excess of lawful requirement, and where applications, entries, and profits have been rejected, no fraud appearing. Under said laws there were stated 52 accounts, allowing repayment of \$7,399.75, and 10 claims were denied. The claims allowed include one account granting repayment of \$10 received in connection with a homestead entry of ceded Indian lands and repaid from Indian trust funds.

leases embracing 101,472.32 acres were issued upon appli-

cation there MINERAL LEASES AND MINING CLAIMS by six leases,

including one in part, embracing 71,379.36 acres were can-

Oil and Gas Leases (Except noncompetitive leases).

The total number of outstanding leases on June 30, 1940, was 3,105 embracing 4,137,822.81 acres. Except for which issued under sections 14, 17, 18, 18a, 19, 20, 22 and 136 permits remaining in Alaska, the 2,013 permits outstand- 27 of the mineral leasing act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 1940, have expired and the permit system has 437), were outstanding. Eight leases embracing 1,524.81 been superseded by a leasing system. Applications for oil acres were exchanged for new leases under section 2(a) of 234 gas leases, pending on June 30, 1939, numbered 3,700 for the act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 674). Thirty-one new an area of 4,552,185 acres; 1,923 new applications covering leases covering 22,087.24 acres were issued. Three leases 2,423,551 acres were received; and of the total 1,772 were covering 621.27 acres were canceled. The number of outstand- finally disposed of, leaving on June 30, 1940, 3,700 appli- ing leases under the above sections and acts as of June 30, 1940, was 1,265 covering an area of 566,612.07 acres. A of 21,807 actions were taken in these cases.

total of 2,346 actions was taken in the above cases.

Coal Permits, Leases and Licenses. On June 30, 1939,

Noncompetitive Oil and Gas Leases. On June 30, 1939, 508 coal leases were outstanding embracing 88,582.30 acres; 1,116 leases embracing 1,740,555.46 acres were outstanding as new coal lease applications were received for an area of under sections 13 and 17 of the act of February 25, 1920, 2,541.09 acres. Of these, 15 leases embracing 1,206 acres as amended by the act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 674). were issued and 22 applications embracing 1,034.21 acres Two thousand fifty-three new leases were issued. Of these, were finally rejected. Nineteen coal leases, including one 1,875 leases embracing 2,367,617.13 acres were issued in in part, embracing 1,701.73 acres were canceled, leaving on exchange for prospecting permits which terminated and 178 June 30, 1940, 508 coal leases outstanding covering an area

MINERAL LEASES AND MINING CLAIMS

Oil and Gas Leases (Excess Noncompetitive Leases)

On June 30, 1939, 1,137 leases embracing 545,144.10 acres, which issued under sections 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22 and 27 of the mineral leasing act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437), were outstanding. Eight leases embracing 1,524.51 acres were exchanged for new leases under section 2(a) of the act of August 21, 1938 (49 Stat. 674). Thirty-one new leases covering 28,087.24 acres were issued. Three leases covering 621.27 acres were canceled. The number of outstanding leases under the above sections and acts as of June 30, 1940, was 1,265 covering an area of 546,412.07 acres. A total of 2,546 sections was taken in the above cases.

Noncompetitive Oil and Gas Leases. On June 30, 1939, 1,116 leases embracing 1,740,535.48 acres were outstanding under sections 13 and 17 of the act of February 25, 1920, as amended by the act of August 21, 1938 (49 Stat. 674). Two thousand fifty-three new leases were issued. Of these, 1,275 leases embracing 2,367,617.13 acres were issued in exchange for prospecting permits which terminated and 178

leases embracing 101,472.52 acres were issued upon application therefor by qualified applicants. Sixty-six leases, including one in part, embracing 72,379.30 acres were canceled. The total number of outstanding leases on June 30, 1940, was 3,103 embracing 4,137,322.81 acres. Except for 126 permits remaining in Alaska, the 2,015 permits outstanding on June 30, 1939, have expired and the permit system has been superseded by a leasing system. Applications for oil and gas leases, pending on June 30, 1939, numbered 3,789 for an area of 4,852,163 acres; 1,923 new applications covering 2,023,531 acres were received; and of the total 1,772 were finally disposed of, leaving on June 30, 1940, 3,940 applications embracing 5,090,272 acres awaiting action. A total of 21,807 actions were taken in these cases.

Coal Permits, Leases and Licenses. On June 30, 1939, 369 coal leases were outstanding embracing 68,552.20 acres; 40 new coal lease applications were received for an area of 2,641.09 acres. Of these, 15 leases embracing 1,200 acres were issued and 22 applications embracing 1,034.21 acres were finally rejected. Nineteen coal leases, including one in part, embracing 1,701.73 acres were canceled, leaving on June 30, 1940, 365 coal leases outstanding covering an area

of 68,050.47 acres. Coal permits outstanding on June 30, 1939, numbered 121 and embraced 92,566.48 acres. Fifty-nine new coal permit applications were received involving 40,589.95 acres. Thirty-one permits were issued for a total of 20,628.54 acres, and 27 applications embracing 18,826.02 acres were finally rejected. Nine coal permits, including two in part, were canceled the area involving 3,383.86 acres. Seven permits involving 4,705.08 acres expired leaving outstanding on June 30, 1940, 136 permits embracing 105,106.08 acres. There were outstanding on June 30, 1939, 85 coal licenses embracing 3,301.71 acres. Thirteen new applications for 678 acres were received. Thirteen licenses involving 489.82 acres were issued; one license embracing 40 acres was canceled; and three licenses embracing 120 acres expired. There were outstanding on June 30, 1940, 94 coal licenses embracing 3,631.53 acres. Because of the Department's policy to limit the issuance of coal leases to localities where mines are needed to supply the local demand, only a limited number of such permits and leases were issued.

Potash Permits and Leases. On June 30, 1939, there were outstanding 16 potash leases involving 40,882.66 acres. Six new applications were received for an area of 8,366 acres.

of 88,050.47 acres. Coal permits outstanding on June 30, 1939, numbered 141 and embraced 98,566.48 acres. Fifty-nine new coal permit applications were received involving 40,539.35 acres. Thirty-one permits were issued for a total of 30,629.54 acres, and 27 applications embracing 18,826.03 acres were finally rejected. Nine coal permits, including two in part, were canceled the area involving 3,583.36 acres. Seven permits involving 4,703.08 acres expired leaving outstanding on June 30, 1940, 136 permits embracing 105,106.03 acres. There were outstanding on June 30, 1939, 93 coal licenses embracing 3,301.71 acres. Thirteen new applications for 678 acres were received. Thirteen licenses involving 439.52 acres were issued; one license embracing 40 acres was canceled; and three licenses embracing 180 acres expired. There were outstanding on June 30, 1940, 94 coal licenses embracing 3,631.23 acres. Because of the Department's policy to limit the issuance of coal licenses to localities where mines are needed to supply the local demand, only a limited number of such permits and licenses were issued.

Potash Permits and Licenses. On June 30, 1939, there were outstanding 16 potash licenses involving 40,892.68 acres. Six new applications were received for an area of 8,366 acres.

new applications for sodium permits involving 64,832.79 acres. Five leases embracing 6,209.44 acres were issued increasing the outstanding potash leases on June 30, 1940, to 21 aggregating 47,092.10 acres. Potash permits outstanding on June 30, 1939, numbered 12 and embraced 15,274.49 acres. All 12 permits have expired, leaving none outstanding. During the year, 21 new applications for potash permits were received,

Sulphur. Twenty-seven sulphur permits, embracing 17,503.01 acres, were outstanding on June 30, 1939. Five applications were pending and 8 more were received, the total area in the 13 applications being 10,166.13 acres, on which action is suspended in accordance with departmental order No. 914 of April 5, 1935.

Phosphate Leases. There were on June 30, 1939, 7 phosphate leases covering 3,292.90 acres outstanding. The status of these leases remained unchanged. Three new phosphate lease applications embracing 1,920 acres were received, bringing total of 1,941 applications were taken in coal, phosphate, potash, the total of pending applications for such leases to 14, for sodium and sulphur cases. These applications involved assignments, an aggregate of 11,670.82 acres. Action on these applications is suspended in accordance with departmental order No. 1294 of July 2, 1938.

Mineral Applications. On June 30, 1939, there were pending 85 mineral applications, involving lode, placer and mill-

Sodium. On June 30, 1939, 3 sodium leases embracing 1,191.86 acres were outstanding. No sodium leases were new applications were received and 29 finally disposed of, issued. Also outstanding on the same date were 43 sodium permits embracing 66,742.37 acres. There were received 89 4,836.80 acres outstanding.

Five leases embracing 8,203.44 acres were issued increasing
 the outstanding potash leases on June 30, 1940, to 21 agree-
 gating 47,092.10 acres. Potash permits outstanding on June
 30, 1939, numbered 12 and embraced 12,874.49 acres. All 12
 permits have expired, leaving none outstanding. During the
 year, 21 new applications for potash permits were received,
 bringing the total of such applications on June 30, 1940, to
 272, for an approximate area of 544,000 acres. Action on
 these applications is suspended in accordance with depart-
 mental order No. 214 of April 8, 1938.
Phosphate Leases. There were on June 30, 1939, 7 phos-
 phate leases covering 5,295.90 acres outstanding. The status
 of these leases remained unchanged. Three new phosphate lease
 applications embracing 1,280 acres were received, bringing
 the total of pending applications for such leases to 14, for
 an aggregate of 11,670.88 acres. Action on these applica-
 tions is suspended in accordance with departmental order No.
 1224 of July 2, 1938.
Sodium. On June 30, 1939, 2 sodium leases embracing
 1,191.88 acres were outstanding. No sodium leases were
 issued. Also outstanding on the same date were 43 sodium
 permits embracing 66,743.37 acres. There were received 29

new applications for sodium permits involving 64,932.79 acres. Fifty-four permits for 102,152.99 acres were issued. Three permits, including one in part, embracing 6,465.56 acres were canceled, and 14 permits covering 17,862.43 acres expired. There were outstanding on June 30, 1940, 80 sodium permits covering 144,567.37 acres.

Sulphur. Twenty-seven sulphur permits, embracing 17,508.01 acres, were outstanding on June 30, 1939. Five applications were pending and 8 more were received, the total area in the 13 applications being 10,166.29 acres, on which 11 permits embracing 6,966.29 acres were issued. Nine permits embracing 5,957.01 acres expired. On June 30, 1939, 29 sulphur permits, covering 18,517.29 acres were outstanding.

Summary of Miscellaneous Actions in Coal Cases, etc. A total of 1,941 actions were taken in coal, phosphate, potash, sodium and sulphur cases. These actions involved assignments, extensions, rental relief and other miscellaneous matters.

Mineral Applications. On June 30, 1939, there were pending 85 mineral applications, involving lode, placer and mill-site claims, and embracing approximately 4,936.80 acres; 28 new applications were received and 39 finally disposed of, leaving 74 mineral applications, involving approximately 4,336.80 acres outstanding.

Mineral Entries. On June 30, 1939, there were on hand 105 mineral entries, embracing 6,098.40 acres; 123 new mineral entries, embracing 6,218 acres, were received; a total of 133 patents issued embracing 6,952.326 acres, leaving pending on June 30, 1940, 95 mineral entries, embracing 5,364.074 acres.

Mineral Contests. On June 30, 1939, there were 35 mineral contests pending; during the year 113 new contests were received; 108 were finally disposed of, leaving on June 30, 1940, 40 contests pending.

Miscellaneous Mineral Cases. On June 30, 1939, there were awaiting action 1,554 miscellaneous mineral cases; these cases involved segregation of mining claims, applications for restoration of lands to mineral location and entry, adverse proceedings against mining claims reported to be invalid and in conflict with homestead entries, and withdrawals, including the All-American reclamation project, California Debris Commission, the Metropolitan Water District, Gila Valley Project, Central Valley Project, Joshua Tree National Monument, the Muroc Bombing Reserve, etc. During the year 2,310 new cases were received and 1,163 cases were finally disposed of, 2,701 cases pending action on June 30, 1940.

new applications for mining rights involving 6,700 acres.
Mineral Entries. On June 30, 1939, there were on hand

108 mineral entries, embracing 6,090.40 acres; 125 new
mineral entries, embracing 8,318 acres, were received; a
total of 133 patents issued embracing 6,952.388 acres,
leaving pending on June 30, 1940, 95 mineral entries, em-
bracing 5,364.074 acres.

Mineral Contests. On June 30, 1939, there were 35
mineral contests pending; during the year 113 new contests
were received; 108 were finally disposed of, leaving on June
30, 1940, 40 contests pending.

Miscellaneous Mineral Cases. On June 30, 1939, there
were awaiting action 1,554 miscellaneous mineral cases; those
cases involved reexamination of mining claims, applications for
restoration of lands to mineral location and entry, adverse
proceedings against mining claims reported to be invalid and
in conflict with patented entries, and withdrawals, including
the All-American reclamation project, California Delta Com-
mission, the Metropolitan Water District, Gila Valley Project,
Central Valley Project, Joshua Tree National Monument, the
Mojave National Preserve, etc. During the year 2,310 new cases
were received and 1,153 cases were finally disposed of, 2,701
cases pending action on June 30, 1940.

Water Well Leases (Sec. 40, Mineral Leasing Act). On

June 30, 1939, 2 water well leases, embracing 80 acres, were outstanding. Nine applications, covering 360 acres, were received for action, pending and 3 new applications, covering 120 acres, were received, making a total of 12 applications pending at the end of the year, covering 480 acres.

Authorized Abstract Title Companies. Nineteen abstract title companies were authorized to certify to abstracts in matters before the General Land Office, thereby increasing the number to 565.

Two hundred and ninety-three were approved and 29 rejected, leaving 272 pending. Seventy-seven maps of approved rights-of-way in Indian and Forest Reservations were received and the approvals promulgated.

Proof of Construction. There were received for action requiring proof of construction 67 cases, which, added to 539 awaiting action, made a total of 606. Proof of construction was accepted in 8 cases, 32 grants were cancelled on relinquishment or otherwise, and extension of time allowed and requirements made in 16 cases, leaving 539 awaiting action.

RECLAMATION

Federal Reclamation Projects. There are 45 Federal reclamation projects in 14 of the western public-land States, and

Water Well License (See: 40. Minerals Licensing Act) 40

June 30, 1952, 2 water well lenses, underlying 30 acres, were

standing. Also eggclots, covering 350 acres, were

-or view, series OSI gathered, another was 3 and the last

Are not to publish anything in the future, device

... 034 and 035, and 036

Authorized Agent of Title Companies. Winston-Salem, N.C.

These companies were authorized to certify to subscribers in

matters before the General Land Office, thereby increasing

the number to 153.

35 of the projects are RIGHTS-OF-WAY made or in part by the

water users. The lands included in such projects are submitted
Stock-watering reservoirs. One hundred twenty-eight
in withdrawals made under the act of June 17, 1908 (35 Stat.
reservoir declaratory statements were received for action,
328). There are in addition 5 Indian reclamation projects,
which, added to 23 pending, made a total of 151. Require-
the irrigation features of which are under the supervision of
ments were made in 75 cases, 74 were otherwise disposed of,
the Office of Indian Affairs,
and 2 are now pending.

Other cases. Four hundred and forty-six new applications
year there were 131 original surveyed entries, 58 assignments,
for railroads, irrigation, telephone, telegraph, public roads,
27 final certificates, 151 miscellaneous entries, 21 land and
pipe lines, etc., were received, which added to 139 pending,
made a total of 585. Two hundred and ninety-three were
water right applications, 50 desert-land entries receiving
approved and 20 rejected, leaving 272 pending. Seventy-seven
a total of 458 cases. One thousand and fifty cases of various
maps of approved rights-of-way in Indian and Forest Reserva-
tions were received, 1,000 were acted upon, and received 458.
tions were received and the approvals promulgated.

Forfeiture. There were received for action requiring
proof of construction 67 cases, which, added to 539 awaiting
action, made a total of 606. Proof of construction was
accepted in 8 cases, 52 grants were canceled on relinquishment
or otherwise, and extension of time allowed and requirements
made in 16 cases, leaving 530 awaiting action.

districts in order to permit of reclamation withdrawal; 15

public notice concerning RECLAMATION of water for irrigation

Federal Reclamation Projects. There are 45 Federal
reclamation projects in 14 of the western public-land States, and
acres; the area rewatered totals 346,375 acres. Projects of the

Stone were received and the approvals promulgated.
 Maps of approved rights-of-way in Indian and Forest Reserve-
 approved and 20 rejected, leaving 272 pending. Seventy-seven
 made a total of 252. Two hundred and ninety-three were
 pipe lines, etc., were received, which added to 179 pending,
 for railroads, irrigation, telephone, telegraph, public works,
 other cases. Four hundred and forty-six new applications

made in 15 cases, leaving 270 awaiting action.
or otherwise, and extension of time allowed and requirements
accepted in 8 cases, 72 grants were assessed on relinquishment
action, made a total of 600. Proof of construction was
proof of construction of cases, which, added to 270 awaiting
Portals. There were received for action requiring

reclamation projects in 14 of the western United States, and

35 of the projects are operated in whole or in part by the water users. The lands included in such projects are embraced in withdrawals made under the act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388). There are in addition 5 Indian reclamation projects, the irrigation features of which are under the supervision of the Office of Indian Affairs.

Reclamation Homestead Entries. Pending from previous year there were 121 original homestead entries, 58 assignments, 27 final certificates, 151 miscellaneous entries, 21 land and water right applications, 50 desert-land entries receiving water for irrigation purposes from Federal reclamation projects, a total of 428 cases. One thousand and fifty cases of various kinds were received, 1,000 were acted upon, not reached 478. One hundred and sixty-three reclamation entries were patented, involving 14,144.34 acres. Approximately 800 letters of inquiry were answered.

Restorations and Withdrawals. There were promulgated 30 orders of restoration under the Reclamation Act; 28 orders of withdrawal, and 10 orders releasing the lands from grazing districts in order to permit of reclamation withdrawal; 15 public notices announcing availability of water for irrigation purposes; and 41 amendments of farm units. The area withdrawn in the various States during the fiscal year amounts to 22,405 acres; the area restored totals 386,345 acres.

of the projects are operated in whole or in part by the water users. The lands included in such projects are embraced in withdrawals made under the act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 268). There are in addition 5 Indian reclamation projects, the irrigation features of which are under the supervision of the Office of Indian Affairs.

Reclamation Homestead Entries. Pending from previous year there were 131 original homestead entries, 58 assignments, 27 final certificates, 121 miscellaneous entries, 21 land and water right applications, 50 desert-land entries receiving water for irrigation purposes from Federal reclamation projects, a total of 428 cases. One thousand and fifty cases of various kinds were received, 1,000 were acted upon, not reached 478. One hundred and sixty-three reclamation entries were patented, involving 14,144.74 acres. Approximately 800 letters of inquiry were answered.

Restorations and Withdrawals. There were promulgated 30 orders of restoration under the Reclamation Act; 28 orders of withdrawal, and 10 orders releasing the lands from existing claims in order to permit of reclamation withdrawal; 15 public notices announcing availability of water for irrigation purposes; and 41 amendments of form water. The area withdrawn in the various States during the fiscal year amounts to 22,405 acres; the area restored totals 36,345 acres.

There were three openings to entry subject to the Reclamation Act, of a total of 264 irrigated farm units as follows:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Date of Order</u>	<u>Farm Units</u>
Sun River	October 25, 1939	84
Riverton	November 28, 1939	39
Sun River	April 22, 1940	<u>141</u>
	Total	264

Reports, Geological Survey. There were 120 requests to and replies received from the Geological Survey as to the oil and gas character of the lands involved.

State Irrigation Districts. One State Irrigation District proposed as a source of water supply for desert-land entries is pending.

State Irrigation Districts under Acts of August 11, 1916, and May 15, 1922. Applications by 80 State Irrigation Districts for approval under the act of August 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 506), have reached this office. Of these, 60 involving approximately 2,507,800 acres have been approved, of which, one, 112,300 acres, has been canceled, and 17, involving 351,073 acres, have been rejected, and two are pending.

Private Irrigation Projects. No private irrigation company was approved as a dependable source of water supply for desert-land entries; one new case was opened; one was closed without action; and 8 are now pending. Since adoption of the

without action; and 8 are now pending. Since adoption of the

best-land entries; one new area was opened; one was closed

and was approved as a dependable source of water supply for

Private Irrigation Projects. No private irrigation con-

cess, have been rejected, and two are pending.

112,700 acres, has been canceled, and 17, involving 351,075

acres, 2,507,800 acres have been approved, of which, one,

500), have reached this office. Of these, 60 involving approx-

imate for approval under the act of August 11, 1916 (39 Stat.

and May 17, 1922. Applications by 30 State Irrigation Dis-

State Irrigation Districts under Act of August 11, 1916.

entries is pending.

that proposed as a source of water supply for desert-land

State Irrigation Districts. One State Irrigation Dis-

and has character of the lands involved.

and replies received from the Geological Survey as to the oil

Reverts, Geological Survey. There were 120 reverts to

<u>Project</u>	<u>Date of Order</u>	<u>Form Used</u>
San River	October 25, 1922	84
Alvinton	November 28, 1922	70
San River	April 28, 1940	141
<u>Total</u>		204

Follows:

Reclamation Act, of a total of 304 irrigated farm units as

There were three openings to entry subject to the

regulations of September 30, 1910 (39 L. D. 261), 1,430 projects have come before this office for consideration.

Desert-land Act. There were received 586 cases for action under the desert-land laws; 496 were pending; 84 entries were patented, embracing 13,239.65 acres; necessary actions were taken in 391; otherwise disposed of 394; not decided 213.

Carey Act. Carey Act segregations, amounting to 50,238.48 acres, were considered. The area now remaining segregated and unpatented is 123,866 acres. Application for resegregation, involving 3,883.25 acres is pending. No land is now temporarily withdrawn under the act of March 15, 1910 (36 Stat. 237). One application, covering 12,711.92 acres, is pending.

Pittman Act. The acts of October 22, 1919 (41 Stat. 293), and September 22, 1922 (42 Stat. 1012), authorizes permits to prospect for underground water for irrigation purposes for a maximum of 2,560 acres each in the State of Nevada with a reward of one-fourth of the land for discovery. There were pending 21 cases and 18 were received; 3 were patented, containing 1,828.40 acres; 33 were otherwise disposed of; leaving 3 awaiting office action. A number of cases upon which final proofs have been submitted are in the field for investigation.

regulations of September 30, 1910 (39 L. D. 251), 1,430 pro-
 perty have been submitted and in the field for investigation.
 Pending office action. A number of cases upon which final
 action under the desert-land laws; 430 were pending; 64
 entries were patented, embracing 13,875.65 acres; necessary
 actions were taken in 1911; otherwise disposed of 344; not
 decided 217.

Survey Act. Survey Act negotiations, amounting to
 50,278.43 acres, were considered. The area now remaining
 segregated and unpatented is 137,300 acres. Application for
 re-segregation, involving 3,637.25 acres is pending. No land
 is now temporarily withdrawn under the act of March 15, 1910
 (36 Stat. 237). One application, covering 12,711.92 acres,
 is pending.

Platting Act. The acts of October 22, 1912 (41 Stat.
 237), and September 22, 1922 (42 Stat. 1013), authorized per-
 mits to prospect for underground water for irrigation purposes
 for a maximum of 2,500 acres each in the State of Nevada with
 a record of one-fourth of the land for discovery. There were
 pending 21 cases and 13 were received; 7 were patented, non-
 taining 1,628.40 acres; 27 were otherwise disposed of; leaving
 7 awaiting office action. A number of cases upon which final
 proofs have been submitted are in the field for investigation.

Swamp and Overflowed Lands. There were approved and patented under the grants of swamp and overflowed lands made to the States by the acts of March 2, 1849 (9 Stat. 352), September 28, 1850 (9 Stat. 519), and March 12, 1860 (12 Stat. 31), 2,561.39 acres, and claims to 3,538.61 acres were finally rejected. Claims for 1,064,633.59 acres had not been reached for action at the end of the previous year, and new claims were asserted during the current year for 4,256.25 acres. There remain for action 1,062,789.84 acres.

included 1,678.97 acres, leaving pending at the end of the year selections embracing 218,213.93 acres. Under the provisions of the act of April 14, 1914 (38 Stat. 333), four supplemental patents were issued, without mineral reservations, for certain selected lands, embracing 1,160 acres, which had been certified to the State with a reservation of coal to the United States, and subsequently reclassified as non-coal in character.

Quantity Selections under Grants for Specific Purposes. State selections pending at the beginning of the year, under grants for specific purposes, embraced 162,344.64 acres.

New selections were received amounting to 17,475.47 acres. Canceled selections involved 1,235.32 acres. Selections embracing 7,400.43 acres were approved and certified to the

Survey and Overlaid Lands. There were approved and
 patented under the grants of swamp and overlaid lands made
 to the States by the acts of March 2, 1850 (9 Stat. 352),
 September 28, 1850 (9 Stat. 512), and March 12, 1850 (12 Stat.
 2), 2,561.79 acres, and claims to 1,572.61 acres were finally
 rejected. Claims for 1,464,572.79 acres had not been resolved
 for action at the end of the previous year, and new claims
 were asserted during the current year for 1,376.25 acres.
 There remain for action 1,062,759.64 acres.

The following table shows the progress of the survey and
 the amount of land surveyed and patented under the grants of
 swamp and overlaid lands made to the States by the acts of
 March 2, 1850 (9 Stat. 352), September 28, 1850 (9 Stat.
 512), and March 12, 1850 (12 Stat. 2). The table is
 divided into two parts, the first showing the progress of the
 survey, and the second showing the amount of land surveyed and
 patented under the grants of swamp and overlaid lands made to
 the States by the acts of March 2, 1850 (9 Stat. 352),
 September 28, 1850 (9 Stat. 512), and March 12, 1850 (12
 Stat. 2). The first part of the table is divided into three
 columns, the first showing the State, the second showing the
 amount of land surveyed, and the third showing the amount of
 land patented. The second part of the table is divided into
 two columns, the first showing the State, and the second
 showing the amount of land surveyed and patented.

STATE GRANTS AND SELECTIONS

Indemnity. At the beginning of the year there were pending indemnity school-land selections embracing 315,458.72 acres. New selections embracing 360 acres were received which, with those received for additional action during the year, embraced a total of 31,936.50 acres. Selections amounting to 117,482.30 acres were approved and certified to the States, such conveyances with mineral reservations to the United States involving 3,868.53 acres. Canceled selections included 1,698.97 acres, leaving pending at the end of the year selections embracing 228,213.95 acres. Under the provisions of the act of April 14, 1914 (38 Stat. 335), four supplemental patents were issued, without mineral reservations, for certain selected lands, embracing 1,160 acres, which had been certified to the State with a reservation of coal to the United States, and subsequently reclassified as non-coal in character.

Quantity Selections under Grants for Specific Purposes.

State selections pending at the beginning of the year, under grants for specific purposes, embraced 162,544.64 acres.

New selections were received amounting to 15,475.47 acres.

Canceled selections involved 1,235.22 acres. Selections embracing 7,400.40 acres were approved and certified to the

under the act of February 21, 1951 (46 Stat. 1202), were

STATE GRANTS AND SELECTIONS

Indemnity. At the beginning of the year there were pending indemnity school-land selections amounting \$15,485.75 acres. New selections amounting \$50 acres were received which, with those received for additional action during the year, amounted a total of \$1,935.50 acres. Selections amounting to \$17,421.25 acres were approved and certified to the States, each accompanied with mineral reservations to the United States involving \$,888.25 acres. Canceled selections included \$,698.97 acres, leaving pending at the end of the year selections amounting \$28,215.25 acres. Under the provisions of the act of April 14, 1914 (38 Stat. 735), four supplemental patents were issued, without mineral reservations, for certain selected lands, amounting \$,150 acres, which had been certified to the State with a reservation of coal to the United States, and subsequently reclassified as non-coal in character.

Quantity Selections under Grants for Specific Purposes.

State selections pending at the beginning of the year, under grants for specific purposes, amounted \$62,344.64 acres. New selections were received amounting to \$15,475.47 acres. Canceled selections involved \$,235.25 acres. Selections amounting \$,400.40 acres were approved and certified to the

State. Such conveyances with minerals reserved to the United States embraced 7,397.11 acres. Title to 40 acres of selected land was confirmed by the issuance of a supplemental patent, with minerals reserved to the United States, under the act of August 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 1237). The area embraced in such selections pending at the end of the year involves 169,384.49 acres. (Stat. 1235-1239), providing for exchanges

Exchange of Lands with States under the Taylor Grazing Act. There were pending at the beginning of the year State applications involving 1,952,664.91 acres, under the exchange provisions of Section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act, as amended by the act of June 26, 1936 (49 Stat. 1976). New applications by various States embracing 60,004.44 acres were received, and applications received for additional action embraced 281,576.73 acres. Sixty-four patents were issued, embracing a total of 185,571.81 acres, with a reservation of all minerals to the United States. Rejected and relinquished applications, or parts of applications, included 746,251.80 acres. State exchange applications pending at the end of the year embraced 1,362,422.47 acres. (Stat. 1235-1239)

Exchange of Lands by States Excepting Exchanges under the Taylor Grazing Act. Exchange selections by the State of Arizona in lieu of lands within the Papago Indian Reservation under the act of February 21, 1931 (46 Stat. 1202), were

State. Such conveyances with minerals reserved to the United States embraced 7,337.11 acres. This to 40 acres of selected land was confirmed by the issuance of a supplemental patent, with minerals reserved to the United States, under the act of August 7, 1939 (52 Stat. 1237). The area embraced in such selections pending at the end of the year involved 169,364.43 acres.

Exchange of lands with States under the Taylor Grazing Act. There were pending at the beginning of the year 1940 applications involving 1,752,654.91 acres, under the exchange provisions of Section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act, as amended by the act of June 16, 1936 (49 Stat. 1976). New applications by various States embracing 60,004.44 acres were received, and applications received for additional acres embraced 261,276.73 acres. Sixty-four patents were issued, embracing a total of 165,271.81 acres, with a reservation of all minerals to the United States. Rejected and relinquished applications, or parts of applications, included 746,251.80 acres. State exchange applications pending at the end of the year embraced 1,363,432.47 acres.

Exchange of lands by States respecting exchanges under the Taylor Grazing Act. Exchange selections by the State of Arizona in lieu of lands within the Tonto Indian Reservation under the act of February 21, 1911 (46 Stat. 1202), were

approved and certified, embracing 12,205.47 acres. State

of Arizona exchange selections under the provisions of

Sections 2 and 3 of the Navajo Indian Reservation Boundary Act of June 14, 1934 (48 Stat. 960), were approved and certified, embracing 5,389.47 acres. Patent was issued to the State of New Mexico, embracing 3,186 acres, under the act of March 3, 1921 (41 Stat. 1225-1239), providing for exchanges of lands in San Juan, McKinley and Valencia Counties, New Mexico.

Applications for Patents for Granted School Sections in and the joint resolution of May 31, 1935 (49 Stat. 170), and Place. Under the act of June 21, 1934 (48 Stat. 1185), providing for the issuance of patents to the various States, as to the adjustment of the grants and for other purposes.

evidence of the passing of title to the granted school sections has been instituted by the Attorney General, under authority from the United States to the States, applications pending at the beginning of the year embraced 1,486,394.65 acres. New applications, embracing 464.96 acres, were received. Partial cancellations of such applications involved 1,480 acres.

Hearings on points of law involved were held before a Special Master appointed by the court. The Special Master total of 793,846.58 acres. Applications for patents pending at the end of the year embraced 691,533.03 acres.

at the end of the year embraced 691,533.03 acres. bills of exception were filed by the attorneys for the Government and the Company. Further hearings were held before the Special Master on points involving the adjustment of the grants. The Special Master filed his report July 23, 1937, on

approved and certified, embracing 12,205.47 acres. State
 of Kansas exchange selections under the provisions of
 Sections 2 and 3 of the New Mexico Indian Reservation Boundary
 Act of June 14, 1904 (33 Stat. 900), were approved and certi-
 fied, embracing 2,509.47 acres. Patent was issued to the
 State of New Mexico, embracing 2,116 acres, under the act of
 March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1225-1232), providing for exchange
 of lands in New Texas, New Mexico and New Mexico Territory, New
 Mexico.
Applications for patents for granted school sections in
Florida. Under the act of June 11, 1904 (33 Stat. 1152), pro-
 viding for the issuance of patents to the various States, as
 evidence of the passing of title to the granted school sections
 from the United States to the States, applications pending at
 the beginning of the year embraced 1,405,394.67 acres. New
 applications, embracing 44,960 acres, were received. Total
 cancellations of such applications involved 1,400 acres.
 Twenty-six patents were issued during the year, embracing a
 total of 757,846.58 acres. Applications for patents pending
 at the end of the year embraced 61,773.03 acres.

These latter RAILROAD GRANTS AND SELECTIONS were filed

by both parties to the suit. Subsequently, hearings were held

Railroad and wagon-road listings and selections were re-
before the court during the month of March 1933, on the bills
ceived to the extent of 793.86 acres; 10,136.61 acres were
of exception and order entered in favor of the Government on
certified or patented in satisfaction of such grants; the
certain points and in favor of the company as to others. A
total acreage adjudicated being 79,492.21 acres.

decree was entered in the case by the District Court June 27,

Northern Pacific Railway Company. The Act of June 25,
1933, under the provisions of the Act of May 22, 1930 (46
1929 (46 Stat. 41), declared forfeited certain claimed rights
Stat. 1369), an appeal was taken to the United States Supreme
of the Northern Pacific Railroad (now Railway) Company, under
Court, by both the Government and the Company. Arguments
its land grants made by the Act of July 2, 1864 (13 Stat. 365),
were presented to the Supreme Court during the October Term
and the joint resolution of May 31, 1870 (16 Stat. 378), and
1933, and final decision is now held in abeyance awaiting
directed the institution and prosecution of proceedings look-
further argument.

ing to the adjustment of the grants and for other purposes.

Railroad adjustments. Of the 72 unforfeited railroad
Suit has been instituted by the Attorney General, under author-
grants, 64 have now been formally closed, leaving 7 in which
ity of this act, in the District Court of the United States
tentative adjustments have been completed but remain to be
for the Eastern District of Washington, Northern District,
closed; namely, St. Paul & Pacific, Central Pacific, California
Equity No. 4389.

A Oregon, Atlantic & Pacific (western division), Southern

Hearings on points of law involved were held before a
Pacific (branch line), Southern Pacific (main line), and
Special Master appointed by the court. The Special Master
Northern Pacific Railroad Companies.

filed his report May 31, 1933, on the hearings held, to which

bills of exception were filed by the Attorneys for the Govern-

ment and the Company. Further hearings were held before the

Special Master on points involving the adjustment of the

grants. The Special Master filed his report July 23, 1937, on

RAILROAD GRANTS AND SETTLEMENTS

...and wagon-road listings and selections were re-
ceived to the extent of 775.36 acres; 10,170.51 acres were
certified or patented in satisfaction of such grants; the
total acreage adjusted being 78,492.81 acres.
Northern Pacific Railway Company. The Act of June 25,
1902 (36 Stat. 41), declared forfeited certain claimed rights
of the Northern Pacific Railway (now Railway) Company, under
the land grants made by the Act of July 2, 1864 (13 Stat. 502),
and the joint resolution of May 31, 1876 (19 Stat. 376), and
directed the institution and prosecution of proceedings look-
ing to the adjustment of the grants and for other purposes.
Suit has been instituted by the Attorney General, under author-
ity of this act, in the District Court of the United States
for the Eastern District of Washington, Northern District,
No. 4302.
Hearings on points of law involved were held before a
Special Master appointed by the court. The Special Master
filed his report May 31, 1937, on the hearings held, to which
bills of exception were filed by the Attorneys for the Govern-
ment and the Company. Further hearings were held before the
Special Master on points involving the adjustment of the
grants. The Special Master filed his report July 27, 1937, on

these latter hearings to which bills of exception were filed by both parties to the suit. Subsequently, hearings were held before the court during the month of March 1938, on the bills of exception and order entered in favor of the Government on certain points and in favor of the company as to others. A decree was entered in the case by the District Court June 27, 1939. Under the provisions of the Act of May 22, 1936 (49 Stat. 1369), an appeal was taken to the United States Supreme Court, by both the Government and the Company. Arguments were presented to the Supreme Court during the October Term 1939, and final decision is now held in abeyance awaiting further argument.

Railroad Adjustments. Of the 72 unforfeited railroad grants, 65 have now been formally closed, leaving 7 in which tentative adjustments have been completed but remain to be closed; namely, St. Paul & Pacific, Central Pacific, California & Oregon, Atlantic & Pacific (western division), Southern Pacific (branch line), Southern Pacific (main line), and Northern Pacific Railroad Companies.

An area aggregating 55,212.98 acres is authorized in power projects or withdrawals for power site purposes. The Federal Power Commission has jurisdiction over

these latter hearings to which bills of exception were filed by both parties to the suit. Subsequently, hearings were held before the court during the month of March 1935, on the bills of exception and order entered in favor of the Government on certain points and in favor of the company on no others. A decree was entered in the case by the District Court June 27, 1935. Under the provisions of the Act of May 28, 1935 (49 Stat. 1569), an appeal was taken to the United States Supreme Court, by both the Government and the Company. Arguments were presented to the Supreme Court during the October Term 1935, and final decision is now held in abeyance awaiting further argument.

Railroad Adjustment. Of the 72 unperfected railroads, 65 have now been formally closed, leaving 7 in which tentative adjustments have been completed but remain to be closed; namely, St. Paul & Pacific, Central Pacific, California & Oregon, Atlantic & Pacific (western division), Southern Pacific (western line), Southern Pacific (main line), and Northern Pacific Railroad Companies.

Bills of exception were filed by the Government for the Government and the Company. Further hearings were held before the Special Master on points involving the adjustment of the accounts. The Special Master filed his report July 27, 1935, on

REVESTED OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD
AND RECONVEYED COOS BAY WAGON ROAD
GRANT LANDS

however, subject to sale under the act of June 4, 1933 (47

The act of June 9, 1916 (39 Stat. 218), revested in the United States the title to approximately 2,800,000 acres of August 28, 1937, for the sale of other lands on the revested land formerly granted to the Oregon and California Railroad

Company. The disposition and use of the revested lands are now governed by the act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874).

Classification. The classification of the revested lands, based upon the principles of conservation and utilization called for under the act of August 28, 1937, is now being made. Due

to the large area involved and the many factors to which consideration must be given in arriving at a correct determination of the classification of each tract, a considerable period of time will necessarily be required for its completion.

Regulations. Regulations governing the opening to homestead entry under the act of August 28, 1937, of each of the lands as are found to be more suitable for agricultural use than for any of the other uses mentioned in the act and under the exchange act of July 31, 1939 (53 Stat. 1144), are in course of preparation.

Power Site Lands. An area aggregating 56,210.92 acres is embraced in power projects or withdrawals for power site purposes. The Federal Power Commission has jurisdiction over

REVENUE AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD
AND RAILROADS COAST AND RAILROAD
COAST LANDS

The act of June 9, 1916 (39 Stat. 518), provided in the United States the title to approximately 2,000,000 acres of land formerly granted to the Oregon and California Railroad Company. The disposition and use of the reverted lands are now governed by the act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 1741).

Classification. The classification of the reverted lands, based upon the principles of conservation and utilization called for under the act of August 28, 1937, is now being made. Two to the large area involved and the many factors to which consideration must be given in arriving at a correct determination of the classification of each tract, a considerable period of time will necessarily be required for its completion.

Regulations. Regulations governing the opening to forested entry under the act of August 28, 1937, of each of the lands as are found to be more suitable for recreational and than for any of the other uses mentioned in the act and under the exchange act of July 31, 1935 (49 Stat. 1144), are in

course of preparation.

Power Site Lands. An area aggregating 25,210.32 acres is embraced in power projects or withdrawals for power site purposes. The Federal Power Commission has jurisdiction over

these projects and withdrawals under the Federal Power Act of June 10, 1920 (41 Stat. 1063). The timber thereon is, however, subject to sale under the act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 758), in the same manner provided under the act of August 28, 1937, for the sale of other timber on the revested lands.

Agricultural Lands. Two hundred seventy-nine thousand, four hundred sixty-one and thirty-eight one-hundredths acres classified as agricultural in character and restored to homestead entry under the act of June 9, 1916, have a present status as follows:

- (a) 271,294.14 acres patented.
- (b) 8,167.24 acres embraced in pending entries.

The remaining unentered lands formerly classified under the act of June 9, 1916, as agricultural in character and restored to homestead entry, aggregating approximately 800,000 acres, will be reclassified and their disposition and use will be governed by the act of August 28, 1937.

Cut-over Lands. An area aggregating 13,572.97 acres from which the timber has been sold, cut, and removed, classified as agricultural land, cut-over in character, and restored to homestead entry under the act of June 9, 1916, have a present status as follows:

- (a) 12,755.24 acres patented.
- (b) 817.73 acres embraced in pending entries.

these projects and withdrawn under the Federal Power Act of June 10, 1938 (41 Stat. 1063). The timber thereon is, however, subject to sale under the act of June 4, 1938 (41 Stat. 758), in the same manner provided under the act of August 23, 1937, for the sale of other timber on the reverted lands.

Agri-cultural lands. Two hundred seventy-nine thousand, four hundred sixty-one and thirty-eight one-hundredths acres classified as agricultural in character and restored to honest entry under the act of June 9, 1916, have a present status as follows:

- (a) 271,294.14 acres patented.
- (b) 8,167.24 acres entered in pending entries.

The remaining unpatented lands formerly classified under the act of June 9, 1916, as agricultural in character and restored to honest entry, aggregating approximately 500,000 acres, will be resubmitted and their disposition and use will be governed by the act of August 23, 1937.

Out-over lands. An area aggregating 17,572.97 acres from which the timber has been sold, cut, and removed, classified as agricultural land, out-over in character, and restored to honest entry under the act of June 9, 1916, have a present status as follows:

- (a) 15,755.24 acres patented.
- (b) 617.73 acres entered in pending entries.

Recreational Area. Eight thousand, four hundred sixty and fifteen one-hundredths acres are withdrawn for recreational purposes or embraced in recreational leases at the instance of municipalities and the State of Oregon under the acts of June 14, 1926 (44 Stat. 741), and April 13, 1928 (45 Stat. 429).

The foregoing does not embrace the areas within the indemnity limits of the grant to the Oregon and California Railroad Company, which at the date of the revestment act were unsurveyed and included in national forests. These lands are discussed under item 13-k in the decree of September 15, 1925, of the District Court of the United States for the District of Oregon in the case of the United States v. Oregon and California Railroad Company, 8 Federal Reporter, second series, 645. These lands are now surveyed and after certain deductions, the total acreage has been found to be 464,069.40 acres. They have not been cruised or classified, but were, however, before survey, paid for as revested lands at the rate of \$2.50 per acre in conformity with such court decree.

Reacquired Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Land

The lands granted to the Southern Oregon Company, in aid of the construction of the Coos Bay Wagon Road, and reacquired by the United States under the act of February 26, 1919 (40 Stat. 1179), are now subject to disposition and use in the

Recreational Areas. Eight thousand, four hundred sixty

and fifteen one-hundredths acres are withdrawn for recreational purposes or reserved in recreational interest at the instance of municipalities and the State of Oregon under the acts of June 14, 1936 (44 Stat. 741), and April 15, 1938 (45 Stat. 429).

The foregoing does not exhaust the areas within the indemnity limits of the grant to the Oregon and California Railroad Company, which at the date of the reversion set were unsurveyed and included in national forests. These lands are discussed under item 15-K in the decree of September 15, 1935, of the District Court of the United States for the District of

Oregon in the case of the United States v. Oregon and California Railroad Company, 3 Federal Reporter, second series, 645. These

lands are now surveyed and after certain deductions, the total acreage has been found to be \$44,069.40 acres. They have not been divided or classified, but were, however, before survey, paid for as reversioned lands at the rate of \$2.50 per acre in conformity with such court decrees.

Reversioned Good Bay Wagon Road Grant Land

The lands granted to the Southern Oregon Company, in aid of the construction of the Good Bay Wagon Road, and reversioned by the United States under the act of February 26, 1919 (40 Stat. 1179), are now subject to disposition and are in the

manner prescribed by the act of August 28, 1937.

Power Site Lands. An area aggregating 4,463.67 acres has been classified as power site lands, the timber, however, is subject to sale under the act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 758), in the same manner as provided under the act of August 28, 1937, for the sale of other timber on the reconveyed lands.

Agricultural Lands. Fourteen thousand, one hundred eighty-four and nine one-hundredths acres, classified as agricultural in character and restored to homestead entry under the governing acts, have a present status as follows:

- (a) 12,013.74 acres patented.
- (b) 2,170.35 acres embraced in pending entries.

The remaining land formerly classified as agricultural in character and restored to homestead entry under the then governing acts, aggregating more than 15,000 acres, will be reclassified and its disposition and use will be governed by the terms and conditions of the act of August 28, 1937.

Cut-over Lands. Three thousand, two hundred sixty-three and forty one-hundredths acres, from which the timber has been sold, cut, and removed, classified as agricultural land, cut-over in character and restored to homestead entry, have a present status as follows:

- (a) 3,127.00 acres patented.
- (b) 136.40 acres embraced in pending entries.

anner prescribed by the act of August 28, 1937.

Lower Side Lands. An area aggregating 4,463.67 acres

has been classified as lower side lands, the timber, however,

is subject to sale under the act of June 4, 1930 (41 Stat.

755), in the same manner as provided under the act of August

28, 1937, for the sale of other timber on the reserved lands.

Agricultural Lands. Fourteen thousand, one hundred

eighty-four and nine one-hundredths acres, classified as agri-

cultural in character and restored to homestead entry under

the governing acts, have a present status as follows:

- | | |
|-----|---|
| (a) | 12,013.74 acres patented. |
| (b) | 2,170.26 acres embraced in pending entries. |

The remaining land formerly classified as agricultural in

character and restored to homestead entry under the then gov-

erning acts, aggregating more than 15,000 acres, will be re-

classified and its disposition and use will be governed by the

terms and conditions of the act of August 28, 1937.

Out-over Lands. Three thousand, two hundred sixty-three

and forty one-hundredths acres, from which the timber has been

sold, cut, and removed, classified as agricultural land, out-

over in character and restored to homestead entry, have a

present status as follows:

- | | |
|-----|---|
| (a) | 2,127.00 acres patented. |
| (b) | 136.40 acres embraced in pending entries. |

Recreational Areas. One hundred and sixty acres are withdrawn for recreational purposes, at the instance of municipalities and the State of Oregon under the acts of June 14, 1926 (44 Stat. 741), and April 13, 1928 (45 Stat. 429).

Appraisal. The appraisal of the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant land, remaining in Government ownership, required under the provisions of the act of May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 753), has been completed.

Total sales to date, 146, involving 32,369.91 acres, containing 873,445,000 board feet of timber, with a value of \$2,102,548.30.

SUMMARY

Transactions concerning revested Oregon and California Railroad and Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1940, follow:

Restorations. No restorations to homestead entry were made.

Applications. Under section 7 of the act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), as amended by the act of June 26, 1936 (49 Stat. 1976), 125 homestead applications were filed, 124 have been withdrawn or finally rejected, one is pending on appeal. Fifteen isolated tract applications were filed and have been finally rejected.

Timber Sales. One hundred and sixty-six sales of timber on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands were made during the past year, involving 32,369.91 acres of

Restoration Area. One hundred and sixty acres are withdrawn for restoration purposes, at the instance of municipalities and the State of Oregon under the acts of June 14, 1936 (44 Stat. 741), and April 15, 1938 (45 Stat. 429). The approval of the reforested Goose Bay Nation Road Grant land, remaining in Government ownership, is given under the provisions of the act of May 24, 1939 (51 Stat. 753), has been completed.

SUMMARY

Transactions concerning reforested Oregon and California Railroad and Goose Bay Nation Road Grant lands for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1940, follow:

Restoration. No restoration to homestead entry was made.

Applications. Under section 7 of the act of June 26, 1934 (48 Stat. 1262), as amended by the act of June 26, 1936 (49 Stat. 1976), 125 homestead applications were filed, 124 have been withdrawn or finally rejected, one is pending on appeal. Fifteen isolated tract applications were filed and have been finally rejected.

Timber Sales. One hundred and sixty-six acres of timber on the reforested Oregon and California Railroad Grant lands were made during the past year, involving \$2,367.91 acres of

land, containing 510,003,000 feet, board measure, of timber, with a value of \$1,075,731.27. Total sales to date 1,535, involving 193,072.21 acres, containing 4,922,431,000 feet, board measure, of timber with a total value of \$9,615,509.28.

Eight sales of timber on the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands were made during the past year, involving 920 acres of land containing 38,307,000 feet, board measure, of timber with a value of \$109,869.80. Total sales to date, 146, involving 22,562.08 acres, containing 892,445,000 feet, board measure, of timber, with a value of \$2,102,948.30.

Timber-cutting Permits. One hundred and ninety-four permits were issued involving 5,178,000 feet, board measure, of timber, and many items of cord wood, fence posts, etc., with a value of \$10,015.24. Seventy-four free use permits were granted. Total number of timber-cutting permits to date for which charge was made, 272, involving 6,744,000 feet, board measure, of timber, with a value of \$13,377.24.

Extension of Time. Under the provisions of the act of May 19, 1930 (46 Stat. 369), authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to extend the time for cutting and removing timber from revested and reconveyed lands in Oregon and under Circular No. 1235, approved January 23, 1931, 15 extensions have been granted, involving 1,760 acres. Total extensions granted, 86, involving an area of 15,073.67 acres.

land, containing 210,000 feet, board measure, of timber, with a value of \$1,075,771.27. Total sales to date 1,557, involving 157,072.21 acres, containing 4,922,451,000 feet, board measure, of timber with a total value of \$9,612,509.28. Eight sales of timber on the unsurveyed Goose Bay region. Head grant lands were made during the past year, involving 930 acres of land containing 35,307,000 feet, board measure, of timber with a value of \$109,863.80. Total sales to date, 146, involving 22,562.08 acres, containing 892,445,000 feet, board measure, of timber, with a value of \$2,102,948.30.

Timber-cutting permits. One hundred and ninety-four permits were issued involving 2,178,000 feet, board measure, of timber, and many items of saw wood, fence posts, etc., with a value of \$10,615.84. Seventy-four trees use permits were granted. Total number of timber-cutting permits to date for which charges were made, 272, involving 2,744,000 feet, board measure, of timber, with a value of \$12,377.24.

Extension of time. Under the provisions of the act of May 12, 1890 (45 Stat. 389), authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to extend the time for cutting and removing timber from reserved and unsurveyed lands in Oregon and under Order No. 1835, approved January 23, 1901, 15 extensions have been granted, involving 1,700 acres. Total extensions granted, 86, involving an area of 15,075.57 acres.

Timber Rights Terminated. Rights under timber patents were terminated in 175 cases, and rights under timber contracts were terminated in 30 cases.

Exchanges. No exchanges under the act of May 31, 1918 (40 Stat. 593), as amended by the act of July 31, 1939 (53 Stat. 1144), were consummated during the fiscal year. One application was received and is held pending approval of new regulations governing exchanges.

Miscellaneous Receipts. In trespass cases, there was paid into the Oregon and California land-grant fund the sum of \$5,966.02, and from sales of timber under right-of-way applications, there was paid into the fund \$483.40.

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS

There are not many military bounty land warrants outstanding but much correspondence concerning such warrants was had with persons primarily interested in joining historical societies. This type of case was considered in 6 instances and 1 patent embracing 180 acres was issued.

Timber Rights Terminated. Rights under timber patents

were terminated in 195 cases, and rights under timber con-

cesses were terminated in 30 cases.

Exchanges. No exchanges under the act of July 31, 1913

(40 Stat. 927), as amended by the act of July 31, 1933 (47

Stat. 1144), were consummated during the fiscal year. One

application was received and is held pending approval of new

regulations governing exchanges.

Massachusetts Reverts. In previous years, there was

paid into the Oregon and California land-grant fund the sum

of \$7,966.25, and from sales of timber under right-of-way

applications, there was paid into the fund \$437.40.

ABANDONED MILITARY RESERVATIONS

The act of July 5, 1884 (23 Stat. 103) provided for the transfer to this Department of useless and abandoned military reservations for their survey, appraisalment and sale at public auction, and the act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. 491), and supplemental acts, provided for the opening to homestead entry of abandoned military reservations where the area exceeded 5,000 acres. Homesteads within abandoned military reservations were considered in 18 instances, and 2 applications were rejected and 4 patents issued embracing 2,320.11 acres. Sales were considered in 40 instances and one application was rejected.

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS

There are not many military bounty land warrants outstanding but much correspondence concerning such warrants was had with persons primarily interested in joining historical societies. This type of case was considered in 6 instances and 1 patent embracing 160 acres was issued.

ABANDONED MILITARY RESERVATIONS

The act of July 3, 1894 (28 Stat. 108) provided for the transfer to this Department of useless and abandoned military reservations for their survey, appropriation and sale at public auction, and the act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. 491), and supplemental acts, provided for the opening to homestead entry of abandoned military reservations where the area exceeded 5,000 acres. Homesteads within abandoned military reservations were considered in 16 instances, and 5 applications were rejected and 4 patents issued embracing 2,380.11 acres. Sales were considered in 43 instances and one application was rejected.

HOUGHTON LAND WARRANTS

There are not many military houghton land warrants outstanding but much correspondence concerning such warrants was had with persons primarily interested in joining historical societies. This type of case was considered in 6 instances and 1 patent embracing 160 acres was issued.

CASH AND CREDIT ENTRIES

Entries under the early cash and credit laws of this nation were considered in 60 instances and 25 patents issued for cash entries embracing 3971.42 acres, while 3 patents issued for credit entries embracing 531.53 acres.

CEMETERY SITES

There were 12 actions on applications for cemetery sites under the act of September 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 502), and one patent issued for 5 acres of land.

Ex parte Mexico. The act of June 14, 1904 (43 Stat. 975), provides for the sale of lands to persons in actual and bona fide possession of and claiming title on April 9, 1900, to such lands under patent from the State of Texas, in cases where the land involved was determined to be within the State of New Mexico pursuant to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Ex parte Mexico*, 276 U. S. 255. This type of case was considered in 2 instances and 2 cases were finally rejected and closed.

DATE AND CREDIT RETURN

Entries under the early cash and credit laws of this nation were considered in 60 instances and 13 patents issued for each entry embracing 2071.43 acres, while 3 patents issued for credit entries embraced 531.53 acres.

REMARKS

There were 12 entries on applications for bounty after under the act of September 30, 1890 (26 Stat., 503), and one patent issued for 5 acres of land.

REMARKS

There are not any military bounty land entries submitted and none were approved or rejected. There are 12 entries on applications for bounty after under the act of September 30, 1890 (26 Stat., 503), and one patent issued for 5 acres of land.

DEPARTMENT CLAIMS

COLOR OF TITLE

General. The sale of public land held under claim or color of title for more than 20 years and where valuable improvements have been placed thereon or some part thereof has been reduced to cultivation was provided for by the act of December 22, 1928 (45 Stat. 1069). This type of claim was considered in 142 instances and 13 applications were rejected while 16 patents issued for 511.34 acres. A contest between a color of title applicant and a homestead applicant was decided in favor of the former.

Texas-New Mexico. The act of June 16, 1934 (48 Stat. 975), provides for the sale of lands to persons in actual and bona fide possession of and claiming title on April 9, 1928, to such lands under patent from the State of Texas, in cases where the land involved was determined to be within the State of New Mexico pursuant to the decree of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of New Mexico vs. Texas, 276 U. S. 558. This type of case was considered in 3 instances and 2 cases were finally rejected and closed.

Two cases of this class were considered and patent issued on one case and the other case is now in the process of being patented.

COLOR OF TITLE

General. The sale of public land held under claim or

color of title for more than 30 years and whose valuable improvements have been placed thereon or some part thereof has been reduced to cultivation was provided for by the act of December 22, 1923 (43 Stat. 1989). This type of claim was considered in 122 instances and 13 applications were rejected while 13 patents issued for 511.54 acres. A comparison between a color of title applicant and a homestead applicant was decided in favor of the former.

Texas-New Mexico. The act of June 16, 1924 (43 Stat. 978).

provides for the sale of lands to persons in actual and bona fide possession of and claiming title on April 9, 1920, to such lands under patent from the State of Texas, in cases where the land involved was determined to be within the State of New Mexico pursuant to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of New Mexico vs. Texas, 275 U. S. 588. This type of case was considered in 3 instances and 3 cases were finally rejected and closed.

DONATION CLAIMS

The act of September 27, 1850 (9 Stat. 496), granted a half section of land to single persons or a whole section of land to married persons in the States of Oregon and Washington, who had resided upon and cultivated the lands for four consecutive years prior to the first day of December, 1850. An extensive report on such donation claims in the State of Washington was furnished to the University of Washington.

DRAINAGE

The act of January 17, 1920 (41 Stat. 392), as amended by the act of February 28, 1929 (45 Stat. 1410), subjects certain public land in the State of Arkansas to the State drainage laws including assessment of taxes. This type of case was considered in 114 instances and 7 applications were finally rejected and closed, while 2 patents issued. Applications to contest were filed and allowed in four cases, and when the entrymen involved failed to apply for hearings, the four entries were canceled. A contest between an entryman and the Government was decided in favor of the Government. Section 4 of the act of February 28, 1929, supra, provided for the issuance of patents to improvement districts, where such districts had foreclosed on liens and had purchased the lands at the foreclosure sale. Two cases of this class were considered and patent issued on one case and the other case is now in the process of being patented.

DONATION CLAIMS

The act of September 17, 1890 (26 Stat. 495), granted a half section of land to single persons or a whole section of land to married persons in the States of Oregon and Washington, who had resided upon and cultivated the lands for four consecutive years prior to the first day of December, 1890. An extensive report on such donation claims in the State of Washington was furnished to the University of Washington.

REMARKS

The act of January 17, 1920 (41 Stat. 565), as amended by the act of February 28, 1929 (45 Stat. 1410), subjects certain public land in the State of Arkansas to the State drainage laws including assessment of taxes. This type of case was considered in 114 instances and 7 applications were finally rejected and closed, while 3 patents issued. Applications to contest were filed and allowed in four cases, and when the entryman involved failed to apply for hearings, the four entries were cancelled. A contest between an entryman and the Government was decided in favor of the Government. Section 4 of the act of February 28, 1929, above, provided for the issuance of patents to improvement districts, where such districts had foreclosed on liens and had purchased the lands at the foreclosure sale. Two cases of this class were considered and patent issued on one case and the other case is now in the process of being patented.

the consummation of the EXCHANGES would seriously interfere with the control of the livestock industry and on Forest. The consolidation of national forests through the February 14, 1939, these exchange applications were finally medium of exchanging privately owned lands within national forests rejected and the cases closed. for Government land or timber within such forests was provided for Forest Land Selections. The act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 35), as amended by the act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. 1264), was considered in 1,031 instances and 23 cases were finally rejected and closed, patents issued on 49 cases and the Department of Agriculture was advised in 107 cases that permits could issue for the side of national forests. This class of claim was considered in timber selected in exchange. During the year 302,215.67 acres of 55 instances and 5 patents issued for a total of 348.74 acres. land were added to the national forests through the consummation of National Monument. The elimination of private holdings within such exchanges and 43,371.52 acres were patented. Timber was given the Petrified Forest National Monument in Arizona through the exchange for land in about 80 per cent of the cases.

In a decision dated February 15, 1940, on a forest exchange involving approximately 10,000 acres of privately owned land in monument, was provided for by the act of May 14, 1939 (43 Stat. 278). The exchange was completed, resulting in the acceptance of matter, ruled that the proposed exchange was not in the public title to 2,443.23 acres and the patenting of 5,104.98 acres. interest and on March 5, 1940, the case was finally rejected and Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge, Utah. The act of February closed.

15, 1939 (43 Stat. 1154), authorizes exchanges of Government land Lincoln National Forest. There were pending on July 1, 1939, in certain townships in Utah for privately owned land in the same two cases under the act of February 7, 1939 (45 Stat. 1154), involving an exchange of about 10,000 acres of land in the Lincoln Refuge. Three cases are pending under this act, one of which National Forest for about 100,000 acres of land in Grazing District No. 4, New Mexico. On January 22, 1940, the Department ruled that supplied by the applicant and the third is suspended at the request

EXCHANGES

Forest. The consolidation of national forests through the medium of exchanging privately owned lands within national forests for Government land or timber within such forests was provided for by the act of March 30, 1932 (48 Stat. 488). This class of case was considered in 1,021 instances and 23 cases were finally rejected and closed, patents issued on 49 cases and the Department of Agriculture was advised in 107 cases that permits could issue for the timber selected in exchange. During the year 1932, 213.67 acres of land were added to the national forests through the consummation of such exchanges and 45,371.52 acres were patented. Timber was given for land in about 30 per cent of the cases.

In a decision dated February 15, 1940, on a forest exchange involving approximately 10,000 acres of privately owned land in California, the Secretary after considering many protests in the matter, ruled that the proposed exchange was not in the public interest and on March 8, 1940, the case was finally rejected and closed.

Lincoln National Forest. There were pending on July 1, 1932, two cases under the act of February 7, 1932 (48 Stat. 1154), involving an exchange of about 10,000 acres of land in the Lincoln National Forest for about 100,000 acres of land in Grant District No. 4, New Mexico. On January 22, 1940, the Department ruled that

the consummation of these proposed exchanges would seriously interfere with the control of the livestock industry and on February 14, 1940, these exchange applications were finally rejected and the cases closed.

Forest Lieu Selections. The act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 36), as amended by the act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. 1264), provides for exchanges of tracts of land in national forests covered by unperfected bona fide claims or patents for public lands outside of national forests. This class of claim was considered in 55 instances and 6 patents issued for a total of 373.74 acres.

National Monument. The elimination of private holdings within the Petrified Forest National Monument in Arizona through the exchange of privately owned lands within the boundaries of the monument for Government lands outside of the boundaries of such monument, was provided for by the act of May 14, 1930 (46 Stat. 278). One exchange was completed, resulting in the acceptance of title to 2,563.38 acres and the patenting of 5,106.98 acres.

Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge, Utah. The act of February 15, 1929 (45 Stat. 1186), authorizes exchanges of Government land in certain townships in Utah for privately owned land in the same townships in the establishment of the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge. Three cases are pending under this act, one of which awaits the completion of a survey, another awaits evidence to be supplied by the applicant and the third is suspended at the request

the consummation of these proposed exchanges would seriously interfere with the control of the livestock industry and in February 14, 1940, these exchange applications were finally rejected and the cases closed.

Forest Land Selections. The act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 361), as amended by the act of March 3, 1908 (35 Stat. 1224), provides for exchanges of tracts of land in national forests covered by unperfected bona fide claims or patents for public lands outside of national forests. This class of claim was considered in 55 instances and 6 patents issued for a total of 578.74 acres.

National Monument. The elimination of private holdings within the Petrified Forest National Monument in Arizona through the exchange of privately owned lands within the boundaries of the monument for Government lands outside of the boundaries of such monument, was provided for by the act of May 14, 1908 (35 Stat. 1224). One exchange was completed, resulting in the acceptance of title to 2,525.33 acres and the patenting of 2,106.88 acres.

Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge, Utah. The act of February 18, 1929 (45 Stat. 1126), authorizes exchanges of Government land in certain townships in Utah for privately owned land in the same townships in the establishment of the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge. Three cases are pending under this act, one of which awaits the completion of a survey, another awaits evidence to be supplied by the applicant and the third is suspended at the request

of the Biological Survey. 1941 OF MARCH 13, 1940 (Fri. 237).

Privately Owned Lands Under Taylor Grazing Act. The exchange of privately owned lands within or without the boundaries of grazing districts for an equal value of surveyed grazing district land, or of unreserved surveyed public land in the same State or within a distance of not more than 50 miles from the adjoining State nearest the base land, when the public interests will be benefited thereby, was authorized by section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), as amended by section 3 of the act of June 26, 1936 (49 Stat. 1976). This class of case was considered in 614 instances. Twenty-eight applications were finally rejected and closed and 12 patents covering 3,543.95 acres were issued. Title was accepted in behalf of the United States to 4,360 acres.

City of Los Angeles, California. The act of April 20, 1937 (50 Stat. 70), authorized the exchange of lands owned by the City of Los Angeles, California, for lands held for the benefit of the Indians in Inyo and Mono Counties, California. Action with a view to the issuance of a patent to the City of Los Angeles, California, for the Government lands involved in the exchange, was taken during the year.

of the Biological Survey.

Privately Owned Lands Under Taylor Grazing Act. The ex-

change of privately owned lands within or without the boundaries

of grazing districts for an equal value of surveyed grazing

district land, or of unsurveyed public land in the same

State or within a distance of not more than 50 miles from the

adjoining State nearest the same land, when the public interests

will be benefited thereby, was authorized by section 3 of the

Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1262), as amended

by section 3 of the act of June 28, 1936 (49 Stat. 1973). This

class of case was considered in 614 instances. Twenty-eight

applications were finally rejected and closed and 12 patents

covering 3,543.75 acres were issued. Title was accepted in 10-

half of the United States to 4,360 acres.

City of Los Angeles, California. The act of April 30,

1927 (45 Stat. 70), authorized the exchange of lands owned by

the City of Los Angeles, California, for lands held for the bene-

fit of the Indians in Inyo and Mono Counties, California. Action

with a view to the issuance of a patent to the City of Los Angeles,

California, for the Government lands involved in the exchange,

was taken during the year.

Miscellaneous. The act of March 18, 1940 (Pri. 287,

76th Congress), authorized the consummation of an exchange of lands in Arizona, which involved lands withdrawn for the Navajo Indian Reservation. Under this exchange title was accepted in behalf of the United States to 120 acres and patent issued for 112 acres.

to the Board of Equitable Adjudication. One hundred and

eighty-eight patents FIVE-ACRE TRACTS, ALASKA 2,879.72 acres.

Sale cases required 125 actions and 18 patents issued for

The sale of 5-acre tracts in Alaska for homesites or headquarters was provided for by the act of March 3, 1927 (44 Stat. 1364), as amended by the act of May 26, 1934 (48 Stat. 809). This class of case was considered in 107 instances and 2 applications were finally rejected and closed and 18 patents issued for a total of 61.72 acres.

National Forest, in Arizona, and added the same to the Western Navajo Indian Reservation, and provided for exchanges of land in the interest of extinguishing the private holdings in such area. This class of exchange required 25 actions. Six patents were issued covering 722.95 acres and 400 acres were added to the reservation through the medium of the exchanges.

The act of March 3, 1921 (41 Stat. 1225, 1226), authorizes the conveyance and relinquishment of lands and lien selections therefor in the interest of the Indians in San Juan, McKinley,

Miscellaneous. The act of March 18, 1940 (P.L. 387,

75th Congress), authorized the consummation of an exchange of lands in Arizona, which involved lands withdrawn for the Navajo Indian Reservation. Under this exchange title was accepted in behalf of the United States to 120 acres and patent issued for 112 acres.

FIVE-ACRE TRACTS, ALASKA

The sale of 5-acre tracts in Alaska for homestead or headquarter was provided for by the act of March 3, 1927 (44 Stat. 1364), as amended by the act of May 26, 1934 (48 Stat. 809). This class of case was considered in 197 instances and 2 applications were finally rejected and closed and 15 patents issued for a total of 61.75 acres.

and Valencia Counties, New Mexico. This class of case required
INDIAN LANDS AND CLAIMS
58 actions, resulting in the issuance of one patent for 808.89

Homestead Entries and Sales. Applications for the purchase or entry of ceded Indian lands required 2,412 actions. Homestead cases were considered in 2,217 instances and 412 entries were canceled and closed. Eight cases were submitted to the Board of Equitable Adjudication. One hundred and eighty-eight patents issued for a total of 30,279.29 acres. Sale cases required 195 actions and 18 patents issued for 2,879.72 acres. Fifty-three cases were finally rejected and closed. One Government contest against a homestead entry of ceded Indian land was decided in favor of the Government.

Indian Reservation Exchanges. The act of May 23, 1930 (46 Stat. 378), eliminated a certain area from the Tusayan National Forest, in Arizona, and added the same to the Western Navajo Indian Reservation, and provided for exchanges of land in the interest of extinguishing the private holdings in such area. This class of exchange required 58 actions. Six patents were issued covering 758.03 acres and 400 acres were added to the reservation through the medium of the exchanges.

The act of March 3, 1921 (41 Stat. 1225, 1239), authorizes the reconveyance and relinquishment of lands and lieu selections therefor in the interest of the Indians in San Juan, McKinley,

INDIAN LANDS AND CLAIMS

Homestead Entries and Sales. Applications for the purchase or entry of ceded Indian lands required 2,412 actions. Homestead cases were considered in 2,217 instances and 412 entries were canceled and closed. Eight cases were admitted to the Board of Equitable Adjustment. One hundred and eighty-eight patents issued for a total of 50,379.29 acres. Sale cases required 195 actions and 18 patents issued for 2,879.78 acres. Fifty-three cases were finally rejected and closed. One Government contest against a homestead entry of ceded Indian land was decided in favor of the Government. Indian Reservation Exchanges. The act of May 25, 1930 (46 Stat. 378), eliminated a certain area from the Navajo National Forest, in Arizona, and added the same to the Western Navajo Indian Reservation, and provided for exchange of land in the interest of extinguishing the private holdings in such areas. This class of exchange required 58 actions. Six patents were issued covering 758.03 acres and 400 acres were added to the reservation through the medium of the exchange. The act of March 5, 1921 (41 Stat. 1228, 1229), authorized the reconveyance and relinquishment of lands and like selections therefor in the interest of the Indians in San Juan, McKinley,

and Valencia Counties, New Mexico. This class of case required 99 actions, resulting in the issuance of one patent for 808.29 acres and the acceptance of title to 804.23 acres.

The act of June 14, 1934 (48 Stat. 960), defined the boundaries of the Navajo Indian Reservation and provided for exchanges of land in extinguishing the private holdings within such boundaries. This type of exchange was considered in 19 cases and 3 patents covering 185,745.68 acres were issued, while 185,709.94 acres were added to the reservation through the consummation of three exchanges.

Indian Allotments. Further allotments on Indian Reservations are prohibited by section 1 of the act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984). However, fee patents on outstanding allotments may be issued in certain cases. Fifty-eight patents were issued on such allotments.

Under section 4 of the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. 388), as amended by section 17 of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 855), allotments of public lands may be made to Indians who have made valid settlement thereon. This class of case was considered in 288 instances and 55 fee patents issued for a total of 6,900.08 acres and 17 trust patents issued for a total of 2,191.26 acres.

Navajo Indian Reservation. A list of recoveries to the United States under the act of March 3, 1891 (41 Stat. 1823-1826), in connection with exchanges of land in the Navajo Reservation,

and Valencia Counties, New Mexico. This class of case required

99 sections, resulting in the issuance of one patent for 808.88

acres and the redemption of title to 804.88 acres.

The act of June 14, 1934 (48 Stat. 950), defined the

boundaries of the Navajo Indian Reservation and provided for

exchange of land in extinguishing the private holdings within

such boundaries. This type of exchange was considered in 19

cases and 3 patents covering 185,745.58 acres were issued, while

185,709.64 acres were added to the reservation through the

consummation of three exchanges.

Indian Allotments. Further allotments on Indian Reser-

vation are prohibited by section 1 of the act of June 18, 1934

(48 Stat. 954). However, the patents on outstanding allotments

may be issued in certain cases. Fifty-eight patents were issued

on such allotments.

Under section 4 of the act of February 8, 1907 (34 Stat.

588), as amended by section 17 of the act of June 25, 1910

(36 Stat. 555), allotments of public lands may be made to Indians

who have made valid settlement thereon. This class of case was

considered in 228 instances and 55 fee patents issued for a

total of 2,900.08 acres and 17 trust patents issued for a total

of 2,191.28 acres.

Indian Homesteads. The acts of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. 402-420), and July 4, 1883 (23 Stat. 96), provide for homestead

entries by Indians. This class of entry was considered in 118 instances and 2 patents issued for a total of 1,284.48 acres.

Indian Pueblo Lands. The act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 636), made provision whereby the Indian title to certain lands in

confirmed Indian pueblos in New Mexico could be extinguished and for the issuance of patents to non-Indian claimants whose rights to a given parcel or parcels of land had become fixed.

Two patents embracing 90.11 acres were issued on claims under this act.

Malheur Indian Reservation. A map of the ceded former Malheur Indian Reservation in Oregon, showing the area of the reservation and the area of the vacant lands therein, was prepared for a Member of Congress in connection with a bill to authorize the institution of a suit in the Court of Claims.

Umatilla Indian Reservation. A list of vacant lands embracing approximately 3700 acres and being the undisposed of balance of the ceded Umatilla lands in Oregon, was furnished to the Office of Indian Affairs and Departmental Order of March 21, 1940, restored these lands to tribal ownership.

Navajo Indian Reservation. A list of reconveyances to the United States under the act of March 3, 1921 (41 Stat. 1225-1239), in connection with exchanges of land in the Navajo Reservation,

Indian Homesteads. The act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. 402-

480), and July 4, 1882 (22 Stat. 26), provide for homestead entries by Indians. This class of entry was considered in its instances and 2 patents issued for a total of 1,384.45 acres. The act of June 7, 1934 (48 Stat. 826).

Made provision whereby the Indian title to certain lands in confirmed Indian pueblos in New Mexico could be extinguished and for the issuance of patents to non-Indian claimants whose rights to a given parcel or parcels of land had become fixed. Two patents embracing 90.11 acres were issued on claims under this act.

Malheur Indian Reservation. A map of the ceded former Malheur Indian Reservation in Oregon, showing the area of the reservation and the area of the vacant lands therein, was prepared for a Member of Congress in connection with a bill to authorize the institution of a suit in the Court of Claims.

Umatilla Indian Reservation. A list of vacant lands embracing approximately 2700 acres and being the undivided balance of the ceded Umatilla lands in Oregon, was furnished to the Office of Indian Affairs and Departmental Order of March 21, 1940, restored these lands to tribal ownership. A list of reconveyances to the United States under the act of March 3, 1921 (41 Stat. 1235-1236), in connection with exchanges of land in the Navajo Reservation.

containing 245,377.59 acres, was prepared.

San Carlos Indian Reservation. A revised list of entered lands in the San Carlos Indian Reservation, Arizona, involving approximately 232,000 acres, was furnished to the Office of Indian Affairs.

Shoshoni Indian Reservation. The status of vacant lands in certain designated areas, involving 1,250,000 acres within the Shoshoni Indian Reservation, Wyoming, was furnished to the Office of Indian Affairs.

from which an annual rental of \$10 was received, and 1 lease embracing a total of 2,375.45 acres were renewed. Three applications for lease are pending.

Fur Farming. The act of July 3, 1926 (44 Stat. 881), provides for the leasing of public lands in Alaska for the purpose of fur farming. On June 30, 1940, there were 28 leases outstanding, embracing approximately 143,700 acres. Rental payments amounting to \$760 were received. During the year 6 leases, embracing 13,640 acres were renewed. The total annual rental received from these renewals was \$175. This class of lease was considered in 110 instances. Six leases were canceled, 3 applications were rejected and 3 applications are awaiting action.

Grazing. On July 1, 1939, 2,106 applications for grazing leases under section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act were pending. One thousand eight hundred and sixty-six applications were received.

containing 848,577.59 acres, was prepared.

San Carlos Indian Reservation. A revised list of entered

lands in the San Carlos Indian Reservation, Arizona, involving approximately 233,000 acres, was furnished to the Office of

Indian Affairs.

Shoshone Indian Reservation. The status of vacant lands

in certain designated areas, involving 1,250,000 acres within the Shoshone Indian Reservation, Wyoming, was furnished to the Office of Indian Affairs.

This act.

One thousand six hundred LEASES twenty-three offers of leases

based on these applications were made for periods ranging from

Aviation. The leasing of public lands for use as public aviation fields is provided for by the act of May 24, 1928 (45 Stat. 728). On June 30, 1940, 22 leases were outstanding embracing 11,056.92 acres, from which an annual rental of \$172, was received. Five beacon light permits embracing 954.84 acres annual rental of \$31,025.51 and embrace a total area of 1,620,394.49 acres.

received. Aviation leases were considered in 115 instances.

Three hundred and forty-eight offers of renewal of term leases were made. Of these, 300 have been executed and delivered from which an annual rental of \$10 was received, and 4 leases embracing a total of 2,375.45 acres were renewed. Three applications for lease are pending.

In all, 65 leases involving an area of 11,670.37 acres at an annual rental of \$560.90 were renewed. There are now outstanding 5,559 leases covering an area of 7,121,536.77 acres of fur farming. On June 30, 1940, there were 28 leases outstanding, embracing approximately 143,780 acres. Rental pay-

ments amounting to \$760 were received. During the year 6 leases, leaving 1,749 pending, the majority of which are awaiting field reports, embracing 15,640 acres were renewed. The total annual rental

received from these renewals was \$175. This class of lease was

On April 12, 1940, regulations were issued authorizing the Commissioner of the General Land Office to take all actions required in connection with the issuance, modification, renewal, and cancellation of grazing leases, and the dis-

Grazing. On July 1, 1939, 2,106 applications for grazing leases under section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act were pending.

position of protests and conflicting applications. Subject One thousand eight hundred and sixty-six applications were received. to the right of appeal to the Secretary of the Interior.

LEASES

Aviation. The leasing of public lands for use as public

aviation fields is provided for by the act of May 21, 1928 (45 Stat. 722). On June 30, 1940, 23 leases were outstanding embracing 11,056.92 acres, from which an annual rental of \$172, was received. Five persons held permits embracing 25,000 acres were outstanding, from which annual rental amounting to \$750 was received. Aviation leases were considered in 115 instances. Five leases were canceled, 1 new lease was issued for 640 acres from which an annual rental of \$10 was received, and 1 lease embracing a total of 2,375.45 acres was renewed. Three applications for lease are pending.

For Farming. The act of July 3, 1926 (44 Stat. 621), pro-

vides for the leasing of public lands in Alaska for the purpose of for farming. On June 30, 1940, there were 23 leases outstanding, embracing approximately 113,760 acres. Rental payments amounting to \$760 were received. During the year 6 leases, embracing 15,610 acres were renewed. The total annual rental received from these renewals was \$175. This class of lease was considered in 110 instances. Six leases were canceled, 3 applications were rejected and 3 applications are awaiting action.

Graveling. On July 1, 1939, 2,100 applications for graveling

leases under section 15 of the Taylor Graveling Act were pending. One thousand eight hundred and sixty-six applications were received.

One thousand six hundred and seventy-three offers of leases based on these applications were made for periods ranging from one to five years. The area in these proposed leases is approximately 1,604,595 acres. The annual rental amounts to \$30,986.60. There were 1,528 new leases executed and delivered to the lessees during this period. These leases call for an annual rental of \$31,025.81 and embrace a total area of 1,620,394.49 acres.

Three hundred and forty-eight offers of renewal of term leases were made. Of these, 300 have been executed and delivered to the lessees. These leases call for an annual rental of \$6,485.35 and embrace a total area of 340,433.87 acres.

In all, 65 leases involving an area of 41,439.33 acres at an annual rental of \$960.90 were canceled. There are now outstanding 5,559 leases covering an area of 7,411,986.77 acres at an annual rental of \$149,506.88.

Approximately 550 applications were finally rejected leaving 1,749 pending, the majority of which are awaiting field reports.

On April 12, 1940, regulations were issued authorizing the Commissioner of the General Land Office to take all actions required in connection with the issuance, modification, renewal, assignment or cancellation of grazing leases, and the disposition of protests and conflicting applications, subject to the right of appeal to the Secretary of the Interior.

One thousand six hundred and seventy-three offers of leases based on these applications were made for periods ranging from one to five years. The area in these proposed leases is approximately 1,601,292 acres. The annual rental amount is \$30,986.60. There were 1,528 new leases executed and delivered to the lessees during this period. These leases call for an annual rental of \$31,025.81 and embrace a total area of 1,620,394.19 acres.

Three hundred and forty-eight offers of renewal of term leases were made. Of these, 300 have been executed and delivered to the lessees. These leases call for an annual rental of \$6,182.32 and embrace a total area of 340,133.87 acres.

In all, 62 leases involving an area of 41,152.32 acres at an annual rental of \$960.90 were cancelled. There are now outstanding 2,529 leases covering an area of 7,411,986.77 acres at an annual rental of \$19,706.88.

Approximately 250 applications were finally rejected leaving 1,719 pending, the majority of which are awaiting field reports.

On April 12, 1940, regulations were issued authorizing the Commissioner of the General Land Office to take all actions required in connection with the issuance, modification, renewal, assignment or cancellation of grazing leases, and the disposition of protests and conflicting applications, subject to the right of appeal to the Secretary of the Interior.

Grazing, Alaska. The leasing of public lands in Alaska for grazing purposes was authorized by the act of March 4, 1927 (44 Stat. 1452). This class of lease was considered in 110 instances. One lease was canceled, 3 applications for lease were rejected and 9 applications are pending. On June 30, 1940, there were outstanding 11 leases embracing a total of approximately 807,832.93 acres, with annual rentals amounting to \$922.35.

Medicinal Springs. The leasing of lands near hot or medicinal springs for the erection of bath houses, hotels, or other improvements, was authorized by the act of March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1133). One lease embracing 40 acres is outstanding, from which an annual rental of \$20 is received.

Recreational. Under the act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 452), a recreational lease was granted to the Phillips County Post No. 57 of the American Legion, for certain lands in the State of Montana for the purpose of securing the proper use of the warm waters flowing from the abandoned Bowdoin well.

This lease embraces 20 acres. The sum of \$344.60 was received as the share of the Government under the terms of the lease. The cession of the territory involved to the United States, is the subject of inquiries from abstract companies, other bureaus of the Government who are acquiring the land for Federal purposes, or persons remotely descended from the original grantee seeking

MISSION SITES

Section 27 of the act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. 330), was considered in 123 instances and 12 patents issued for a total of 8,308.02 acres. This class of claim was considered during the year in 4 instances.

PARKS

The granting of lands for park purposes was provided for by the act of September 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 502). This class of case was considered in 8 instances and 1 application was finally rejected and 2 patents issued for a total of 1095.84 acres.

PREEMPTIONS

The preemption laws were repealed by the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1095), but the right to make preemption entries was continued as to certain Indian lands. This class of entry was considered in 5 instances.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS

The present title to tracts of land to which claims had attached under the laws of former Governments, prior to the cession of the territory involved to the United States, is the subject of inquiries from abstract companies, other bureaus of the Government who are acquiring the land for Federal purposes, or persons remotely descended from the original grantees seeking

MISSION SITES

Section 27 of the act of June 8, 1900 (31 Stat., 322), authorized the issuance of patents for lands used as mission sites. This class of claim was considered during the year in 4 instances.

PARKS

The granting of lands for park purposes was provided for by the act of September 30, 1890 (26 Stat., 503). This class of cases was considered in 8 instances and 1 application was finally rejected and 3 patents issued for a total of 1003.34 acres.

PRESUMPTION

The presumption laws were repealed by the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1025), but the right to make presumption entries was continued as to certain Indian lands. This class of entry was considered in 5 instances.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS

The present title to tracts of land to which claims had been attached under the laws of former Governments, prior to the cession of the territory involved to the United States, is the subject of inquiries from abstract companies, other bureaus of the Government who are acquiring the land for Federal purposes, or persons recently descended from the original grantees seeking

or claiming an interest in such grants. This class of claim by Executive Orders. During the year the following classes was considered in 123 instances and 13 patents issued for a total of 8,353.62 acres.

Valentine scrip in 17 instances and 1 patent

issued for 40 acres.

QUITCLAIM DEEDS

The Commissioner of the General Land Office is authorized to issue quitclaim deeds in certain cases under section 6 of the act of April 28, 1930 (46 Stat. 256). This type of deed was considered in 23 instances and 9 quitclaim deeds were issued.

RIPARIAN RIGHTS

The sale of lands in Louisiana and Wisconsin, which were originally erroneously meandered and shown by the plats of survey as water covered areas, and which were not lawfully appropriated by a qualified settler or entryman claiming under the public land laws, was authorized by the acts of February 19, 1925 (43 Stat. 951), and February 27, 1925 (43 Stat. 1013).

Sections 2304 and 2307 of the Revised Statutes granted One claim in Louisiana, embracing 231.72 acres of land, was patented, and the sum of \$1,158.60 was realized therefrom. Cases of this character in Wisconsin were considered in 41 instances and 2 patents issued for a total of 4.02 acres.

area of 507.55 acres.

SCRIP

The use of scrip in locating upon public lands has been greatly diminished during the past several years due to such lands having been withdrawn from all forms of entry and appropriation

or claiming an interest in such grants. This class of claim was considered in 123 instances and 13 patents issued for a total of 2,222.62 acres.

QUITCLAIM DEEDS

The Commissioner of the General Land Office is authorized to issue quitclaim deeds in certain cases under section 6 of the act of April 28, 1920 (46 Stat. 222). This type of deed was considered in 23 instances and 3 quitclaim deeds were issued.

REVENUE RIGHTS

The sale of lands in Louisiana and Wisconsin, which were originally erroneously numbered and shown by the plats of survey on water covered areas, and which were not lawfully appropriated by a qualified settler or entryman claiming under the public land laws, was authorized by the acts of February 12, 1922 (42 Stat. 981), and February 27, 1922 (42 Stat. 1012). One claim in Louisiana, embracing 221.75 acres of land, was patented, and the sum of \$1133.50 was received therefrom. Cases of this character in Wisconsin were considered in 41 instances and 2 patents issued for a total of 4.02 acres.

SCIP

The use of scarp in locating upon public lands has been greatly diminished during the past several years due to such lands having been withdrawn from all forms of entry and appropriation

by Executive Orders. During the year the following classes

of scrip were considered with the results shown:

Valentine scrip in 17 instances and 1 patent

issued for 40 acres,

Supreme Court scrip in 1 instance and 1 patent

issued for 40 acres,

Porterfield scrip in 5 instances,

Surveyor General scrip in 1 instance with 1 patent
issuing for 40 acres.

SMALL HOLDING CLAIMS

The act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 854), and supplemental acts, provide for the perfection of small holding claims in New Mexico. This class of claim was considered in 10 instances and 2 patents issued for a total of 27.09 acres.

SOLDIERS' ADDITIONAL HOMESTEADS

Sections 2306 and 2307 of the Revised Statutes granted additional homestead rights to Civil War veterans, their widows and minor children in certain cases. This class of entry was considered in 166 instances and 16 patents issued for a total area of 507.32 acres.

on claiming an interest in such estate. This class of cases
by Executive Order. During the year the following classes
of scrip were considered with the results shown:

Valentine scrip in 17 instances and 1 patent
issued for 40 acres.

Supreme Court scrip in 1 instance and 1 patent
issued for 40 acres.

Forsterfeld scrip in 3 instances,

and Surveyor General scrip in 1 instance with 1 patent
issued for 40 acres.

SMALL HOLDING CLAIMS

The act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 834), and supplemental
acts, provide for the perfection of small holding claims in
New Mexico. This class of claim was considered in 10 instances
and 2 patents issued for a total of 27.00 acres.

SOLDIERS' ADDITIONAL HOMESTEADS

Sections 2508 and 2509 of the Revised Statutes granted
additional homestead rights to Civil War veterans, their widows
and minor children in certain cases. This class of entry was
considered in 188 instances and 18 patents issued for a total
area of 507.35 acres.

sale of lots in the TOWN LOTS AND TOWNSHIPS cases. The approved

plans of the lots covered from 1871 to 1911.

Town lot sales required 557 actions, and resulted in the

issuance of 171 patents. SPECIAL ACTS These lots were sold in

The act of May 28, 1940 (Pub. 534, 76th Congress), authorized the sale of 6.06 acres of land in Arizona to the Arizona State Elks Association Hospital for the sum of \$150. A special plat of survey was constructed to meet the requirements of this case and the act was promulgated on June 17, 1940.

Chikotsuk, Alaska	1	15.00
Kenana, Alaska	1	45.00
Samyers Bar, California	1	11.50
Tulelake, California	59	7,523.00
Monarch, Colorado	2	46.00
Harding, Florida	35	99,362.50

Sales. The act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 1015), as amended by the act of July 3, 1926 (44 Stat. 890), provided for the sale of dead, down or damaged timber on lands outside the national forests. Sales were considered in 65 instances and the sum of \$434.55 was realized therefrom.

Free Use Permits. The free use under permit of timber on mineral or nonmineral lands was provided for by the act of June 3, 1878 (20 Stat. 88), and the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1093), as amended. These permits were considered in 32 instances.

Beatty, Nevada	2	83.00
Naspeien, Washington	2	80.00
Waterbrook, Wyoming	4	80.00
Powell, Wyoming	7	795.00
	171	5110,720.50

Townsite cases required 27 actions and resulted in the issuance of 6 patents covering 74.78 acres.

On May 29, 1940, regulations were approved authorizing the

EXHIBIT A

The act of May 28, 1940 (Pub. Law 764, 76th Congress), authorized the sale of 5.00 acres of land in Arizona to the Arizona State Elks Association Hospital for the sum of \$100. A special plat of survey was constructed to meet the requirements of this case and the act was promulgated on June 17, 1940.

TIMBER

Sales. The act of March 4, 1918 (41 Stat. 1015), as amended by the act of July 3, 1926 (44 Stat. 630), provided for the sale of land, down on damaged timber on lands within the national forests. Sales were considered in 33 instances and the sum of \$454.25 was realized therefrom.

Tree Use Permits. The tree use permit act of June 3, 1938 (50 Stat. 38), and the act of March 3, 1931 (46 Stat. 1093), as amended. These permits were considered in 33 instances.

sale of lots in the TOWN LOTS AND TOWNSITES laws. The appraised

prices of the lots ranged from \$15 to \$45 each.

Town lot sales required 567 actions, and resulted in the

On December 6, 1939, regulations were approved providing issuance of 171 patents. Some of these lots were sold in for the sale of 10 lots in the townsite of Oro Fino, California, prior fiscal years and part payments therefor were made at appraised prices ranging from \$25 to \$300 each. Three applications to purchase the lots were filed during such years. The total amounts received as a basis for the issuance of the patents is shown by the following table:

Five lots in the townsite of Chester City, Oklahoma, were offered for sale on September 21, 1939. Two of these lots were

<u>Townsite</u>	<u>Patents issued</u>	<u>Money received</u>
Anchorage, Alaska	17	\$ 604.80
Talkeetna, Alaska	1	15.00
Nenana, Alaska	1	45.00
Sawyers Bar, California	1	11.50
Tulelake, California	59	7,523.00
Monarch, Colorado	2	46.00
Harding, Florida	35	99,362.50
Acequia, Idaho	3	90.00
Ft. Hall, Idaho	6	125.00
Hepburn, Idaho	1	175.00
Stanley, Idaho	1	40.00
Babb, Montana	2	600.00
Blackfoot, Montana	2	100.00
Browning, Montana	6	295.00
Gallatin, Montana	1	75.00
Glacier, Montana	3	195.00
Lame Deer, Montana	2	65.00
Rosebud, Montana	1	20.00
Simms, Montana	2	90.00
Tabor, Montana	2	20.00
Beatty, Nevada	3	83.00
Newell, South Dakota	5	105.00
Nespelem, Washington	3	80.00
Omak, Washington	1	100.00
Esterbrook, Wyoming	4	60.00
Powell, Wyoming	7	795.00
	<u>171</u>	<u>\$110,720.80</u>

Townsite cases required 27 actions and resulted in the issuance of 6 patents covering 74.78 acres.

On May 29, 1940, regulations were approved authorizing the

TOWN LOTS AND TOWNSHIPS

Town lot sales required 50% action, and resulted in the issuance of 171 patents. Some of these lots were sold in prior fiscal years and part payments therefor were made during such years. The total amounts received as a basis for the issuance of the patents is shown by the following table:

Township	Patents issued	Money received
Anchorage, Alaska	17	\$ 601.80
Talkeetna, Alaska	1	15.00
Kenai, Alaska	1	15.00
Sawyer Bar, California	1	11.50
Tulelake, California	29	7,583.00
Monarch, Colorado	2	15.00
Harding, Florida	35	99,362.50
Acedula, Idaho	3	90.00
St. Paul, Idaho	6	125.00
Hepburn, Idaho	1	115.00
Stanley, Idaho	1	10.00
Hubb, Montana	2	600.00
Blackfoot, Montana	2	100.00
Browning, Montana	6	295.00
Calista, Montana	1	75.00
Glacier, Montana	3	195.00
Lame Deer, Montana	2	65.00
Rosebud, Montana	1	60.00
Stine, Montana	2	90.00
Tabor, Montana	2	20.00
Bentley, Nevada	2	65.00
Newell, North Dakota	2	105.00
Hesperian, Washington	3	80.00
Oak, Washington	1	100.00
Paterbrook, Wyoming	4	20.00
Powell, Wyoming	7	755.00
	<u>171</u>	<u>110,720.80</u>

Township cases required 27 action and resulted in the issuance of 6 patents covering 74.78 acres.

On May 29, 1940, regulations were approved authorizing the

sale of lots in the townsite of Clayton, Idaho. The appraised prices of the lots ranged from \$15 to \$45 each.

On December 6, 1939, regulations were approved providing for the sale of 10 lots in the townsite of Oro Fino, California, at appraised prices ranging from \$25 to \$200 each. Three applications to purchase the lots were filed.

Five lots in the townsite of Choctaw City, Oklahoma, were offered for sale on September 21, 1939. Two of these lots were sold for \$225.

sale of lots in the townsite of Clayton, Idaho. The appraised

prices of the lots ranged from \$15 to \$45 each.

On December 6, 1939, regulations were approved providing

for the sale of 10 lots in the townsite of Oro Fino, California.

at appraised prices ranging from \$25 to \$200 each. Three ap-

Applications to purchase the lots were filed.

Five lots in the townsite of Choctaw City, Oklahoma, were

offered for sale on September 21, 1959. Two of these lots were

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HOMESTEAD MATTERS

TRADE AND MANUFACTURING SITES

There were 1,478 cases. The number of cases received for action was 13,022, the largest number in the previous year. At the end of

Section 10 of the act of May 14, 1898 (30 Stat. 413), provided for the sale of lands in Alaska for trade, manufacturing and other productive industry sites. This class of claim was considered in 33 instances and 4 patents issued for a total of 75.93 acres.

to make homestead entry, 1,638; applications to amend, 83; applications for leaves of absence, 81; applications for extensions of time to establish residence, 22; applications for extension of time to make final proof, 68; original homestead entries, 4,519, of which 2,598 were canceled; applications for change of residence requirement, 12; election intermarriages of homesteaders, 3; applications for permission to make final proof outside of land district, 18; notices of intention to make final proof, 186; appeals from register's and office decisions, 285; and an special agent's reports, 1,158.

PUBLIC SALE AND TIMBER AND STONE APPLICATIONS

Public sale applications under section 2455, R.S., as amended, receiving action were 1,176, of which 48 were patented, for an area of 5,871 acres. Timber and stone cases receiving

sale of land in the Territory of Alaska.

Prices of the land ranged from \$10 to \$100.

On December 1, 1900, the following lands were sold:

TRADE AND MANUFACTURING SITES

For the sale of 15 lots in the Territory of Alaska.

Section 10 of the act of May 14, 1898 (30 Stat. 413),

provided for the sale of lands in Alaska for trade, man-

ufacturing and other productive industry sites. This class

of claim was considered in 35 instances and 4 patents issued

for a total of 73.25 acres.

action were 51, of which HOMESTEAD ENTRIES, for an area of 413

There were awaiting action at the beginning of the fiscal year 2,478 cases. The number of cases received for action was 13,020, as against 14,762 the previous year. At the end of the year, 1,745 cases were pending.

Actions were taken in 4,061 instances, on final and commuted homesteads, of which 3,228 were patented, for an area of 1,243,467 acres. There also were acted upon applications to make homestead entry, 1,638; applications to amend, 88; applications for leaves of absence, 81; applications for extensions of time to establish residence, 22; applications for extension of time to make final proof, 68; original homestead entries, 4,519, of which 2,098 were canceled; applications for change of residence requirement, 12; election intermarriage of homesteaders, 3; applications for permission to make final proof outside of land district, 18; notices of intention to make final proof, 186; appeals from register's and office decisions, 285; and on special agent's reports, 1,158.

necessary work was performed by this office. In such cases,
PUBLIC SALE AND TIMBER AND STONE APPLICATIONS
26 plats were directly filed by this office, in connection

Public sale applications under section 2455, R.S., as amended, receiving action were 1,178, of which 48 were patented, for an area of 5,871 acres. Timber and stone cases receiving

Nine thousand three hundred forty-nine acres in national

REGISTERED MATTERS

There were awaiting action at the beginning of the fiscal year 2,478 cases. The number of cases received for action was 1,020, as against 1,742 the previous year. At the end of the year, 1,745 cases were pending.

Actions were taken in 4,031 instances, on final and corrected homesteads, of which 3,423 were patented, for an area of 1,243,467 acres. There also were noted upon applications to make homestead entry, 1,658; applications to amend, 88; applications for leaves of absence, 81; applications for extension of time to establish residence, 22; applications for extension of time to make final proof, 68; original homestead entries, 4,519, of which 2,058 were cancelled; applications for change of residence requirement, 12; election interference of homesteaders, 3; applications for permission to make final proof outside of land district, 18; notices of intention to make final proof, 186; appeals from register's and office decisions, 285; and on special agent's reports, 1,158.

PUBLIC SALE AND TIMBER AND STONE APPLICATIONS

Public sale applications under section 2452, R.S., as amended, receiving action were 1,178, of which 48 were patented, for an area of 2,871 acres. Timber and stone cases receiving

action were 51, of which 4 were patented, for an area of 413 acres. June 11, 1906 (54 Stat. 233), were returned to national

forests by revocation of the listing orders and 496 acres were
APPLICATIONS UNDER THE FIVE-ACRE TRACT LAW
restored to homestead AND OTHER CASH ENTRIES.

Applications for five-acre tracts receiving action, 16,
and other cash entries, 5.

Three hundred sixty-four contests, including both Govern-
ment and private FILING OF PLATS OF SURVEY approximately 136 hearings

were held in Government proceedings. At the close of the year
In connection with the filing of plats of survey and re-
about 116 contest cases were pending.

survey for lands in States having district land offices, the
district land officers were instructed concerning the filing

of such plats, the opening of the lands to entry and disposal,

About 15,000 letters of inquiry were answered during the
the effect on the lands of orders of withdrawal and reserva-
fiscal year.

tion, and as to the preference rights of former soldiers and
others. Orders revoking Executive orders of withdrawal were

prepared and promulgated, when necessary, and letters of in-
struction were issued involving 323 plats. Where the lands

involved were in States having no district land offices, all
necessary work was performed by this office. In such cases,

26 plats were directly filed by this office, in connection
with which 10 public notices were prepared.

NATIONAL FOREST HOMESTEAD LANDS

Nine thousand three hundred forty-nine acres in national

section were 51, of which 4 were patented, for an area of 413

acres.

APPLICATIONS UNDER THE FIVE-ACRE TRACT LAW AND OTHER CASES.

Applications for five-acre tracts resulting section, 12,

and other cases entries, 5.

FILING OF PLATS OF SURVEY

In connection with the filing of plats of survey and re-

survey for lands in States having divided land offices, the

divided land officers were instructed concerning the filing

of such plats, the opening of the lands to entry and disposal,

the effect on the lands of orders of withdrawal and reserve-

tion, and as to the preference rights of former soldiers and

others. Orders revoking Executive orders of withdrawal were

prepared and promulgated, when necessary, and letters of in-

struction were issued involving 52 plats. Where the lands

involved were in States having no divided land offices, all

necessary work was performed by this office. In such cases,

52 plats were directly filed by this office, in connection

with which 10 public notices were prepared.

NATIONAL FOREST HOMESTEAD LANDS

Nine thousand three hundred forty-nine acres in national

TRACT BOOK NOTATIONS

forests which had been listed for homestead entry under the

The General Land Office maintains about 4,000 tract books act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat. 233), were returned to national in which notations are made of all transactions affecting the forests by revocation of the listing orders and 494 acres were public lands. These volumes are designed to show at all times restored to homestead entry under the act.

the status of each smallest legal subdivision of the public lands in each township. Some of these plans were made for lands. CONTESTS, OTHER THAN MINERAL CONTESTS these records

during the fiscal year, in connection with the following items:

Three hundred sixty-four contests, including both Govern-
ment and private, were considered. Approximately 136 hearings

were held in Government proceedings. At the close of the year
about 116 contest cases were pending.

Exchanges

1,026

Homestead entries

248

Final and Cash Certificates

2,580

Relinquishments

5,372

Patents

336

Grazing lease

4,356

Grazing leases

3,144

Mineral leasing cases

2,514

10,263

About 15,000 letters of inquiry were answered during the
fiscal year.

Township plats

1,014

Revolutions and restorations

572

STATUS SHEETS

A total of 15,397 status sheets giving the status of particular lands, with respect to conflicts, rights of way, withdrawals, etc., were prepared for use in the adjudication of applications, entries, etc.

forests which had been listed for proposed entry under the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat. 225), were referred to national forests by revocation of the listing orders and 424 areas were restored to proposed entry under the act.

CONTESTS, OTHER THAN MINERAL CONTESTS

Three hundred sixty-four contests, including both Government and private, were considered. Approximately 130 hearings were held in Government proceedings. At the close of the year about 110 contest cases were pending.

CONTESTS

About 15,000 letters of inquiry were answered during the fiscal year.

TRACT BOOK NOTATIONS

The General Land Office maintains about 4,000 tract books in which notations are made of all transactions affecting the public lands. These volumes are designed to show at all times the status of each smallest legal subdivision of the public lands. More than 100,000 notations were made on these records during the fiscal year, in connection with the following items:

Exchanges	1,026
Homestead applications	677
Homestead entries	348
Isolated tract applications	360
Final and Cash Certificates	2,520
Amendments	5,372
Relinquishments	336
Patents	4,358
Grazing lease applications	3,144
Grazing leases	2,514
Mineral leasing cases	10,263
Right-of-Way Maps	449
Township plats	1,014
Withdrawals and restorations	572

STATUS SHEETS

A total of 15,857 status sheets giving the status of particular lands, with respect to conflicts, rights of way, withdrawals, etc., were prepared for use in the adjudication of applications, entries, etc.

TRACT BOOK NOTATIONS

The General Land Office maintains about 4,000 tract books in which notations are made of all transactions affecting the public lands. These volumes are designed to show at all times the status of each smallest legal subdivision of the public lands. More than 100,000 notations were made on these records during the fiscal year, in connection with the following items:

1,025	Exchanges
677	Homestead applications
343	Homestead entries
343	Isolated tract applications
2,320	Final and Cash Certificates
2,372	Amendments
343	Relinquishments
4,353	Patents
3,144	Grazing lease applications
2,574	Grazing leases
10,265	Mineral leasing cases
149	Right-of-Way Maps
1,074	Township plats
572	Withdrawals and restorations

STATUS SHEETS

A total of 15,627 status sheets giving the status of particular lands, with respect to conflicts, rights of way, withdrawals, etc., were prepared for use in the adjudication of applications, entries, etc.

TOWNSHIP DIAGRAMS

There were prepared 1,750 township diagrams showing lands disposed of by the Government in particular townships and fractional townships and the status of the remaining lands in such townships. Some of these plats were made for use in the General Land Office, some were made for the use of other bureaus and departments and some were made on request of individuals who tendered the required payment therefor.

SUPPLEMENTAL PATENTS

The act of April 14, 1914 (38 Stat. 335), authorizes the issuance of new or supplemental patents, without coal reservations, if, after the issuance of the original patents with such reservations, the lands are classified as noncoal in character. Such new or supplemental patents, without coal reservations, were issued in 376 cases.

Public Lands. The stock-raising reservation act of December 27, 1915 (39 Stat. 642), provides for the withdrawal of Public Land Reservations. One thousand nine hundred and twenty acres were withdrawn as public water reserves and 249 acres were restored therefrom. On June 30, 1940, there were 381,778 acres held in public water reserves in 12 public-land States, in addition to the lands surrounding springs and water holes on either surveyed or unsurveyed land.

WITHDRAWALS AND RESTORATIONS

The following statement shows the facts relative to the withdrawals and restorations which were made. Unless otherwise indicated, the figures given indicate the gross areas withdrawn or restored, no computations having been made showing the net areas involved.

Power Sites. Ten thousand nine hundred and sixty-three acres were withdrawn as power site reservations and 7,226 acres were restored therefrom, leaving in reservation for power site purposes June 30, 1940, 2,207,959 acres. were restored, leaving a total now designated under the Arizona and New Mexico Reclamation Act and the Oregon and California Railroad Company Reclamation Act of 1,835,017 acres.

Reclamation. Twenty-two thousand four hundred and five acres were withdrawn for reclamation purposes under the act of June 17, 1902, and 336,341 acres thereafter withdrawn were restored.

1930

There were proposed 1,775 new reservations and
lands proposed to be reserved in 1930. The
and fractional ownership and the status of the
lands in each reservation. Some of these lands were
in the same reservation as the land in the
of other persons and their interests and were not
of individuals who owned the reservation.

The following statement shows the facts relative to the
withdrawals and reservations which were made. Unless other-
wise indicated, the figures given indicate the gross area
withdrawn or restored, no computations having been made show-
ing the net area involved.

Forest Res. Ten thousand nine hundred and sixty-three
acres were withdrawn as power site reservations and 7,236
acres were restored thereto, leaving in reservation for
power site purpose June 30, 1930, 2,307,999 acres.

Stock Driveways. The stock-raising homestead act of December 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 862), provides for the withdrawal

Public Water Reserves. One thousand nine hundred and twenty acres were withdrawn as public water reserves and 240 acres were restored therefrom. On June 30, 1940, there were 501,378 acres held in public water reserves in 12 public-land States, in addition to the lands surrounding springs and water holes on either surveyed or unsurveyed land.

Power Classifications. Fourteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-four acres were classified as valuable for hydro-electric power purposes, and 5,809 acres were restored to entry. June 30, 1940, there were classified and reserved from entry or other disposal 2,099,434 acres.

Reservoir Sites. No withdrawals or restorations were made for reservoir sites during the year. Prior withdrawals remaining effective embraced 254,010 acres.

Power-site Designations. Twenty-eight thousand acres were restored, leaving a total now designated under the Arizona and New Mexico Enabling Act and the Oregon and California Railroad Company Revestment Act of 1,040,017 acres.

Reclamation. Twenty-two thousand four hundred and five acres were withdrawn for reclamation purposes under the act of June 17, 1902, and 386,345 acres theretofore withdrawn were restored.

Public Water Reservoirs. One thousand nine hundred and twenty acres were withdrawn as public water reservoirs and 243 acres were restored thereto. On June 30, 1940, there were 501,375 acres held in public water reservoirs in 12 public-land States, in addition to the lands surrounding springs and water holes on either surveyed or unsurveyed land.

Power Classifications. Fourteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-four acres were classified as valuable for hydro-electric power purposes, and 5,609 acres were restored to entry. June 30, 1940, there were classified and reserved from entry or other disposal 3,097,434 acres.

Reservoir Sites. No withdrawals or restorations were made for reservoir sites during the year. Prior withdrawals remaining effective amounted 254,010 acres.

Power-site Designations. Twenty-eight thousand acres were restored, leaving a total now designated under the Arizona and New Mexico Mining Act and the Oregon and California Railroad Company Revestment Act of 1,040,617 acres.

Reclamation. Twenty-two thousand four hundred and five acres were withdrawn for reclamation purposes under the act of June 17, 1902, and 386,345 acres therefore withdrawn were restored.

Stock Driveways. The stock-raising homestead act of December 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 862), provides for the withdrawal of such lands as may be necessary to insure access by the public to watering places and for use in the movement of stock to summer and winter ranges or to shipping points. The amendment of January 29, 1929 (45 Stat. 1144), opened such lands, known as stock driveways, to the mineral land laws under departmental regulations. The Olympic National Park was enlarged by the

addition of 147,411 acres, also largely public. During the year four new driveways were created and eight withdrawals were enlarged, the increases aggregating 23,463 acres. All stock driveways affecting lands in certain grazing districts were revoked on requests by the Grazing Service and other lands were released from driveways outside of the districts in areas where the withdrawals were found to be no longer needed.

The total area eliminated amounted to 248,138 acres. The total gross area included in stock driveways at the end of the year was 6,402,419 acres, distributed by States as follows: Arizona, 405,483 acres; California, 136,203 acres; Colorado, 208,011 acres; Idaho, 312,559 acres; Montana, 172,725 acres; Nevada, 3,533,843 acres; New Mexico, 245,889 acres; Oregon, 97,152 acres; South Dakota, 14,485 acres; Utah, 8,700 acres; Washington, 11,797 acres, and Wyoming 1,255,572 acres.

National Parks, Monuments, and Memorials. A national park is created by act of Congress for the public enjoyment of some Indian Reservation in Montana, was transferred from the War

Stock Driveways. The stock-raising homestead act of December 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 862), provides for the withdrawal of such lands as may be necessary to insure access by the public to watering places and for use in the movement of stock to summer and winter ranges or to shipping points. The amendment of January 29, 1929 (45 Stat. 1144), opened such lands, known as stock driveways, to the mineral land laws under departmental regulations.

During the year four new driveways were created and eight withdrawals were enlarged, the increase aggregating 23,463 acres. All stock driveways affecting lands in certain grazing districts were revoked on requests by the grazing service and other lands were released from driveways outside of the districts in areas where the withdrawals were found to be no longer needed. The total area eliminated amounted to 242,132 acres. The total gross area included in stock driveways at the end of the year was 6,402,419 acres, distributed by States as follows: Arizona, 402,483 acres; California, 136,209 acres; Colorado, 208,011 acres; Idaho, 312,229 acres; Montana, 173,722 acres; Nevada, 2,232,843 acres; New Mexico, 242,889 acres; Oregon, 27,122 acres; South Dakota, 14,482 acres; Utah, 8,700 acres; Washington, 11,727 acres; and Wyoming, 1,222,272 acres.

National Parks, Monuments, and Reservations. A national park is created by act of Congress for the public enjoyment of some

Department to the Interior Department for administration by the scenic or park-like area. A national monument is proclaimed by National Park Service. Permission was granted by the Secretary the President to conserve some historic structure or landmark, to the National Park Service, on the recommendation of the Grading or an area of unusual scientific interest. The Kings Canyon National Park was established in California, embracing 454,600 acres, mainly public land. The area includes the former General Arches National Monument.

Grant National Park and portions of the Sequoia and Sierra National Forests. The Olympic National Park was enlarged by the addition of 187,411 acres, also largely public.

One new national monument was established in the public-land States, the Tuzigoot in Arizona, and two existing monuments in the States were enlarged. These new monuments and additions

comprised 2,951 acres, including 2,393 acres of public land.

The Grand Canyon National Monument in Arizona was reduced by 71,854 acres.

An area of 1,496 acres of public land within the Harney National Forest in South Dakota was designated and reserved as the Mount Rushmore National Memorial, under the authority of the act of February 25, 1929 (45 Stat. 1300), as amended by the act of June 15, 1938 (52 Stat. 694). This reservation will protect the memorial, which consists of the figures of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt, cut in heroic size on the mountainside.

The Custer Battlefield National Cemetery, within the Crow Indian Reservation in Montana, was transferred from the War

scenic or park-like area. A national monument is proclaimed by the President to conserve some historic structure or landmark, or an area of unusual scientific interest. The Elgin Canyon National Park was established in California, embracing 524,600 acres, mainly public land. The area includes the former General Grant National Park and portions of the Sequoia and Sierra National Forests. The Olympic National Park was enlarged by the addition of 187,411 acres, also largely public.

One new national monument was established in the public land States, the largest in Arizona, and two existing monuments in the States were enlarged. These new monuments and additions comprised 2,721 acres, including 2,721 acres of public land. The Grand Canyon National Monument in Arizona was reduced by 71,854 acres.

An area of 1,496 acres of public land within the Henry National Forest in South Dakota was designated and reserved as the Mount Rushmore National Memorial, under the authority of the act of February 22, 1927 (45 Stat. 1930), as amended by the act of June 12, 1936 (50 Stat. 694). This reservation will protect the memorial, which consists of the figures of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt, and in 1936 also on the mountainside.

The Carter-Bellfield National Cemetery, within the Crow Indian Reservation in Montana, was transferred from the War

Department to the Interior Department for administration by the public. The Humboldt National Wildlife Refuge, established in National Park Service. Permission was granted by the Secretary Mississippi, consists mainly of lands acquired and administered to the National Park Service, on the recommendation of the Grazing Service, to use two tracts aggregating 800 acres, within a grazing to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture except as to district in Utah, as administrative sites in connection with the wildlife activities. The Upper Mississippi National Wildlife Arches National Monument.

The existing national parks amount to 7,368,482 acres in the public land States and to 1,939,493 acres in Alaska; while national monuments similarly aggregate 4,436,652 acres in the United States proper, and 4,997,205 acres in Alaska. The existing temporary withdrawals for the creation of further parks and monuments amount to 3,237,743 acres.

Air Navigation Sites. Small tracts of public land aggregating 3,727 acres in Alaska, California, New Mexico, Oregon, and Wyoming were withdrawn under the act of May 24, 1928 (45 Stat. 728), for use by the Civil Aeronautics Board as beacon sites or intermediate landing fields in the maintenance of air navigation in the refuge and ranges within the United States proper is included in other withdrawals and reservations, particularly reclamation for use as emergency landing fields. Two tracts embracing 49 acres were released from such withdrawals. The total area now included in withdrawals for these purposes is 41,370 acres.

Game and Bird Refuges and Ranges. Two new wildlife refuges were established and four were enlarged in the public-land States a view to promoting the best interests of both wildlife and during the year, embracing 125,807 acres, of which 667 acres are grazing in the areas involved.

Department to the Interior Department for administration by the
National Park Service. Permission was granted by the Secretary
to the National Park Service, on the recommendation of the Service,
to use two tracts aggregating 800 acres, within a grazing
district in Utah, as administrative sites in connection with the
Arches National Monument.

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public land states and to 1,939,493 acres in Alaska; while national
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intermediate landing fields in the maintenance of air navigation
facilities, and on the recommendation of the Alaska Road Commis-
sion for use as emergency landing fields. Two tracts embracing
49 acres were released from such withdrawals. The total area
now included in withdrawals for these purposes is 41,370 acres.

Game and Bird Refuges and Lagoons. Two new wildlife refuges
were established and four were enlarged in the public-land States
during the year, embracing 135,607 acres, of which 607 acres are

public. The Noxubee National Wildlife Refuge, established in Mississippi, consists mainly of lands acquired and administered by the Department of Agriculture, and such lands will continue to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture except as to wildlife activities. The Upper Mississippi National Wildlife Refuge was enlarged by the addition of 15,824 acres purchased by the War Department, and these lands are under the primary jurisdiction of that Department. The existing bird and game refuges in the public-land States now amount to 4,373,308 acres, and an additional area of 5,039,842 acres is embraced in cooperative game ranges within grazing districts, while 154,318 acres are included in temporary withdrawals pending the creation of further refuges. The bird and game refuges in Alaska aggregate 4,046,104 acres, and 315 acres in that Territory are included in temporary withdrawals for use as administrative sites by the Fish and Wildlife Service of this Department. About 77% of the areas in the refuges and ranges within the United States proper is included in other withdrawals and reservations, particularly reclamation withdrawals and grazing districts. The game and bird reservations are administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service, with the exception of the cooperative game ranges which are administered jointly by that Service and the Grazing Service with a view to promoting the best interests of both wildlife and grazing in the areas involved.

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Mississippi, consists mainly of lands acquired and administered
by the Department of Agriculture, and such lands will continue
to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture except as to
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by the War Department, and these lands are under the primary
jurisdiction of that Department. The existing bird and game
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and an additional area of 2,039,843 acres is embraced in cooper-
ative game ranges within grazing districts, while 124,318 acres
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in the refuges and ranges within the United States proper is in-
cluded in other withdrawals and reservations, particularly reser-
vation withdrawals and grazing districts. The game and bird
reservations are administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service,
with the exception of the cooperative game ranges which are ad-
ministered jointly by that Service and the Grazing Service with
a view to promoting the best interests of both wildlife and
grazing in the areas involved.

Recreational areas. Preliminary action was taken on 11 petitions, aggregating 17,670 acres, presented under the recreation act of June 14, 1926 (44 Stat. 741). One petition to purchase a tract of 8.70 acres was denied, and three applications to lease lands aggregating 3,532 acres were also denied. Two leases were executed to the County of Pima, Arizona, for extensions to an existing park, aggregating 5,693 acres, at an annual rental of \$85.39. One lease of 171 acres was canceled for default in payment of the annual rental of \$8.55, and one of 538 acres, at an annual rental of \$33.62, was superseded by a grant made by act of Congress. The total areas under this act now amount to 19,639 acres embraced in 16 outstanding leases with a yearly revenue of \$1,370.19; 6,891 acres sold and 106,557 acres in existing withdrawals, including the leased areas. One application for lease under this act was received during the year embracing 120 acres, and four such applications were outstanding as of June 30, aggregating 10,444 acres. An application filed by the State of Idaho to purchase or lease 5,119 acres of public land under this act was referred to the Fish and Wildlife Service for consideration under the act of September 2, 1937 (50 Stat. 917), it appearing that the main object sought was the restoration of the lands as a feeding place for deer.

Restoration of the lands as a feeding place for deer.
917), it appearing that the main object sought was the restoration of the lands under this act was referred to the Fish and Wildlife Service by the State of Idaho to purchase or lease 5,119 acres of public land as of June 30, aggregating 10,444 acres. An application filed bearing 120 acres, and four such applications were outstanding for lease under this act was resolved during the year 1937 for consideration under the act of September 2, 1937 (50 Stat. 1661). It was reported to the Fish and Wildlife Service that the main object sought was the restoration of the lands as a feeding place for deer.
in existing withdrawals, including the leased areas. One application for revenue of \$1,370.19; 6,891 acres sold and 100,527 acres now amount to 19,839 acres embraced in 18 outstanding leases with a grant made by act of Congress. The total area under this act of 538 acres, at an annual rental of \$33.62, was surrendered by for default in payment of the annual rental of \$8.75, and one annual rental of \$52.39. One lease of 171 acres was canceled for default in payment of the annual rental of \$8.75, and one lease was executed to the County of Elmore, Arizona, for an area of 5,533 acres were also denied. Two purchases a first of 8.70 acres was denied, and three applications for lease lands aggregating 5,533 acres were also denied. The petition of June 14, 1936 (44 Stat. 741). One petition to petition, aggregating 17,670 acres, presented under the restoration of the lands as a feeding place for deer.

National Forests. The area of public and privately-owned lands within the boundaries of the national forests is 218,597,086 acres, which is an increase of 4,225,954 acres for the year. One new forest was established in Illinois and two in Missouri, consisting of 4,108,114 acres, mainly purchased lands. The Chattahoochee National Forest in Georgia was enlarged by 231,500 acres, all purchased; the Huron in Michigan by 215,969 acres, of which 80 acres are public; the Siuslaw in Oregon by 65,043 acres, nonpublic land; the Kaniksu by 341,802 acres, including 98,200 acres public, and the Wenatchee by 4,350 acres, all public, both in the State of Washington. The Cache National Forest was enlarged by the transfer of 43,332 acres, including 6,217 acres of public land, and the Wasatch National Forest by the transfer of 3,506 acres, including 952 acres of public land, from grazing districts in Utah. The Sequoia and Sierra National Forests in California were reduced by the transfer of 451,243 acres, largely public, to the Kings Canyon National Park, and the Olympic in Washington by the transfer of 187,375 acres, also mainly public, to the Olympic National Park. The Choctawhatchee National Forest in Florida, comprising 368,048 acres, was abolished and the lands transferred to the jurisdiction of the War Department. The national forests in the public land States have a gross area of 179,593,325 acres and those of Alaska have 20,897,221 acres gross. A

National Forests. The area of public and privately-owned

lands within the boundaries of the national forests is 218,297,000 acres, which is an increase of 4,282,724 acres for the year. One new forest was established in Illinois and two in Missouri, consisting of 4,108,114 acres, mainly purchased lands. The Chattooga National Forest in Georgia was enlarged by 231,500 acres, all purchased; the Huron in Michigan by 212,909 acres, of which 80 acres are public; the Klamath in Oregon by 62,043 acres, nonpublic land; the Lemmon by 341,802 acres, including 98,200 acres public, and the Wenatchee by 4,320 acres, all public, both in the State of Washington. The Cache National Forest was enlarged by the transfer of 43,323 acres, including 6,217 acres of public land, and the Washoe National Forest by the transfer of 3,500 acres, including 925 acres of public land, from trading districts in Utah. The Sequoia and Sierra National Forests in California were reduced by the transfer of 431,243 acres, largely public, to the Kings Canyon National Park, and the Olympic in Washington by the transfer of 187,375 acres, also mainly public, to the Olympic National Park. The Chocoma National Forest in Florida, comprising 368,048 acres, was abolished and the lands transferred to the jurisdiction of the War Department. The national forests in the public land States have a gross area of 179,292,325 acres and those of Alaska have 20,897,221 acres gross. A

temporary withdrawal of 1.56 acres in Alaska for use by the Forest Service as a dock site near Cordova was revoked, and that Service was granted permission by the Secretary, on the recommendation of the Grazing Service, to use a tract of 6 acres of public lands within a grazing district in Idaho as an administrative site in connection with the Weiser National Forest. The existing temporary withdrawals for forestry purposes on June 30, 1940, were 68,709 acres, including 19,100 acres withdrawn outside of forest boundaries for administrative sites.

Miscellaneous. A withdrawal of 116 acres was made at the request of the Farm Security Administration, Department of Agriculture, for use in resettling farm families in or near El Pueblo, New Mexico. Public lands aggregating 76,731 acres in South Dakota were withdrawn for use by the Department of Agriculture as the Badlands-Fall River Land Utilization Project, and Executive Order No. 6909 of November 21, 1934, withdrawing all public lands in four counties in that State was revoked as to all lands not now in the project. A withdrawal of 21,005 acres of public land near St. Maries, Idaho, was made in aid of pending legislation to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to protect the watersheds of cities and towns. The Boston Mountain Land Utilization Project in

Temporary withdrawal of 1.50 acres in Alaska for use by the Forest Service as a dock site near Gerdovik was revoked, and that Service was granted permission by the Secretary, on the recommendation of the Civilian Service, to use a tract of 6 acres of public lands within a grazing district in Idaho as an administrative site in connection with the Boise National Forest. The existing temporary withdrawal for forestry purposes on June 30, 1943, was 68,707 acres, including 19,100 acres withdrawn outside of forest boundaries for administrative sites.

Miscellaneous. A withdrawal of 116 acres was made at the request of the Fair County Administration, Department of Agriculture, for use in reestablishing farm facilities in or near El Pueblo, New Mexico. Public lands aggregating 76,731 acres in South Dakota were withdrawn for use by the Department of Agriculture as the Badlands-Wall River Land Utilization Project, and Executive Order No. 6907 of November 21, 1934, withdrawing all public lands in four counties in that State was revoked as to all lands not now in the project. A withdrawal of 21,005 acres of public land near St. Maries, Idaho, was made in aid of pending legislation to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to protect the watersheds of cities and towns. The Badland Mountain Land Utilization Project is

APPENDIX
STATISTICS RELATIVE TO THE DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC
DOMAIN

Arkansas was increased by 220 acres, and the Jornada Agricultural Experiment Reserve in New Mexico by 2,554 acres, through a recomputation of areas. The Northeast Washington Land Utilization Project was abolished by transfer to a national forest. A withdrawal for archaeological classification of 1,280 acres in New Mexico, made pending examination by the Smithsonian Institution of certain Indian ruins, was revoked, since it was found that the ruins are not of sufficient importance to justify their permanent reservation. The withdrawal made by Executive Order No. 6910 of November 26, 1934, as amended, was reduced by 114,024 acres and that of February 5, 1935, No. 6964, as amended, was reduced by 8,826 acres through the placing of the land involved in withdrawals for specific purposes. In addition there were placed in a state of reservation for various purposes, other than those hereinbefore referred to, 40,437.63 acres, and 1,648.04 acres theretofore withdrawn were restored.

- a Includes 3,288 acres of coal land reserved for use of the United States (coal reserves Nos. 1 and 2).
b Includes 13,278 acres withdrawn as salinar reserve.

Handwritten signature: L. W. Johnson
Secretary

Secretary of the Interior.

Arkansas was increased by 330 acres, and the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station in New Mexico by 2,554 acres, through a reclassification of areas. The Northeast Washington Land Utilization Project was abolished by transfer to a national forest. A withdrawal for archaeological classification of 1,240 acres in New Mexico, made pending examination by the Smithsonian Institution of certain Indian ruins, was revoked, since it was found that the ruins are not of sufficient importance to justify their permanent reservation. The withdrawal made by Executive Order No. 6910 of November 26, 1934, as amended, was reduced by 114,024 acres and that of February 2, 1935, No. 6964, as amended, was reduced by 8,626 acres through the placing of the land involved in withdrawal for specific purposes. In addition there were placed in a state of reservation for various purposes, other than those heretofore referred to, 40,437.63 acres, and 1,448.04 acres heretofore withdrawn were restored.

APPENDIX

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

Area of States and Territories

[Based upon careful joint calculations made in the General Land Office, the Geological Survey, and the Bureau of the Census]

State or Territory	Land surface	Water surface	Total area
Mineral Lands. The following is a summary of the mineral			
Alabama	113,810	72,838,400	146,931,400
Arizona	52,525	33,415,000	34,331,400
Arkansas	103,658	66,341,120	169,999,720
California	4,820	3,094,800	3,177,600
Colorado	1,905	1,257,600	1,516,800
Connecticut	62	39,680	44,800
Delaware	54,861	35,111,040	37,546,240
District of Columbia	58,725	37,584,000	37,929,600
Florida	83,354	53,349,540	53,688,320
Georgia	56,043	35,867,520	36,265,680
Idaho	36,935	23,068,800	23,266,560
Iowa	81,774	52,135,360	52,581,120
Kansas	40,181	25,715,840	26,198,720
Kentucky	45,409	19,152,800	21,145,600
Louisiana	29,895	18,362,240	19,000,000
Maine	8,035	5,779,840	6,000,000
Maryland	57,480	36,711,200	37,288,800
Massachusetts	49,328	29,671,680	30,193,600
Michigan	46,392	29,671,680	30,193,600
Minnesota	68,727	43,985,240	44,428,800
Mississippi	145,201	10,579,200	11,638,400
Missouri	109,821	70,285,440	70,841,000
Montana	9,431	5,779,840	6,000,000
Nebraska	122,568	78,401,920	78,485,760
Nevada	47,054	30,498,560	31,480,560
New Hampshire	48,749	31,119,200	31,608,800
New Jersey	40,740	25,073,600	25,295,600
New Mexico	69,114	44,424,000	44,895,840
New York	44,862	28,692,480	29,880,640
North Carolina	1,867	682,880	798,720
North Dakota	19,516	8,507	19,8,507
Ohio	41,687	21,679,680	22,804,000
Oklahoma	262,308	167,904,720	170,173,440
Oregon	9,124	5,859,360	6,120,960
Orepan	40,262	25,767,680	26,281,280
Pennsylvania	69,836	42,775,040	43,241,280
Rhode Island	94,693	1,584,000	1,678,680
South Carolina	38,297	23,825,840	24,082,240
South Dakota	97,594	62,460,160	62,664,960
Tennessee	2,973,862	1,903,290,880	52,897
Texas	33,804,080	3,029,769	1,937,144,800
Utah	500,881	375,193,760	875,074,800
Vermont	400	4,000,840	4,001,240
Virginia	341,360	73,216,000	73,557,360
Washington	114,300	73,216,000	73,330,300
West Virginia	75	19,000	19,075
Wisconsin	113	85,120	85,233
Wyoming	3,347	2,346,461,280	2,349,808,320
Alaska	a Includes 5,229 acres of coal land reserved for use of the United States (coal reserves Nos. 1 and 2).		
Hawaii	b Includes 13,578 acres withdrawn as helium reserve.		
Philippine Islands			
Marshall Islands			
Caroline Islands			
Micronesia			
Virgin Islands			
Total			

Including adjacent islands

Owing to their location adjoining the Great Lakes, the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, and Wisconsin contain approximately an additional number of square miles as follows: Illinois, 1,614 square miles of Lake Michigan; Indiana, 290 square miles of Lake Michigan; Michigan, 16,841 square miles of Lake Superior, 12,921 square miles of Lake Michigan, 9,025 square miles of Lake Huron, and two square miles of Lakes St. Clair and Erie; Minnesota, 2,544 square miles of Lake Superior; New York, 1,180 square miles of Lakes Ontario and Erie; Ohio, 1,414 square miles of Lake Erie; Pennsylvania, 801 square miles of Lake Erie; Wisconsin, 2,378 square miles of Lake Superior and 7,740 square miles of Lake Michigan.

In addition to the water areas noted above, California claims jurisdiction over all Pacific waters lying within 3 1/2 miles of her coast, Oregon claims a similar strip of the Pacific Ocean, and the mouth of the Columbia River, and Texas claims jurisdiction over a strip of Gulf waters 3 leagues in width adjacent to her coast and between the Rio Grande and the Sabine River.

land withdrawn and classifications outstanding on June 30, 1940. The following is a summary of the Mineral Lands.

1940: The following is a summary of the Mineral Lands.

Class	Withdrawn	Classified	Total
Coal.....	22,884,328	22,884,328	22,884,328
Oil.....	14,889,184	71,884	4,781,030
Oil Shale.....	5,389,949	4,081,308	10,371,157
Phosphate.....	1,889,601	608,219	2,181,820
Potash.....	8,411,906	-	8,411,906
Metalliferous Minerals.....	8,307	-	8,307
Total.....	47,844,112	27,465,475	85,793,587

a Includes 5,229 acres of coal land reserved for use of the United States (coal reserves Nos. 1 and 2).
 b Includes 13,578 acres withdrawn as belated reserves.

W. W. Johnson
 Commissioner

Secretary of the Interior.

APPENDIX

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

Area of States and Territories

[Based upon careful joint calculations made in the General Land Office, the Geological Survey, and the Bureau of the Census]

State or Territory	Land surface		Water surface		Total areas	
	Sq. miles	Acres	Sq. miles	Acres	Sq. miles	Acres
Alabama	51,279	32,818,560	719	460,160	51,998	33,278,720
Arizona	113,810	72,838,400	146	93,440	113,956	72,931,840
Arkansas	52,525	33,616,000	810	518,400	53,335	34,134,400
California	155,652	99,617,280	2,645	1,692,800	158,297	101,310,080
Colorado	103,658	66,341,120	290	185,600	103,948	66,526,720
Connecticut	4,820	3,084,800	145	92,800	4,965	3,177,600
Delaware	1,965	1,257,600	405	259,200	2,370	1,516,800
District of Columbia	62	39,680	8	5,120	70	44,800
Florida	54,861	35,111,040	3,805	2,435,200	58,666	37,546,240
Georgia	58,725	37,584,000	540	345,600	59,265	37,929,600
Idaho	83,354	53,346,560	534	341,760	83,888	53,688,320
Illinois	56,043	35,867,520	622	398,080	56,665	36,265,600
Indiana	36,045	23,068,800	309	197,760	36,354	23,266,560
Iowa	55,586	35,575,040	561	359,040	56,147	35,934,080
Kansas	81,774	52,335,360	384	245,760	82,158	52,581,120
Kentucky	40,181	25,715,840	417	266,880	40,598	25,982,720
Louisiana	45,409	29,061,760	3,097	1,982,080	48,506	31,043,840
Maine	29,895	19,132,800	3,145	2,012,800	33,040	21,145,600
Maryland	9,941	6,362,240	2,386	1,527,040	12,327	7,889,280
Massachusetts	8,039	5,144,960	227	145,280	8,266	5,290,240
Michigan	57,480	36,787,200	500	320,000	57,980	37,107,200
Minnesota	80,858	51,749,120	3,824	2,447,360	84,682	54,196,480
Mississippi	46,362	29,671,680	503	321,920	46,865	29,993,600
Missouri	68,727	43,985,280	693	443,520	69,420	44,428,800
Montana	146,201	93,568,640	796	509,440	146,997	94,078,080
Nebraska	76,808	49,157,120	712	455,680	77,520	49,612,800
Nevada	109,821	70,285,440	869	556,160	110,690	70,841,600
New Hampshire	9,631	5,779,840	310	198,400	9,941	5,978,240
New Jersey	7,514	4,808,960	710	454,400	8,224	5,263,360
New Mexico	122,503	78,401,920	131	83,840	122,634	78,485,760
New York	47,654	30,498,560	1,550	992,000	49,204	31,490,560
North Carolina	48,749	31,193,600	3,686	2,359,040	52,435	33,552,640
North Dakota	70,183	44,917,120	654	418,560	70,837	45,335,680
Ohio	40,740	26,073,600	300	192,000	41,040	26,265,600
Oklahoma	69,414	44,424,960	643	411,520	70,057	44,836,480
Oregon	95,607	61,188,480	1,092	698,880	96,699	61,887,360
Pennsylvania	44,832	28,692,480	234	188,160	45,126	28,880,640
Rhode Island	1,067	682,880	181	115,840	1,248	798,720
South Carolina	30,495	19,516,800	494	316,160	30,989	19,832,960
South Dakota	76,868	49,195,520	747	478,080	77,615	49,673,600
Tennessee	41,687	26,679,680	335	214,400	42,022	26,894,080
Texas	262,398	167,934,720	3,498	2,238,720	265,896	170,173,440
Utah	82,184	52,597,760	2,806	1,795,840	84,990	54,393,600
Vermont	9,124	5,839,360	440	281,600	9,564	6,120,960
Virginia	40,262	25,767,680	2,365	1,513,600	42,627	27,281,280
Washington	66,836	42,775,040	2,291	1,466,240	69,127	44,241,280
West Virginia	24,022	15,374,080	148	94,720	24,170	15,468,800
Wisconsin	55,256	35,363,840	810	518,400	56,066	35,882,240
Wyoming	97,594	62,490,160	320	204,800	97,914	62,694,960
Alaska	2,973,892	1,903,290,880	52,897	33,854,080	3,026,789	1,937,144,960
Guam					590,884	378,165,760
Hawaii					206	131,840
Canal Zone					6,406	4,099,840
Philippine Islands					549	351,360
Puerto Rico					114,400	73,216,000
American Samoa					3,435	2,198,400
Virgin Islands					75	48,000
Total					133	85,120
Total					3,742,877	2,395,441,280

† Including adjacent islands.

Owing to their location adjoining the Great Lakes, the States enumerated below contain approximately an additional number of square miles as follows: Illinois, 1,674 square miles of Lake Michigan; Indiana, 230 square miles of Lake Michigan; Michigan, 16,653 square miles of Lake Superior, 12,922 square miles of Lake Michigan, 9,925 square miles of Lake Huron, and 490 square miles of Lakes St. Clair and Erie; Minnesota, 2,514 square miles of Lake Superior; New York, 3,140 square miles of Lakes Ontario and Erie; Ohio, 3,443 square miles of Lake Erie; Pennsylvania, 891 square miles of Lake Erie; Wisconsin, 2,378 square miles of Lake Superior and 7,500 square miles of Lake Michigan.

In addition to the water areas noted above, California claims jurisdiction over all Pacific waters lying within 3 English miles of her coast; Oregon claims jurisdiction over a similar strip of the Pacific Ocean 1 marine league in width between latitude 42° north and the mouth of the Columbia River, and Texas claims jurisdiction over a strip of Gulf waters 3 leagues in width adjacent to her coast and between the Rio Grande and the Sabine Rivers.

AREAS OF PUBLIC LANDS, BY STATES

JUNE 30, 1940

Unappropriated and unreserved public lands outside of grazing districts		:	Public lands within grazing districts, subject to grazing use
State	Acres	:	Acres
Alabama	15,640 ✓	:	-
Arizona	4,844,582 ✓	:	x 9,639,625
Arkansas	129,962 ✓	:	-
California	13,508,825 ✓	:	3,899,536
Colorado	1,414,694 ✓	:	6,955,614
Florida	13,775 ✓	:	-
Idaho	475,070 ✓	:	11,700,812
Kansas	2,890 ✓	:	-
Louisiana	5,716 ✓	:	-
Michigan	15,810 ✓	:	-
Minnesota	238,188 ✓	:	-
Mississippi	12,887 ✓	:	-
Missouri	432 ✓	:	-
Montana	1,600,343 ✓	:	5,459,184
Nebraska	28,698 ✓	:	-
Nevada	18,439,289 ✓	:	33,175,670
New Mexico	893,395 ✓	:	15,495,454
North Dakota	107,583 ✓	:	-
Oklahoma	23,157 ✓	:	-
Oregon	848,273 ✓	:	11,988,208
South Dakota	279,087 ✓	:	-
Utah	1,402,553 ✓	:	xx 26,493,405
Washington	577,419 ✓	:	-
Wisconsin	6,160 ✓	:	-
Wyoming	3,015,412 ✓	:	13,832,210
Total	47,899,800	:	138,639,718
Territory of Alaska	323,000,000	:	-
Total	370,899,800	:	138,639,718

x Does not include 107,122 acres of ceded Indian land.

xx Includes 1,510,868 acres withdrawn by departmental order of September 26, 1933, as an Indian grazing reserve in aid of legislation to make the withdrawal permanent, subject to all existing rights and withdrawals.

UNPERFECTED ENTRIES AS OF JULY 1, 1940

State or Territory and Land District	Proof submitted, further proof or payment required								Proof not submitted				Total	
	Ceded Indian lands				Reclamation									
	Homesteads		Homesteads		Homesteads		All other homesteads		Other entries					
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
Alaska:														
Anchorage	-	-	-	-	281	9,384	87	799	368				10,183	
Fairbanks	-	-	-	-	104	13,868	8	72	112				13,940	
Nome	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	59	1				59	
Arizona:														
Phoenix	-	-	15	600	150	30,000	108	12,100	273				42,700	
California:														
Los Angeles	-	-	1	160	81	12,640	1159	271,280	1241				284,080	
Sacramento	-	-	11	873	187	40,654	132	14,092	330				55,619	
Colorado:														
Denver	-	-	84	8,585	390	151,520	65	6,224	539				166,329	
Pueblo	-	-	-	-	86	24,034	5	284	91				24,318	
Idaho:														
Blackfoot	-	-	88	6,686	461	148,811	133	17,954	682				173,451	
Coeur d'Alene	-	-	-	-	29	3,368	84	171,695	113				175,063	
Montana:														
Billings	18	1,597	15	1,386	691	271,401	29	10,984	753				285,368	
Great Falls	46	8,106	1152	108,160	304	82,548	17	2,810	1519				201,624	
Nevada:														
Carson City	-	-	44	3,234	36	7,424	20	8,800	100				19,458	
New Mexico:														
Las Cruces	-	-	-	-	305	137,568	192	21,278	497				158,846	
Santa Fe	-	-	-	-	311	114,693	94	28,953	405				143,646	
North Dakota:														
Bismarck	7	400	29	2,949	22	2,833	-	-	58				6,182	
Oregon:														
Lakeview	-	-	-	-	17	3,935	3	943	20				4,878	
Roseburg	-	-	-	-	57	5,360	-	-	57				5,360	
The Dalles	-	-	54	2,896	238	41,670	74	8,786	366				53,352	
South Dakota:														
Pierre	94	16,978	97	10,650	102	29,297	23	2,779	316				59,704	
Utah:														
Salt Lake City	2	320	-	-	93	33,215	10	3,104	105				36,639	
Washington:														
Spokane	-	-	19	1,860	35	6,981	110	84,760	164				93,601	
Wyoming:														
Buffalo	-	-	-	-	261	78,651	100	17,612	361				96,263	
Cheyenne	2	238	267	27,683	420	141,529	19	6,752	708				176,202	
Evanston	-	-	-	-	149	45,379	17	3,467	166				48,846	
General Land Office	-	-	-	-	278	22,240	80	15,591	358				37,831	
Total	169	27,639	1876	175,722	5088	1,459,003	2570	711,178	9703				2,373,542	

FINAL HOMESTEAD ENTRIES FROM PASSAGE OF HOMESTEAD ACT TO JUNE 30, 1940

(COMMUTED HOMESTEADS ARE NOT INCLUDED)

Fiscal year ended June 30-	Number	Acres	Fiscal year ended June 30-	Number	Acres
1868	2,772	355,086	1904	23,932	3,232,717
1869	3,965	504,302	1905	24,621	3,419,387
1870	4,041	519,728	1906	25,546	3,526,749
1871	5,087	629,162	1907	26,485	3,740,568
1872	5,917	707,410	1908	29,636	4,242,711
1873	10,311	1,224,891	1909	25,510	3,699,467
1874	14,129	1,585,782	1910	23,253	3,795,863
1875	18,293	2,068,538	1911	25,908	4,620,197
1876	22,530	2,590,553	1912	24,326	4,306,068
1877	19,900	2,407,828	1913	53,252	10,009,285
1878	22,460	2,662,981	1914	48,724	9,291,121
1879	17,391	2,070,842	1915	37,343	7,180,982
1880	15,441	1,938,235	1916	37,958	7,278,281
1881	15,077	1,928,205	1917	43,727	8,497,390
1882	17,174	2,219,454	1918	41,319	8,236,438
1883	18,998	2,504,414	1919	32,623	6,524,760
1884	21,843	2,945,575	1920	39,774	8,372,696
1885	22,066	3,032,679	1921	33,889	7,726,740
1886	19,356	2,663,532	1922	30,919	7,307,034
1887	19,866	2,749,037	1923	22,420	5,594,259
1888	22,413	3,175,401	1924	18,046	4,791,436
1889	25,549	3,681,709	1925	14,675	4,048,910
1890	28,080	4,060,593	1926	12,244	3,451,105
1891	27,686	3,954,588	1927	9,315	2,583,627
1892	22,822	3,259,897	1928	6,667	1,815,549
1893	24,204	3,477,232	1929	6,240	1,700,950
1894	20,544	2,929,947	1930	4,973	1,371,073
1895	20,922	2,980,809	1931	4,848	1,352,861
1896	20,099	2,790,242	1932	4,077	1,209,894
1897	20,115	2,778,404	1933	3,066	906,578
1898	22,281	3,095,018	1934	3,608	1,123,673
1899	22,812	3,134,140	1935	4,902	1,640,393
1900	25,286	3,477,843	1936	5,200	1,764,958
1901	37,568	5,241,121	1937	5,418	1,914,806
1902	31,627	4,342,748	1938	3,940	1,361,943
1903	26,373	3,576,964	1939	3,073	1,088,938
			1940	1,902	648,761
			Total	1,458,357	246,643,058

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 1, 1919

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583	584	585	586	587	588
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595	596	597	598	599	600
601	602	603	604	605	606
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613	614	615	616	617	618
619	620	621	622	623	624
625	626	627	628	629	630
631	632	633	634	635	636
637	638	639	640	641	642
643	644	645	646	647	648
649	650	651	652	653	654
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661	662	663	664	665	666
667	668	669	670	671	672
673	674	675	676	677	678
679	680	681	682	683	684
685	686	687	688	689	690
691	692	693	694	695	696
697	698	699	700	701	702
703	704	705	706	707	708
709	710	711	712	713	714
715	716	717	718	719	720
721	722	723	724	725	726
727	728	729	730	731	732
733	734	735	736	737	738
739	740	741	742	743	744
745	746	747	748	749	750
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763	764	765	766	767	768
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811	812	813	814	815	816
817	818	819	820	821	822
823	824	825	826	827	828
829	830	831	832	833	834
835	836	837	838	839	840
841	842	843	844	845	846
847	848	849	850	851	852
853	854	855	856	857	858
859	860	861	862	863	864
865	866	867	868	869	870
871	872	873	874	875	876
877	878	879	880	881	882
883	884	885	886	887	888
889	890	891	892	893	894
895	896	897	898	899	900
901	902	903	904	905	906
907	908	909	910	911	912
913	914	915	916	917	918
919	920	921	922	923	924
925	926	927	928	929	930
931	932	933	934	935	936
937	938	939	940	941	942
943	944	945	946	947	948
949	950	951	952	953	954
955	956	957	958	959	960
961	962	963	964	965	966
967	968	969	970	971	972
973	974	975	976	977	978
979	980	981	982	983	984
985	986	987	988	989	990
991	992	993	994	995	996
997	998	999	1000	1001	1002

TIMBER AND STONE ENTRIES FROM PASSAGE OF ACT JUNE 3, 1878 TO
JUNE 30, 1940

State	:	Entries	:	Acres	:	Amount
Alabama	:	647	:	43,735	:	\$ 147,169.55
Arizona	:	26	:	2,943	:	9,311.07
Arkansas	:	3,041	:	365,573	:	864,577.22
California	:	21,073	:	2,899,214	:	7,412,181.83
Colorado	:	3,297	:	402,207	:	1,050,496.15
Florida	:	998	:	109,194	:	315,487.41
Idaho	:	7,642	:	1,017,472	:	2,711,625.99
Iowa	:	3	:	119	:	298.46
Louisiana	:	1,723	:	150,277	:	396,292.39
Michigan	:	1,850	:	149,667	:	377,356.84
Minnesota	:	12,723	:	1,409,175	:	3,554,920.19
Mississippi	:	307	:	19,818	:	73,476.20
Montana	:	5,204	:	664,294	:	1,730,098.35
Nebraska	:	2	:	97	:	268.00
Nevada	:	53	:	6,542	:	16,305.74
New Mexico	:	2	:	153	:	751.92
North Dakota	:	81	:	8,646	:	22,005.78
Oklahoma	:	1	:	40	:	100.00
Oregon	:	26,979	:	3,817,897	:	9,820,557.52
South Dakota	:	591	:	63,910	:	165,187.80
Utah	:	32	:	3,236	:	8,159.48
Washington	:	16,460	:	2,174,411	:	5,547,780.43
Wisconsin	:	1,136	:	80,362	:	202,755.64
Wyoming	:	3,978	:	458,142	:	1,146,959.56
General Land Office..	:	175	:	8,964	:	36,380.01
Total	:	108,024	:	13,856,088	:	\$35,610,503.53

COAL-LAND ENTRIES FROM PASSAGE OF ACT MARCH 3, 1873 TO JUNE 30, 1940

State or Territory	Entries	Acres	Amount
Alabama	2	239	\$ 2,394.00
Arizona	43	6,693	74,997.00
California	38	5,535	81,531.30
Colorado	1,059	158,113	2,385,693.75
Colorado ¹	447	58,496	891,219.55
Dakota Territory	8	584	5,835.70
Idaho	14	3,277	37,911.80
Montana	506	64,758	1,219,419.39
Nevada	14	1,661	20,442.20
New Mexico	254	26,613	441,323.75
North Dakota	165	9,624	152,480.20
Oregon	69	10,572	125,552.90
South Dakota	56	3,624	39,764.80
Utah	524	75,828	2,531,661.95
Washington	406	64,894	1,044,525.20
Wyoming	811	113,924	2,867,689.36
General Land Office	1	8	159.00
Total	4,417	604,443	\$11,922,601.85

¹ Within the Ute Reservation

DESERT LAND ENTRIES FROM PASSAGE OF ACT MARCH 3, 1877 TO JUNE 30, 1940

State or Territory	Entries		Acres		Amount		Total Amount
	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	
Arizona	10,114	2,145	2,593,493	464,533	\$ 650,933.53	\$ 461,250.45	\$ 1,112,183.98
California	24,149	5,907	5,198,765	1,074,314	1,315,806.73	1,050,107.98	2,365,914.71
Colorado	17,482	5,623	3,227,744	1,009,970	907,473.73	907,080.54	1,814,554.27
Dakota Territory..	35	1	20,021	300	5,005.25	300.00	5,305.25
Idaho	18,437	5,946	3,119,909	1,123,196	781,358.01	1,047,563.06	1,828,921.07
Montana	32,068	16,388	5,983,045	3,049,094	1,502,313.88	2,960,004.99	4,462,318.87
Nevada	3,137	928	655,077	175,275	154,179.22	171,181.74	325,360.96
New Mexico	11,269	1,875	2,160,259	279,868	542,207.01	360,729.36	902,936.37
North Dakota	517	118	85,278	20,254	21,321.09	20,238.92	41,560.01
Oregon	6,674	2,258	1,120,437	352,540	279,685.67	330,286.18	609,971.85
South Dakota	4,070	1,117	609,290	180,683	151,917.37	152,929.86	304,847.23
Utah	8,644	3,183	1,513,639	492,326	385,230.47	490,558.56	875,789.03
Washington	6,084	1,104	998,578	136,551	260,564.94	128,382.99	388,947.93
Wyoming	17,295	7,880	5,548,785	1,609,899	944,121.41	1,588,218.33	2,532,339.74
Total	159,975	54,473	32,834,320	9,968,803	\$7,902,118.31	\$9,668,832.96	\$17,570,951.27

Note. - Entries perfected under the act of Mar. 4, 1915, and other relief acts, are included in the above totals.

Lands certified or patented on account of railroad grants during fiscal year
ended June 30, 1940.

GRANT	STATE	AREA
<u>Corporations</u>		
Central Pacific R.R. Co. -----	California :	1,098.73 ✓
" " " -----	Nevada :	483.98 ✓
" " " -----	Utah :	642.64 ✓
" " " (California & Oregon) -----	California :	105.27 ✓
Santa Fe Pacific R.R. Co. -----	New Mexico :	7,010.59 ✓
TOTAL -----		<u>9,341.21</u>
<u>State</u>		
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba (Great Northern) -----	Washington :	795.40
TOTAL -----		<u>795.40</u>
GRAND TOTAL -----		10,136.61
Total canceled during year -----		<u>69,355.60</u>
Total -----		79,492.21
Total received during year -----		793.86

LANDS PATENTED OR CERTIFIED UNDER CONCESSIONS BY ACT OF CONGRESS TO STATES
AND CORPORATIONS FOR RAILROAD AND MILITARY WAGON-ROAD PURPOSES
FROM THE YEAR 1850 TO JUNE 30, 1940.

STATE GRANTS

	<u>Acres</u>
Illinois:	
Illinois Central -----	2,595,133.00
Total -----	<u>2,595,133.00</u>
Mississippi:	
Mobile and Ohio River -----	737,130.29
Vicksburg and Meridian -----	199,101.51
Gulf and Ship Island -----	139,113.32
Total -----	<u>1,075,345.12</u>
Alabama:	
Mobile and Ohio ----- (1)	419,528.44
Alabama and Florida -----	399,022.84
Selma, Rome and Dalton -----	458,671.27
Coosa and Tennessee -----	68,305.98
Mobile and Girard ----- (2)	302,181.16
Alabama & Chattanooga -----	654,211.79
South and North Alabama -----	445,557.89
Muscle Shoals (river improvement grant) -----	400,018.13
Total -----	<u>3,147,497.50</u>
Florida:	
Florida Central & Peninsular -----	743,392.93
Florida and Alabama -----	166,691.08
Pensacola and Georgia -----	1,279,236.70
Florida, Atlantic & Gulf Central -----	29,384.18
Total -----	<u>2,218,704.89</u>
Louisiana:	
Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific -----	373,056.98
New Orleans, Opelousas & Great Western -----	(3)
Arkansas:	
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern -----	1,326,124.29
Little Rock & Fort Smith -----	1,052,082.51
Memphis & Little Rock -----	185,513.75
Total -----	<u>2,563,720.55</u>
Missouri:	
Southwest Branch of the Pacific Road -----	1,161,284.51
Hannibal and St. Joseph -----	611,323.35
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern -----	65,360.31
Total -----	<u>1,837,968.17</u>
Iowa:	
Burlington & Missouri River -----	389,990.11
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific ----- (4)	483,214.36
----- (	161,532.81
Cedar Rapids & Missouri River ----- (4)	922,898.02
----- (	244,022.96
Dubuque & Sioux City ----- (4)	556,406.74
Iowa Falls & Sioux City -----	683,057.34
Des Moines Valley (river improvement grant) -----	840,171.36
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, formerly McGregor & Missouri R. -----	326,216.10
Sioux City & St. Paul -----	322,412.81
Total -----	<u>4,929,922.61</u>

(1) In the adjustment of this grant the road was treated as an entirety and without reference to the State line; hence, Alabama has had approved to her more and Mississippi less than they would appear to be entitled to in proportion to the length of the road in the respective States.

(2) This grant was adjusted April 24, 1893, and 302,181.16 acres were allotted to the company. The balance of the previously certified lands were ordered restored to entry under the forfeiture act of September 29, 1890.

(3) Certified lands footing 719,189.79 acres were reconveyed to the United States by the Governor of Louisiana, February 24, 1888, the grant having been forfeited by the act of July 14, 1870 (16 Stat. 277).

(4) Includes 35,685.49 acres of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R.R.; 109,756.85 acres of the Cedar Rapids & Missouri R.R.; and 77,535.32 acres of the Dubuque & Sioux City R.R., situated in the old Des Moines River grant of August 8, 1846, which should be deducted from the foregoing amount. (Walcott vs. Des Moines Co., 5 Wall. 631).

	Acres
Michigan:	
Port Huron & Lake Michigan -----	37,467.44
Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw -----	744,255.90
Grand Rapids & Indiana -----	852,521.10
Flint & Pere Marquette ----- (5)	513,169.49
Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon -----	305,929.59
Ontonagon & Brule River -----	34,227.08
Bay de Noquet & Marquette -----	128,301.05
Chicago & North Western -----	518,185.96
Total -----	<u>3,134,057.61</u>
Wisconsin:	
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha (formerly West Wisconsin) -----	814,831.04
Wisconsin Railroad Farm Mortgage Land Co. -----	163,159.65
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha (formerly St. Croix and Lake Superior) -----	816,487.76
Branch to Bayfield -----	471,721.14
Chicago & North Western -----	546,766.76
Wisconsin Central -----	839,355.71
Total -----	<u>3,652,322.06</u>
Minnesota:	
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba (formerly first division, St. Paul & Pacific) ----- (
Western Railroad (succeeded by St. Paul and Northern Pacific R.R. Co.) ----- (6)	3,274,224.17
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba (formerly St. Vincent extension of St. Paul & Pacific ----- (
Minnesota Central -----	179,734.29
Winona & St. Peter -----	1,681,026.40
St. Paul & Sioux City -----	1,126,618.55
St. Paul & Duluth -----	861,132.96
Southern Minnesota, from a point on the Mississippi River to Houston ----- (	546,745.44
Southern Minnesota extension (now Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul) ----- (
Hastings and Dakota -----	377,986.86
Total -----	<u>8,047,468.67</u>
Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana and Washington: St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, now Great Northern (main and branch), a special act (Aug. 5, 1892 (27 Stat. 390), to provide for indemnity for lands relinquished by the company. (7)	
Kansas:	
Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston ----- (8)	249,446.13
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ----- (9)	976,593.22
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe -----	2,944,788.14
St. Joseph & Denver City -----	463,409.12
Total -----	<u>4,634,236.61</u>
GRAND TOTAL -----	<u>38,209,433.77</u>

(5) Excess of 131,481.71 acres originally certified under this grant reconveyed by State or entered under act of March 3, 1887, by Michigan Land & Iron Co. (Ltd.), grant having been forfeited in part by act of March 2, 1899 (25 Stat. 1008).

(6) Declared to be one grant (see 32 L. D. 21).

(7) See Minnesota for original grants.

(8) Includes 186,936.72 acres of the "Osage ceded reservation", which are to be deducted from the above amount under the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston R.R., vs. The United States (92 U. S. 733).

(9) Includes 270,970.78 acres in the "Osage ceded reservation", which are to be deducted under the decision cited in note (8).

CORPORATION GRANTS

	<u>Acres</u>
Central Pacific -----	7,500,082.99
Central Pacific (Western Division) -----	462,130.18
Central Pacific (California & Oregon) -----	3,237,347.16
Union Pacific -----	11,935,603.05
Union Pacific (Central Branch) -----	223,141.91
Union Pacific (Kansas Division) -----	6,176,383.76
Union Pacific (Denver Pacific) -----	821,330.78
Santa Fe Pacific (Atlantic & Pacific) -----	11,595,340.51
Burlington & Missouri River in Nebraska -----	2,374,090.77
Sioux City & Pacific (Missouri Valley Land Co.) -----	42,610.95
Northern Pacific -----	39,064,567.49
Oregon Central -----	128,618.13
Oregon & California -----	2,777,631.96
New Orleans Pacific -----	1,001,943.40
Southern Pacific (Main line) -----	4,656,425.78
Southern Pacific (Branch line) -----	2,251,539.94
Grand total -----	94,248,788.76

WAGON ROADS

From Lake Erie to Connecticut Western Reserve -----	80,773.54
From Lake Michigan to Ohio River -----	170,580.24
From Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Mich., to Green Bay, Wisc. -----	302,930.96
From Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Mich., to Wisc., State line -----	221,013.35
Oregon Central Military Co. (now Cal. & Oregon Land Co.) -----	940,514.39
Corvallis ans Yaquina Bay -----	83,716.76
Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain -----	861,511.86
Dalles Military Road -----	592,907.04
Coos Bay Military Road -----	105,240.11
Grand total -----	3,359,188.25

LAND AND SCRIP GRANTED TO STATES AND TERRITORIES FOR
EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER PURPOSES

Totals to and including the fiscal year ended June 30, 1940

(Does not include grants for railroad and military wagon-road purposes, etc.,
shown by other tables in the annual report)

1940

State or Territory	Purpose of Grant	Amount Granted Acres	Total by States
<u>Alabama:</u>			
	Seminary of Learning,	46,080.00	
	Common Schools, Sections 16 (or indemnity lands),	911,627.00	
	Salt Springs and contiguous lands,	23,040.00	
	Seat of Government,	1,620.00	
	Internal Improvements including River and Shoals	500,000.00	
	Swamp Land	419,815.32	
	Swamp Indemnity	20,920.08	
	Agricultural College Scrip	240,000.00	
	University	46,080.00	
	Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute	25,000.00	
	Industrial School for Girls	25,000.00	
	Searcy Hospital for Colored Insane	181.41	
	Vocational and other educational purposes	<u>1,625.19</u>	2,260,989.00
<u>Alaska Territory:</u>			
	Common Schools, Secs. 16 and 36, reserved (estimated)	21,009,209.00	
	Agricultural College and School of Mines, certain Secs. 33 reserved (estimated)	336,000.00	
	Agricultural College and School of Mines	<u>102,249.95</u>	21,447,458.95
<u>Arizona:</u>			
	Public Buildings	100,000.00	
	Penitentiaries	100,000.00	

State or Territory	Purpose of Grant	Amount Granted Acres	Total by States
<u>Arizona - Continued:</u>			
	Insane Asylums,	100,000.00	
	Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum	100,000.00	
	Miners' Hospital,	100,000.00	
	Normal Schools,	200,000.00	
	Charitable, Penal, etc., Institutions,	100,000.00	
	Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges,	150,000.00	
	School of Mines,	150,000.00	
	Military Institutes,	100,000.00	
	Payment of bonds issued to Maricopa,		
	Pima, Yavapai, and Coconino Counties,	1,000,000.00	
	Common Schools, Secs. 2, 32, 16 and		
	36 (or indemnity lands),	8,093,156.00	
	Park and other purposes,	1,400.00	
	University,	<u>249,116.71</u>	10,543,672.71
<u>Arkansas:</u>			
	Seminary or University,	46,080.00	
	Public Buildings,	10,600.00	
	Common Schools, Sec. 16 (or indemnity lands),	933,778.00	
	Salt Springs and contiguous lands,	46,080.00	
	Internal Improvements,	500,000.00	
	Swamp,	7,686,495.37	
	Agricultural College Scrip,	<u>150,000.00</u>	9,373,033.37
<u>California:</u>			
	Internal Improvements,	500,000.00	
	Swamp,	2,191,908.28	
	University,	46,080.00 ✓	
	Public Buildings,	6,400.00	
	Common Schools, Secs. 16 and 36		
	(or indemnity lands),	5,534,293.00	
	Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges,	150,000.00 ✓	
	State Park System,	<u>191,978.02</u>	8,620,659.30
<u>Colorado:</u>			
	Internal Improvements,	500,000.00	
	Agricultural College,	91,760.00 ✓	
	University,	46,080.00 ✓	
	Public Buildings	32,000.00	
	Penitentiaries	32,000.00	

State or Territory	Purpose of Grant	Amount Granted Acres	Total by States
<u>Colorado - Continued:</u>			
	Common Schools, Secs. 16 and 36 (or indemnity lands),	3,685,618.00	
	Salt Springs and contiguous lands,	46,080.00	
	Biological Station,	160.00	
	School of Mines,	<u>200.00</u> ✓	4,433,898.00
<u>Connecticut:</u>			
	Agricultural College Scrip,	<u>180,000.00</u>	180,000.00
<u>Delaware:</u>			
	Agricultural College Scrip,	<u>90,000.00</u>	90,000.00
<u>Florida:</u>			
	Seminaries of Learning,	92,160.00	
	Internal Improvements,	500,000.00	
	Seat of Government,	5,120.00	
	Common Schools, Sec. 16 (or indemnity lands)	975,307.00	
	Swamp,	20,227,300.66✓	
	Swampland indemnity,	94,782.80✓	
	Agricultural College Scrip,	<u>90,000.00</u>	21,984,670.46
<u>Georgia:</u>			
	Agricultural College Scrip,	<u>270,000.00</u>	270,000.00
<u>Idaho:</u>			
	University,	96,686.40✓	
	Agricultural College,	90,000.00✓	
	Penitentiary,	50,000.00x	
	Public Buildings,	32,000.00	
	Insane Asylum,	50,000.00x	
	Educational, Charitable, etc.,	150,000.00-	
	Normal Schools,	100,000.00✓	
	Scientific Schools,	100,000.00✓	
	Common Schools, Secs. 16 and 36 (or indemnity lands)	2,963,698.00	

State or Territory	Purpose of Grant	Amount Granted Acres	Total by States
<u>Idaho - Continued:</u>			
	Lava Hot Springs,	187.30	
	Public Park,	6,751.34	
	Perpetual Basement for Fish and Game,	40.22	
	Fish Culture,	<u>191.95</u>	3,639,555.21
<u>Illinois:</u>			
	Seminary of Learning,	46,080.00	
	Common Schools, Sec. 16 (or indemnity lands)	996,320.00	
	Salt Springs and contiguous lands,	121,029.00	
	Seat of Government,	2,560.00	
	Internal Improvements, including canals,	533,368.24	
	Swamp,	1,457,694.80	
	Swampland Indemnity,	2,309.07	
	Agricultural College Scrip,	<u>480,000.00</u>	3,639,361.11
<u>Indiana:</u>			
	Agricultural College Scrip,	390,000.00	
	Seminary of Learning,	46,080.00	
	Seat of Government,	2,560.00	
	Common Schools, Sec. 16 (or indemnity lands)	668,578.00	
	Salt Springs and contiguous lands,	23,040.00	
	Internal Improvements (Canals and Roads),	1,916,804.56	
	Swamp,	1,254,350.73	
	Swampland Indemnity,	<u>4,880.20</u>	4,306,293.49
<u>Iowa:</u>			
	Internal Improvements,	500,000.00	
	University,	46,080.00	
	Public Buildings,	3,200.00	
	Common Schools, Sec. 16 (or indemnity lands),	1,000,678.62	
	Salt Springs and Contiguous lands,	46,080.00	
	Swamp,	874,377.65	
	Swampland Indemnity,	321,976.98	
	Agricultural College,	240,000.00	
	State Park,	<u>544.27</u>	3,032,937.52

State or Territory	Purpose of Grant	Amount Granted Acres	Total by States
<u>Kansas:</u>			
	Internal Improvements,	500,000.00	
	University,	46,080.00 x	
	Public Buildings,	6,400.00	
	Common Schools, Secs. 16 and 36 (or indemnity lands),	2,907,520.00	
	Salt Springs and contiguous lands,	46,080.00	
	Agricultural College,	97,682.00 x	
	Soldiers' Home,	126.56	
	Experiment Station Agricultural College, Normal School, Public Park,	7,507.53 x	
	Game Preserve,	<u>3,021.20</u>	3,614,417.29
<u>Kentucky:</u>			
	Agricultural College Scrip,	330,000.00	
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	<u>22,508.65</u>	352,508.65
<u>Lousiana:</u>			
	Common Schools, Sec. 16 (or indemnity lands)	807,271.00	
	Seminary of Learning,	46,080.00 x	
	Internal Improvements,	500,000.00	
	Swamp,	9,439,995.82 v	
	Swampland Indemnity,	32,630.97 v	
	Agricultural College Scrip,	210,000.00	
	University and Agricultural College,	<u>211.56 x</u>	11,036,189.35
<u>Maine:</u>			
	Agricultural College Scrip,	<u>210,000.00</u>	210,000.00
<u>Maryland:</u>			
	Agricultural College Scrip,	<u>210,000.00</u>	210,000.00
<u>Massachusetts:</u>			
	Agricultural College Scrip,	<u>360,000.00</u>	360,000.00

State or Territory	Purpose of Grant	Amount Granted Acres	Total by States
<u>Michigan:</u>			
	University,	46,080.00 ✓	
	Public Buildings,	3,200.00	
	Common Schools, Sec. 16 (or indemnity lands),	1,021,867.00	
	Salt Springs and contiguous lands,	46,080.00	
	Internal Improvements,	500,000.00	
	Swamp,	5,656,231.73 x	
	Canals,	1,250,235.85	
	Swampland Indemnity,	24,038.69 x	
	Agricultural College,	<u>240,000.00 ✓</u>	8,787,733.27
<u>Minnesota:</u>			
	Public Buildings,	6,400.00	
	Internal Improvements,	500,000.00	
	Swamp,	4,706,129.72	
	University,	92,160.00 x	
	Common Schools, Secs. 16 and 36 (or indemnity lands),	2,874,951.00	
	Salt Springs and contiguous lands,	46,080.00	
	Agricultural College,	120,000.00 x	
	Public Park,	8,392.51	
	Experimental Forestry,	20,000.00	
	Military Purposes	<u>7.50</u>	8,374,120.73
<u>Mississippi:</u>			
	Jefferson College,	23,040.00 ✓	
	Common Schools, Sec. 16 (or indemnity lands)	824,213.00	
	Seminary of Learning,	23,040.00 ✓	
	Seat of Government,	1,253.16	
	Internal Improvements,	500,000.00	
	Swamp,	3,290,750.07 x	
	Swampland Indemnity,	56,781.76 x	
	Agricultural College Scrip,	210,000.00	
	University,	23,040.00 ✓	
	Agricultural and Mechanical College,	46,080.00 ✓	
	Industrial Institute and College for Girls,	<u>23,040.00 ✓</u>	5,021,237.99
<u>Missouri:</u>			
	Seminary of Learning,	46,080.00 ✓	
	Seat of Government,	2,560.00	
	Common Schools, Sec. 16 (or indemnity lands),	1,221,813.00	

State or Territory	Purpose of Grant	Amount Granted Acres	Total by States
<u>Missouri - Continued:</u>			
	Salt Springs and contiguous lands,	46,080.00	
	Internal Improvements,	500,000.00	
	Swamp,	3,351,424.30 x	
	Swampland Indemnity,	81,016.69 x	
	Agricultural College,	<u>330,000.00</u> ✓	5,578,973.99
<u>Montana:</u>			
	University,	46,080.00 ✓	
	Agricultural College,	140,000.00 ✓	
	Public Buildings,	182,000.00	
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	50,000.00 x	
	Reform School,	50,000.00 x	
	School of Mines,	100,000.00 ✓	
	Normal Schools,	100,000.00 ✓	
	Common Schools, Secs. 16 and 36 (or indemnity lands),	5,198,258.00	
	Militia Camp,	640.00	
	Observatory for University,	480.00 ✓	
	Biological Station for University,	160.84 ✓	
	Fort Assinniboine, for educational institutions,	2,000.00 ✓	
	Public Park and Recreational Site,	<u>1,438.86</u>	5,871,057.70
<u>Nebraska:</u>			
	Internal Improvements,	500,000.00	
	Agricultural College,	90,000.00 x	
	Common Schools, Secs. 16 and 36 (or indemnity lands),	2,730,951.00	
	University,	46,080.00 x	
	Public Buildings,	12,800.00	
	Salt Springs and contiguous lands,	46,080.00	
	Penitentiary,	32,000.00	
	Dry-land Agricultural Experiments,	<u>800.00</u>	3,458,711.00
<u>Nevada:</u>			
	Internal Improvements,	500,000.00	
	Penitentiary,	12,800.00	
	Public Buildings,	12,800.00	
	Mining and Mechanic Arts,	90,000.00 x	
	University,	46,080.00 x	
	Common Schools, certain Secs. 16 and 36, and Lieu lands,	<u>2,061,967.00</u>	2,723,647.00

State or Territory	Purpose of Grant	Amount Granted Acres	Total by States
<u>New Hampshire:</u>			
	Agricultural College Scrip,	<u>150,000.00</u>	150,000.00
<u>New Jersey:</u>			
	Agricultural College Scrip,	<u>210,000.00</u>	210,000.00
<u>New Mexico:</u>			
	<u>Act of June 21, 1898,</u>		
	University,	111,080.00	
	Saline Land (University),	1,622.86	
	Agricultural College,	100,000.00	
	Improvement of Rio Grande,	100,000.00	
	Penitentiary,	50,000.00	
	Public Buildings,	32,000.00	
	Insane Asylum,	50,000.00	
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	50,000.00	
	Reform School,	50,000.00	
	Normal Schools,	100,000.00	
	School of Mines,	50,000.00	
	Blind Asylum,	50,000.00	
	Reservoirs,	500,000.00	
	Miners' Hospital,	50,000.00	
	Military Institute,	50,000.00	
	Common Schools, Secs. 16 and 36, (or indemnity lands),	4,355,662.00	
	<u>Act of June 20, 1910,</u>		
	University,	200,000.00	
	Public Buildings,	100,000.00	
	Insane Asylums,	100,000.00	
	Penitentiaries,	100,000.00	
	Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum,	100,000.00	
	Miners' Hospitals,	50,000.00	
	Normal Schools,	200,000.00	
	Charitable, Penal, and Reformatory,	100,000.00	
	Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges,	150,000.00	
	School of Mines,	150,000.00	
	Military Institutes,	100,000.00	
	Payment of bonds issued by Grant and Santa Fe Counties,	1,000,000.00	
	Common Schools, Secs. 2 and 32 (or indemnity lands),	4,355,662.00	
	<u>Additional Grants,</u>		
	Agricultural College,	54,868.41	
	Reimbursement of certain counties and Town of Silver City,	250,000.00	

State or Territory	Purpose of Grant	Amount Granted Acres	Total by States
<u>New Mexico - Continued:</u>			
	Eastern New Mexico Normal School,	76,667.00	
	Regents of University of New Mexico,		
	for archaeological purposes,	218.13	
	Purpose not specified,	46.10	
	Regents of Agricultural College of New Mexico,	<u>2,089.70</u>	12,789,916.20
<u>New York:</u>			
	Agricultural College Scrip,	<u>990,000.00</u>	990,000.00
<u>North Carolina:</u>			
	Agricultural College Scrip,	<u>270,000.00</u>	270,000.00
<u>North Dakota:</u>			
	University,	86,080.00 ✓	
	Agricultural College,	130,000.00 ✓	
	Public Buildings,	82,000.00	
	Educational and Charitable Purposes,	170,000.00 x	
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	40,000.00 x	
	Reform School,	40,000.00 x	
	School of Mines,	40,000.00 ✓	
	Normal School,	80,000.00 ✓	
	Common Schools, Sec. 16 and 36		
	(or indemnity lands),	2,495,396.00	
	State Historical Society,	<u>75.50</u>	3,163,551.50
<u>Ohio:</u>			
	Seminaries of Learning,	69,120.00	
	Common Schools, Sec. 16 (or indemnity lands)	724,266.00	
	Salt Springs and contiguous lands,	24,216.00	
	Internal Improvements, (Canals and Roads),	1,019,071.98	
	Swamp,	26,331.95	
	Agricultural College Scrip,	<u>630,000.00</u>	2,493,005.93

State or Territory	Purpose of Grant	Amount Granted Acres	Total by States
<u>Oklahoma:</u>			
	Normal Schools,	300,000.00 ✓	
	Oklahoma University,	250,000.00 ✓	
	University Preparatory School,	150,000.00 ✓	
	Agricultural and Mechanical College,	250,000.00 ✓	
	Colored Agricultural and Normal University,	100,000.00 ✓	
	Common Schools, Secs. 16 and 36 (or indemnity lands),	1,375,000.00	
	Institutional purposes, certain Secs. 13 and 33,	669,000.00	
	Insane Asylum,	<u>1,760.25</u>	3,095,760.25
<u>Oregon:</u>			
	Internal Improvements,	500,000.00	
	Swamp,	286,107.50	
	University,	46,165.42 x	
	Public Buildings,	6,400.00	
	Common Schools, Secs. 16 and 36 (or indemnity lands),	3,399,360.00	
	Salt Springs and contiguous lands,	46,080.00	
	Agricultural College,	90,000.00 x	
	Public Park,	<u>1,401.96</u>	4,375,514.88
<u>Pennsylvania:</u>			
	Agricultural College Scrip,	<u>780,000.00</u>	780,000.00
<u>Rhode Island:</u>			
	Agricultural College Scrip,	<u>120,000.00</u>	120,000.00
<u>South Carolina:</u>			
	Agricultural College Scrip,	<u>180,000.00</u>	180,000.00
<u>South Dakota:</u>			
	Insane Asylum,	640.00 ✓	
	University,	86,080.00 x	
	Agricultural College,	160,000.00 x	
	Public Buildings,	82,000.00	
	Educational and Charitable,	170,000.00 ✓	
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	40,000.00 ✓	
	Reform School,	40,000.00 ✓	

State or Territory	Purpose of Grant	Amount Granted Acres	Total by States
<u>South Dakota - Continued:</u>			
	School of Mines,	40,000.00 x	
	Normal Schools,	80,000.00 x	
	Missionary Work,	160.00	
	Common Schools, Secs. 16 and 36 (or indemnity lands),	2,733,084.00	
	Military Camp Ground,	640.00	
	Public Park,	1,599.39 o	
	Custer State Park,	<u>1,169.56 o</u>	3,435,372.95
<u>Tennessee:</u>			
	Agricultural College Scrip,	<u>300,000.00</u>	300,000.00
<u>Texas:</u>			
	Agricultural College Scrip,	<u>180,000.00</u>	180,000.00
<u>Utah:</u>			
	University,	156,140.54 ✓	
	Agricultural College,	200,000.00 ✓	
	Public Buildings,	64,000.00	
	Insane Asylum,	100,000.00 x	
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	100,000.00 x	
	Reform School,	100,000.00 x	
	School of Mines,	100,000.00 ✓	
	Normal Schools,	100,000.00 ✓	
	Blind Asylum,	100,000.00 x	
	Permanent Reservoirs,	500,000.00	
	Miners' Hospital,	100,000.00 x	
	Common Schools, Secs. 2, 16, 32, 36 (or indemnity lands),	5,844,196.00	
	Penitentiary near Salt Lake City,	<u>160.00 x</u>	7,464,496.54
<u>Vermont:</u>			
	Agricultural College Scrip,	<u>150,000.00</u>	150,000.00
<u>Virginia:</u>			
	Agricultural College Scrip,	<u>300,000.00</u>	300,000.00

State or Territory	Purpose of Grant	Amount Granted Acres	Total by States
<u>Washington:</u>			
	University,	46,080.00 ✓	
	Agricultural College,	90,000.00 ✓	
	Public Buildings,	132,000.00	
	Educational and Charitable,	200,000.00 ✓	
	Normal Schools,	100,000.00 ✓	
	Scientific Schools,	100,000.00 ✓	
	Common Schools, Secs. 16 and 36, (or indemnity lands),	<u>2,376,391.00</u>	3,044,471.00
<u>West Virginia:</u>			
	Agricultural College Scrip,	<u>150,000.00</u>	150,000.00
<u>Wisconsin:</u>			
	Canal,	338,626.97	
	Internal Improvements,	500,000.00	
	University,	92,160.00 x	
	Public Buildings,	6,400.00	
	Common Schools, Sec. 16 (or Indemnity lands),	982,329.00	
	River Improvements,	683,722.43	
	Swamp,	3,254,565.13 ✓	
	Swampland Indemnity,	105,047.99 ✓	
	Agricultural College,	240,000.00 x	
	Forestry,	<u>20,000.00</u>	6,222,851.52
<u>Wyoming:</u>			
	University,	46,080.00 ✓	
	Fish Hatcheries,	5,480.00	
	Common Schools, Secs. 16 and 36 (or indemnity lands),	3,470,009.00	
	Agricultural College,	90,000.00 ✓	
	Public Buildings,	107,000.00	
	Penitentiary,	30,000.00 x	
	Insane Asylum,	30,000.00 x	
	Charitable, Educational, Penal, etc., Institutions,	290,000.00 x	
	Miners' Hospital,	30,000.00 x	
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	30,000.00 x	
	Poor Farm,	10,000.00 x	
	Hot Salt Springs,	<u>640.00</u>	<u>4,139,209.00</u>
Grand Total			203,425,275.86

STATE GRANTS - RECAPITULATION
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1940

State	Swamp Confirmed	School Section Patents	School Indemnity Confirmed	Taylor Grazing: Act Exchanges: Patented	Other Grants Confirmed
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
Alabama	280.65				
Arizona			97,090.36	102,720.47	*17,594.94
California	1,399.47		468.36		
Florida	64.76				
Illinois		640.00			
Louisiana	449.70				
Mississippi	159.28				
Montana		431,437.68			
New Mexico			18,904.12		**4,346.00
Nevada					*** 40.00
Oregon			120.99		
Utah			290.03		
Washington			608.44		
Wisconsin	207.53	360,768.90			
Wyoming				82,851.34	
TOTAL	2,561.39	792,846.58	117,482.30	185,571.81	21,980.94

(12,205.47 acres, approved and certified under exchange provisions of Act Feb. 21, 1931 (46 Stat. 1202)
 * (5,389.47 acres, approved and certified under exchange provisions of Act June 14, 1934 (48 Stat. 960)

(3,186.00 acres, patented under exchange provisions of Act Mar. 3, 1921 (41 Stat. 1225)
 ** (1,160.00 acres, supplemental patent issued under provisions of Act April 14, 1914 (38 Stat. 335)

*** (40 acres, supplemental patent issued under provisions of act Aug. 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 1237)

STATE DESERT-LAND SEGREGATIONS UNDER SECTION 4 OF THE ACT OF AUGUST 18, 1894 (28 STAT. 372-422) AND ACTS AMENDATORY THEREOF COMMONLY DESIGNATED AS THE CAREY ACT, AND THE ACTION TAKEN THEREON FROM THE PASSAGE OF THE ACT TO JUNE 30, 1940.

STATE	APPLIED FOR	SEGREGATED	REMAINING SEGREGATED JULY 1, 1940	PATENTED	RECONVEYED	APPLICATIONS PENDING JULY 1, 1940
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
Arizona	31,226.30	13,745.16	--	--	--	None
Colorado	461,707.39	284,653.97	--	37,706.47	--	None
Idaho	3,819,181.34	1,335,787.59	43,197.79	700,333.94	51,261.47	None
Montana	609,826.46	246,698.97	--	102,544.03	10,234.03	None
Nevada	185,445.85	36,908.59	--	1,578.60	--	None
New Mexico	10,204.68	7,604.78	--	4,743.33	--	None
Oregon	791,615.27	388,876.37	20,204.06	87,965.64	14,843.56	None
Utah	606,704.00	141,814.94	--	37,239.98	--	None
Washington	155,649.39	--	--	--	--	None
Wyoming	1,796,274.09	1,441,869.17	60,464.15	207,468.19	5,097.23	3,883.25
TOTAL	8,467,834.77	3,897,860.04	123,866.00	1,179,580.18	81,466.29	3,883.25

CAREY ACT

Withdrawals under the act of March 15, 1910 (36 Stat. 237), from the passage of the act to June 30, 1940.

STATE	WITHDRAWN	CLOSED	Application PENDING
	acres	acres	acres
Arizona	33,270.76	33,270.76	--
Colorado	779,668.09	779,668.09	--
Idaho	1,135,804.39	1,135,804.39	--
Montana	41,007.50	41,007.50	--
Nevada	679,051.37	679,051.37	--
New Mexico	15,861.60	15,861.60	--
Oregon	276,403.14	276,403.14	--
Utah	363,309.31	363,309.31	--
Wyoming	247,912.82	247,912.82	12,711.92
TOTAL	3,572,288.98	3,572,288.98	12,711.92

SUMMARY OF MINERAL WITHDRAWALS AND CLASSIFICATIONS OUTSTANDING JUNE 30, 1940

STATE	COAL		OIL		OIL SHALE		PHOSPHATE		POTASH	Metallic Minerals
	WITHDRAWN	CLASSIFIED AS COAL LAND	WITHDRAWN	CLASSIFIED AS OIL LAND	WITHDRAWN	CLASSIFIED AS OIL SHALE LAND	WITHDRAWN	CLASSIFIED AS PHOSPHATE LAND	WITHDRAWN	Withdrawn
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Alaska	.....	56,993	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	139,415	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,507
Arkansas	.....	61,160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	17,603	8,720	1,178,392	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,324	.....
Colorado	4,142,233	3,082,272	215,370	.....	1,172,778	952,239	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,796	120	.....	.....
Idaho	11,520	4,603	.....	.....	.....	.....	276,239	270,036	.....	.....
Louisiana	.....	.....	466,990	4,233	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	6,044,408	29,373,884	1,336,697	67,651	.....	.....	280,089	3,833	.....	.....
Nevada	83,673	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,422	.....
New Mexico	3,298,834	1,074,723	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,282,160	.....
North Dakota	5,954,364	11,178,286	84,894	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	4,361	18,887	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	.....	250,093	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	3,152,792	1,395,862	61,035,034	.....	2,737,274	2,703,755	277,344	2,937	.....	.....
Washington	691,801	141,444	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	2,143,991	66,847,235	541,777	.....	2,079,897	425,214	989,133	25,293	.....	.....
a Includes 3,151 acres of coal land reserved for use of the United States (coal reserve No. 1). b Includes 13,578 acres withdrawn as helium reserve. c Includes 2,078 acres of coal land reserved for use of the United States (coal reserve No. 2).										
TOTAL	25,684,995	33,494,162	4,859,154	71,884	5,989,949	4,081,208	1,889,601	302,219	9,411,906	8,507

REPORT OF WITHDRAWALS MADE UNDER THE ACT OF JUNE 25, 1910 (36 STAT. 847), AS AMENDED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912 (37 STAT. 497), ALSO RESTORATIONS THEREFROM, FROM JULY 1, 1939 TO JUNE 30, 1940.

WITHDRAWALS FOR AND RESTORATIONS FROM POWER SITE RESERVES

<u>State</u>	<u>Withdrawals</u> <u>acres</u>	<u>Restorations</u> <u>acres</u>	<u>Outstanding</u> <u>July 1, 1939</u> <u>acres</u>	<u>Outstanding</u> <u>June 30, 1940</u> <u>acres</u>
Alabama			120	120
Alaska			92,521	92,521
Arkansas			21,954	21,954
Arizona			355,520	355,520
California	40		279,917	279,957
Colorado	40		216,147	216,187
Idaho	7,445		165,858	173,303
Michigan			1,240	1,240
Minnesota			12,309	12,309
Montana			114,922	114,922
Nebraska			761	761
Nevada			26,627	26,627
New Mexico		6,540	47,026	40,486
Oregon		50	329,777	329,727
Utah	3,278	356	414,128	417,050
Washington			60,634	60,634
Wyoming	160	280	64,761	64,641
TOTAL	10,963	7,226	2,204,222	2,207,959

WITHDRAWALS FOR AND RESTORATIONS FROM PUBLIC WATER RESERVES

Alaska			17	17
Arizona		80	23,340	23,260
California			210,463	210,463
Colorado	440	160	12,618	12,898
Idaho	40		19,342	19,382
Montana			12,936	12,936
Nevada	160		17,601	17,761
New Mexico	360		15,046	15,406
Oregon	400		38,797	39,197
South Dakota			240	240
Utah	120		46,321	46,441
Washington			1,280	1,280
Wyoming	400		101,697	102,097
TOTAL	1,920	240	499,698	501,378

RESERVOIR SITES

	acres	acres	acres
California		45,226	45,226
Montana		9,080	9,080
Oregon		18,603	18,603
Utah		26,040	26,040
Washington		36,327	36,327
Wyoming		118,734	118,734
<hr/>			
TOTAL		254,010	254,010

MISCELLANEOUS RESERVATIONS

Arizona	88,860	88,860
Arkansas	400	400
California	1,785,689	1,785,689
Colorado	1,727	1,727
Nevada	472,020	472,020
New Mexico	681,000	681,000
Oregon	1,235,441	1,235,441
Utah	2,320	2,320
Washington	29,880	29,880
Wyoming	680	680
<hr/>		
TOTAL	4,298,017	4,298,017

INDIAN POWER RESERVES

Sections 13 and 14 of the Act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 855,859).

Arizona	86,000	86,000
Idaho	49,400	49,400
Montana	9,997	9,997
Washington	33,156	33,156
Wyoming	94,300	94,300
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TOTAL	272,853	272,853

WELL DRILLING RESERVES

Act of June 12, 1917 (40 Stat. 145)

Montana	40	40
Nevada	80	80
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TOTAL	120	120

POWER SITE DESIGNATIONS MADE UNDER ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO ENABLING ACTS OF JUNE 20, 1910 (36 STAT. 557, 575), AND OREGON-CALIFORNIA LAND GRANT AMENDMENT ACT OF JUNE 9, 1916 (39 STAT. 218).

Arizona	28,000	755,476	727,476
New Mexico		197,897	197,897
Oregon		114,644	114,644
<hr/>			
TOTAL	28,000	1,068,017	1,040,017

POWER SITE CLASSIFICATIONS

Made under the Act of March 3, 1879 (20 Stat. 394).

	acres	acres	acres	acres
Alabama			1,669	1,669
Alaska			121,933	121,933
Arizona			59,459	59,459
Arkansas			2,879	2,879
California	1,172	4,675	449,721	446,218
Colorado	3,364		206,613	209,977
Idaho		1,134	343,064	341,930
Montana			182,277	182,277
Nevada			36,069	36,069
New Mexico			49	49
Oregon	5,228		219,519	224,747
Utah			235,484	235,484
Washington	5,000		192,348	197,348
Wisconsin			17	17
Wyoming			39,378	39,378
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TOTAL	14,764	5,809	2,090,479	2,099,434

WITHDRAWALS AND RESTORATIONS UNDER THE ACT OF JUNE 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388) FOR FISCAL
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1940.

STATE	PROJECT	WITH- DRAWALS	RESTORATIONS
Arizona	Colorado River Storage	30	
	Salt River	120	140
California	Colorado River Storage		363,840
Colorado	Grand Valley	5	
Idaho	Boise		80
Montana	Cabinet Gorge Res. Site	2,320	
	Milk River		240
	Sun River		5
Nebraska	North Platte		80
Nevada	Colorado River		10,960
New Mexico	Rio Grande		50
Oregon	Klamath	640	1,800
Washington	Columbia Basin	40	
Wyoming	Lyman	10,200	
	North Platte and		
	Casper Alcova	9,000	
	Kendrick		9,280
Grand Total		22,405	386,475

PUBLIC AND INDIAN LANDS ORIGINALLY ENTERED AND ALLOWED DURING EACH YEAR ENDED JUNE 30 FROM
1934 TO 1940, INCLUSIVE

State or Territory	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Alaska	5,915	7,068	8,488	12,634	7,905	16,752	13,256
Arizona	759,433	431,820	44,920	10,967	11,028	9,632	4,327
California	135,520	222,214	15,737	3,863	33,842	153,103	2,881
Colorado	255,853	89,172	52,958	13,481	30,658	7,112	1,166
Idaho	148,873	55,416	31,683	8,577	9,815	3,815	3,598
Montana	277,540	110,189	53,154	10,299	2,342	1,344	17,481
Nevada	13,627	2,852	1,791	640	-	280	120
New Mexico	813,004	316,114	56,912	15,517	13,446	88,096	2,971
North Dakota	18,234	12,310	832	413	383	232	-
Oregon	120,158	54,804	25,627	15,766	7,023	4,326	1,136
South Dakota	54,988	42,592	5,810	1,861	24	-	40
Utah	135,335	30,380	14,771	4,562	3,466	3,932	360
Washington	14,287	9,438	2,891	-	80	317	45
Wyoming	797,218	354,195	97,393	23,480	4,528	7,833	4,085
General Land Office ...	34,898	20,514	12,868	2,470	2,954	4,966	2,337
Total	3,584,883	1,759,078	425,835	124,530	127,494	301,740	53,803

PUBLIC LANDS SURVEYED AND REMAINING UNSURVEYED IN PUBLIC
LAND STATES, INCLUDING ALASKA

State	Area	Surveyed during fis- cal year ended June 30, 1940	Surveyed to June 30, 1940	Unsurveyed to June 30, 1940	Resurveyed during fis- cal year ended June 30, 1940
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Alabama	32,818,560	-	32,818,560	-	-
Alaska	378,165,760	10,313	2,245,862	375,919,898	-
Arizona	72,838,400	350,117	46,863,937	25,974,463	12,786
Arkansas	33,616,000	60	33,616,000	-	22,816
California	99,617,280	4,939	83,494,055	16,123,225	270,613
Colorado	66,341,120	20,263	64,569,147	1,771,973	192,649
Florida	35,111,040	-	35,111,040	-	71,985
Idaho	53,346,560	475,596	43,212,349	10,134,211	115,211
Illinois	35,867,520	-	35,867,520	-	-
Indiana	23,068,800	-	23,068,800	-	-
Iowa	35,575,040	-	35,575,040	-	-
Kansas	52,335,360	-	52,335,360	-	-
Louisiana	29,061,760	26	29,061,760	-	-
Michigan	36,787,200	13	36,787,200	-	-
Minnesota	51,749,120	277	51,749,120	-	29,459
Mississippi	29,671,680	-	29,671,680	-	-
Missouri	43,985,280	-	43,985,280	-	-
Montana	93,568,640	62,874	83,670,863	9,897,777	17,801
Nebraska	49,157,120	-	49,157,120	-	-
Nevada	70,285,440	184,933	48,491,969	21,793,471	52,800
New Mexico	78,401,920	2,063	67,745,446	10,656,474	1,310,150
North Dakota	44,917,120	-	44,917,120	-	-
Ohio	26,073,600	-	26,073,600	-	-
Oklahoma	44,424,960	91	44,424,960	-	238
Oregon	61,188,480	3,364	56,498,234	4,690,246	239,200
South Dakota	49,195,520	-	49,195,520	-	68,682
Utah	52,597,760	160,826	40,683,271	11,914,489	12,802
Washington	42,775,040	31,628	36,698,334	6,076,706	64,485
Wisconsin	35,363,840	514	35,363,840	-	2,124
Wyoming	62,460,160	32,611	59,582,751	2,877,409	394,371
Total	1,820,366,080	1,340,508	1,322,535,738	497,830,342	2,878,172

Aggregate area of surveys and resurveys accepted in the fiscal year 1940,
4,218,680 acres.

Note: In Arkansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Oklahoma, and Wisconsin the
lands surveyed last year were not regarded as public lands when the surrounding lands
were originally surveyed, and are counted in the aggregate of each State.

AGGREGATE CASH RECEIPTS FROM THE DISPOSAL OF PUBLIC AND INDIAN LANDS
MAY 20, 1785 to JUNE 30, 1940.

Fiscal year	Cash sales	Fees and commissions	Mineral leasing act, Feb. 25, 1920	Sales of Indian land	Miscellaneous	Aggregate from all sources
May 20, 1785 to June 30, 1880.....						\$208,059,657.14
1881.....	\$3,534,550.98	\$860,833.65		\$1,006,691.63	\$6,727.90	5,408,804.16
1882.....	6,628,775.92	1,124,531.15		634,617.22	6,591.75	8,394,516.04
1883.....	9,657,032.28	1,423,329.10		625,404.27	8,118.05	11,713,883.70
1884.....	10,304,582.49	1,536,410.58		938,137.26	10,274.76	12,789,405.09
1885.....	6,223,926.74	1,462,188.06		933,483.52	8,821.86	8,628,420.18
1886.....	5,757,891.06	1,654,876.25		1,607,729.63	10,587.40	9,031,084.34
1887.....	9,246,321.33	1,537,600.39		1,484,302.30	20,784.85	12,289,008.87
1888.....	11,203,071.95	1,498,000.05		821,113.77	24,951.65	13,547,137.42
1889.....	8,018,254.50	1,251,971.23		389,524.72	26,150.89	9,685,901.34
1890.....	6,349,174.24	1,121,696.07		293,062.30	16,585.00	7,780,517.61
1891.....	4,160,099.07	944,938.65		318,333.42	5,849.00	5,429,220.14
1892.....	3,322,865.01	1,064,805.26		456,681.84	15,757.58	4,860,109.69
1893.....	3,193,280.64	998,184.65		284,752.65	3,516.20	4,479,734.14
1894.....	1,653,080.71	1,021,205.08		91,981.03	1,557.50	2,767,824.32
1895.....	1,116,090.07	750,710.59		149,879.48	16,773.89	2,033,454.03
1896.....	1,053,905.59	793,557.82		214,700.42	44,197.84	2,106,361.67
1897.....	917,911.19	678,469.55		438,716.31	52,834.23	2,087,931.28
1898.....	1,291,076.10	853,265.50		100,317.49	33,336.09	2,277,995.18
1899.....	1,703,988.32	890,702.17		442,913.73	32,533.12	3,070,137.34
1900.....	2,899,731.83	1,157,081.03		239,769.39	83,175.85	4,379,758.10
1901.....	2,966,542.86	1,340,894.29		585,661.27	79,062.37	4,972,160.79
1902.....	4,139,268.47	1,740,820.18		288,666.68	93,171.85	6,261,927.18
1903.....	8,960,471.18	1,597,147.48		308,939.14	158,185.85	11,024,743.65
1904.....	7,445,902.84	1,349,990.89		333,757.62	153,690.63	9,283,741.98
1905.....	4,849,766.06	1,286,621.93		791,807.67	89,615.72	7,017,811.38
1906.....	4,885,988.82	1,642,488.56		967,532.50	89,514.02	7,585,523.90
1907.....	7,728,114.30	1,819,159.21		1,892,805.70	113,098.79	11,553,178.00
1908.....	9,760,570.19	1,731,883.57		997,972.52	225,283.18	12,715,709.46
1909.....	7,698,337.03	1,536,890.67		2,651,051.08	330,136.61	12,216,415.39
1910.....	6,342,744.75	2,028,892.35		2,037,551.68	1,054,735.28	11,463,924.06
1911.....	5,783,693.39	1,461,514.30		2,822,600.71	1,022,119.20*	11,089,927.60
1912.....	5,437,502.07	1,234,216.47		2,284,538.37	1,016,791.09*	9,973,048.00
1913.....	2,746,546.52	1,540,994.15		2,118,469.34	549,494.80*	6,955,504.81
1914.....	2,594,318.07	1,661,568.89		1,844,802.77	47,677.90	6,148,367.63
1915.....	2,166,210.27	1,591,615.26		1,556,630.97	80,491.70	5,394,948.20
1916.....	1,769,860.33	1,660,933.33		1,972,299.49	41,468.44	5,444,561.59
1917.....	1,935,954.53	1,641,860.14		2,445,429.64	126,386.23	6,149,630.54
1918.....	2,050,575.58	1,160,350.88		1,935,773.73	285,127.47	5,431,827.66
1919.....	1,464,718.99	1,194,472.10		1,387,781.74	256,701.33	4,303,674.16
1920.....	1,990,764.16	1,587,060.79		2,063,186.06	490,765.40	6,131,776.41
1921.....	1,546,705.72	1,715,190.52	\$9,725,977.31	903,371.93	616,951.88	14,508,197.36
1922.....	906,544.59	1,125,547.93	8,799,468.17	545,711.91	407,423.12	11,784,695.72
1923.....	645,505.61	828,897.84	7,580,035.57	473,001.68	1,173,007.02	10,700,447.72
1924.....	551,339.06	684,650.98	13,631,840.72	359,088.97	1,146,084.31	16,373,004.04
1925.....	638,396.13	563,767.14	8,278,708.62	337,090.46	948,232.24	10,766,194.59
1926.....	733,648.39	434,585.65	8,384,718.76	805,983.75	1,055,103.91	11,414,040.46
1927.....	612,132.72	495,604.70	6,669,585.81	620,694.66	803,679.36	9,201,697.25
1928.....	389,569.57	447,419.61	4,677,277.16	372,031.95	824,156.55	6,710,454.84
1929.....	312,144.45	461,950.80	3,884,879.88	428,105.77	1,106,885.43	6,193,966.33
1930.....	398,358.74	416,237.87	4,739,095.67	308,689.75	939,027.92	6,801,409.95
1931.....	270,916.99	396,323.87	3,531,655.05	214,423.32	422,442.62	4,835,761.85
1932.....	166,797.43	337,499.87	3,236,978.35	63,874.01	323,935.11	4,129,084.77
1933.....	108,315.13	254,893.75	3,256,440.19	47,222.86	192,559.04	3,859,430.97
1934.....	99,138.34	260,221.10	3,206,624.63	61,414.05	408,042.96	4,035,441.08
1935.....	87,457.46	198,397.62	3,924,652.44	100,026.77	489,627.95	4,800,162.24
1936.....	75,695.95	136,791.77	4,353,391.12	120,085.60	508,435.18	5,194,399.62
1937.....	74,210.18	120,973.20	5,622,366.18	65,924.05	1,516,366.33	7,399,839.94
1938.....	98,074.44	81,977.93	6,527,113.62	53,863.28	1,686,345.70	8,447,374.97
1939.....	236,512.21	91,715.86	5,741,333.35	36,709.18	1,650,018.11	7,756,288.71
1940.....	117,202.17	65,957.72	5,201,995.43	40,918.98	1,631,867.86	7,057,942.16

Total.....

Stewart Real 7d

663,908,698.74

*Includes reclamation water-right charges.

AMOUNTS ACCRUED AND PAID TO STATES FOR PURPOSES OF
EDUCATION OR OF MAKING PUBLIC ROADS AND IMPROVEMENTS ON
ACCOUNT OF 5 PER CENT OF NET PROCEEDS OF SALES OF PUBLIC
LANDS LYING WITHIN SAID STATES.

State	Total to June 30, 1938	Fiscal Year 1939	Aggregate to June 30, 1939, inclusive
Alabama	\$1,083,621.55	\$47.07	\$1,083,668.62
Arizona	47,912.27	389.96	48,302.23
Arkansas	341,001.97	97.54	341,099.51
California	1,181,331.26	349.51	1,181,680.77
Colorado	522,865.64	-	522,865.64
Florida	165,839.59	24.25	165,863.84
Idaho	307,628.55	-	307,628.55
Illinois	1,187,930.06	-	1,187,930.06
Indiana	1,040,255.26	-	1,040,255.26
Iowa	633,638.10	4.27	633,642.37
Kansas	1,127,993.59	8.00	1,128,001.59
Louisiana	470,866.65	.47	470,867.12
Michigan	590,216.40	29.20	590,245.60
Minnesota	595,568.13	12.50	595,580.63
Mississippi	1,073,628.80	62.96	1,073,691.76
Missouri	1,061,152.81	.09	1,061,152.90
Montana	588,528.20	-	588,528.20
Nebraska	574,784.65	27.39	574,812.04
Nevada	50,511.32	101.22	50,612.54
New Mexico	151,685.03	44.62	151,729.65
North Dakota	539,491.79	-	539,491.79
Ohio	999,353.01	-	999,353.01
Oklahoma	66,827.69	3.00	66,830.69
Oregon	765,661.13	72.28	765,733.41
South Dakota	348,880.32	-	348,880.32
Utah	178,184.49	6,645.71	184,830.20
Washington	439,778.97	374.40	440,153.37
Wisconsin	588,931.42	-	588,931.42
Wyoming	321,368.37	117.83	321,486.20
Total	\$17,045,437.02	\$8,412.27	\$17,053,849.29

AMOUNTS COVERED INTO THE TREASURY TO THE CREDIT
OF THE RECLAMATION FUND FROM SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS AND
FEES AND COMMISSIONS IN THE SEVERAL STATES UNDER ACT OF
JUNE 17, 1902 (32 STAT. 388).

State	Fiscal Years 1901 to 1938	Fiscal Year 1939	Total for 39 years ended June 30, 1939
Arizona	\$2,725,822.71	\$19,259.90	\$2,745,082.61
California	8,216,790.81	23,238.69	8,240,029.50
Colorado	10,272,458.69	10,942.18	10,283,400.87
Idaho	7,029,007.88	11,565.65	7,040,573.53
Kansas	1,032,612.17	350.38	1,032,962.55
Montana	15,363,757.59	8,700.87	15,372,458.46
Nebraska	2,097,603.67	706.60	2,098,310.27
Nevada	1,024,528.04	6,630.10	1,031,158.14
New Mexico	6,710,961.67	25,352.71	6,736,314.38
North Dakota	12,196,326.55	20.00	12,196,346.55
Oklahoma	5,931,117.05	210.01	5,931,327.06
Oregon	11,966,503.23	11,770.64	11,978,273.87
South Dakota	7,741,384.43	26.79	7,741,411.22
Utah	4,252,774.39	136,646.51	4,389,420.90
Washington	7,453,360.50	10,702.02	7,464,062.52
Wyoming	8,666,141.02	25,318.96	8,691,459.98
TOTAL	\$112,681,150.40	\$291,442.01	\$112,972,592.41

PAYMENTS TO STATES FROM RECEIPTS UNDER MINERAL LEASING ACT OF FEBRUARY 25, 1920,
FROM THE DATE OF THE ACT TO JUNE 30, 1940

State	1921-1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	Total
Alabama	\$ 65,131.85	\$ 2,844.90	\$ 1,917.38	\$ 2,189.62	\$ 2,168.37	\$ 74,252.12
Arizona	114.19	.24	-	180.00	1,402.38	1,696.81
California	8,118,148.76	1,077,893.07	1,375,159.32	1,015,388.21	793,017.06	12,379,606.42
Colorado	409,089.57	46,418.06	56,504.55	48,852.42	45,707.96	606,572.56
Idaho	13,035.99	812.72	991.64	122.36	241.44	15,204.15
Kansas	-	15.00	-	67.50	276.85	359.35
Louisiana	30,757.86	23,952.25	93,242.52	28,965.99	30,035.48	206,954.10
Michigan	-	-	-	-	19.68	19.68
Mississippi	-	-	8.25	-	-	8.25
Montana	825,928.42	30,433.89	46,269.15	42,279.05	42,949.98	987,860.49
Nebraska	-	-	-	52.50	82.50	135.00
Nevada	3,830.97	60.00	60.00	.20	58.98	4,010.15
New Mexico	519,703.68	201,907.88	305,686.06	312,269.22	320,305.58	1,659,872.42
North Dakota	102,945.24	6,721.83	11,802.93	8,846.69	7,087.04	137,403.73
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	676.56	676.56
Oregon	7.87	-	126.90	-	-	134.77
South Dakota	1,209.49	97.17	232.31	512.37	302.51	2,353.85
Utah	346,709.24	37,768.94	61,533.05	49,061.09	53,014.96	548,087.28
Washington	24,106.85	-	-	-	1,257.66	25,364.51
Wyoming	23,186,243.91	515,693.00	683,503.00	643,236.99	653,288.97	25,681,965.87
Total	\$33,646,963.89	\$1,944,618.95	\$2,637,037.06	\$2,152,024.21	\$1,951,893.96	\$42,332,538.07

NOTE: The column headings represent the fiscal year of the receipts on account of which payments are made.

RECEIPTS UNDER MINERAL LEASING ACT OF FEBRUARY 25, 1920, FROM THE DATE OF THE ACT TO JUNE 30, 1940.

State	1921-1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	Total
Alabama	\$ 173,684.92	\$ 7,586.40	\$ 5,113.00	\$ 5,838.97	\$ 5,782.30	\$ 198,005.59
Arizona	304.50	.63	-	480.00	3,739.66	4,524.79
California	28,912,425.89	3,107,987.77	3,422,595.68	2,705,140.39	2,120,198.05	40,268,347.78
Colorado	1,099,495.55	144,813.94	122,456.83	135,168.12	116,401.92	1,618,336.36
Idaho	34,698.66	3,137.25	1,674.38	326.25	643.83	40,480.37
Kansas	-	40.00	-	180.00	738.25	958.25
Louisiana	82,020.96	64,667.53	247,807.30	77,242.65	80,094.62	551,833.06
Michigan	-	-	-	-	52.50	52.50
Mississippi	-	-	22.00	-	-	22.00
Montana	2,203,460.91	106,317.25	95,703.99	112,744.13	114,533.30	2,632,759.58
Nebraska	-	-	-	140.00	220.00	360.00
Nevada	10,215.95	160.00	160.00	.53	157.29	10,693.77
New Mexico	1,387,423.71	521,311.34	804,739.70	832,717.91	851,093.06	4,397,285.72
North Dakota	274,920.52	22,823.42	25,051.47	23,591.22	18,898.78	365,285.41
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	1,804.15	1,804.15
Oregon	21.00	-	-	-	-	21.00
South Dakota	3,288.30	427.31	451.31	1,366.31	806.71	6,339.94
Utah	930,923.70	139,350.05	121,980.25	130,739.66	141,373.28	1,464,366.94
Washington	63,941.43	-	-	358.61	3,353.76	67,653.80
Wyoming	63,282,968.08	1,503,743.29	1,679,357.71	1,715,298.60	1,742,103.97	69,923,471.65
Total	\$98,459,794.08	\$5,622,366.18	\$6,527,113.62	\$5,741,333.35	\$5,201,995.43	* \$121,552,602.66

*The distribution as to character of mineral is; from oil and gas \$116,247,176.11; from coal \$5,234,060.63; from phosphate \$57,289.82; and from sodium \$14,076.10.

111 438 081.07
4809 095 09

CLASS, NUMBER AND AREA OF PATENTS ISSUED DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1940

Class	Number	Acres	Class	Number	Acres
Homestead,	727	72,202 *	Miscellaneous (continued):		
Homestead, Ceded Indian reservation,	29	2,907 *	8. Special acts,	97 ✓	382,668 *
Homestead, Commuted;	18	2,249 *	a. School - Act 6/21/34,	26 ✓	793,847 *
a. Ceded Indian reservation,	3	230 *	9. Swamp,	11 ✓	2,561 *
Homestead, Enlarged;	204	52,205 *	10. Warrant, military bounty land,	1 ✓	160 *
a. Ceded Indian reservation,	114	17,923 *	Miscellaneous sales:		
Homestead, Forest	55	5,101 *	1. Cash, preemption	24 ✓	2,991 *
Homestead, Kinkaid	1	85 *	a. Ceded Indian reservation,	18 ✓	2,880 *
Homestead, Reclamation	162	13,985 *	b. Act March 3, 1887,	3 ✓	735 *
a. Ceded Indian reservation,	1	160 *	2. Cemetery,	1 ✓	5 *
Homestead, Stock-raising,	2219	1,109,523 *	3. Credits,	3 ✓	532 *
a. Abandoned military reservation,	4	2,320 *	4. Public sales - Isolated tracts,	48 ✓	5,871 *
b. Ceded Indian reservation,	41	9,309 *	5. Public sales - Town Lots,	171 ✓	176 *
c. Forest,	4	2,122 *	6. Public sales - Townsites,	6 ✓	75 *
d. Indian,	2	1,284 *	7. Special acts,	41 ✓	885 *
Indian trusts,	17	2,191 *	8. Timber and stone,	4 ✓	413 *
Mineral,	133	6,952 *	Indian fee,	55	(°) *
Miscellaneous:			Perfected,	109	(°) *
1. Desert land,	84	13,240 *	Private land claims,	21	(°) *
2. Desert land - reclamation,	1	80 *	Reissues,	309	(°) *
3. Forest exchange,	49	43,372 *	Supplemental, Act April 14, 1914,	360	(°) *
4. Lieu selection,	6	374 *			
5. Railroad,	6	10,138 *			
6. Scrip,	19	627 *			
7. Small holding claim,	2	27 *			
			Total,	5209	2,562,405

Patented area included in the above report:

Patented area with coal reserved,	11,106
Patented area, all minerals reserved,	1,315,448
Patented area, some named minerals reserved,	20,244

Patented area not included in the above report:

(°) Indian fee,	6,900
(°) Perfected,	16,528
(°) Private land claim,	8,354
(°) Reissue,	54,849
(°) Supplemental, Act April 14, 1914 (38 Stat. 335),	68,918

	Entries and segregations						
Land Offices and Indian tribes	Number		Acres		Receipts		
	Original	Final	Original	Final			
California:							
Los Angeles, Yuma	-	-	-	-	\$	38.34	
Colorado:							
Denver, Ute	1	54	362	22,239	-		
Pueblo, Ute	-	3	-	1,120	-		
State total	1	57	362	23,359			
Idaho:							
Blackfoot, town lots	-	8	-	-	\$	764.08	
Coeur d'Alene, Coeur d'Alene	-	-	-	-		104.00	
State total	-	8	-	-	\$	868.08	
Montana:							
Billings, Crow	-	7	40	398	\$	419.49	
Northern Cheyenne	-	-	-	-		65.00	
Town lots	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Great Falls, Fort Peck	-	43	-	6,526	11,238.94		
Blackfeet	-	-	-	-	575.00		
Flathead	-	20	-	1,271	170.00		
Town lots	-	14	-	-	-	-	
Villa sites	-	1	-	-	-	-	
State total	-	86	40	8,195	\$12,468.43		
North Dakota:							
Bismarck, Fort Berthold	-	3	-	311	\$	982.23	
Standing Rock	-	1	-	38		8.16	
Devils Lake	-	1	-	17		41.25	
State total	-	5	-	366	\$	1,031.64	
South Dakota:							
Pierre, Standing Rock,							
act May 29, 1908	-	82	-	13,204	\$	1,183.83	
Cheyenne River	-	142	-	21,267		2,843.63	
Rosebud	-	1	-	160		136.00	
Pine Ridge	-	3	-	1,360		1,087.54	
Standing Rock, act							
Feb. 14, 1913	-	6	-	834		46.43	
State total	-	234	-	36,825	\$	5,297.43	
Utah, Salt Lake City:							
Uintah	-	4	-	342	\$	427.65	
Washington, Spokane:							
Colville, act July 1, 1892	-	1	-	60	-	-	
Colville, act Mar. 22, 1906	1	6	-	576	\$	491.18	
State total	1	7	-	636	\$	491.18	
Wyoming, Cheyenne:							
Shoshone	23	50	2,652	5,800	\$	5,771.31	
General Land Office:							
Colorado, Ute	-	-	-	-	\$	48.45	
Southern Ute	-	-	-	-		86.80	
Minnesota, Chippewa	10	14	960	1,181		1,916.16	
North Dakota, Fort Berthold	-	-	-	-		17.00	
Oklahoma, Kiowa, Comanche, and							
Apache, royalties, oil and gas ...	-	-	-	-		12,456.51	
General Land Office total	10	14	960	1,181	\$14,524.92		
Total	35	465	4,014	76,704	\$40,918.98		
Class totals:							
Homesteads	34	402	4,014	72,273	-	-	
Commuted homesteads	-	17	-	1,231	-	-	
Town lots	-	26	-	-	-	-	
Other entries	1	20	-	3,200	-	-	
Total	35	465	4,014	76,704	-	-	

**STATEMENT SHOWING, BY OFFICES, ACREAGE ENBRACED IN UNPERFECTED ENTRIES AS OF JULY 1, 1940, AND FILINGS PRESENTED,
ENTRIES MADE, ENTRIES PERFECTED, RECEIPTS, AND EXPENSES DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1940**

Filings presented, entries made, entries perfected, receipts, and expenses during the fiscal year														
Office	Unper- fected entries	Total filings (serial nos.)	Original entries		Entries perfected		Receipts			Expenses			Relation of expenses to revenue Per ct.	
			No.	Acres	No.	Acres	Public lands	Indian lands	Total	Compensa- tion of registers	Clerk hire: and other expenses	Total		
Acres														
Alaska:														
Anchorage	10,183	214	77	8,819	85	3,827	\$11,043.61	-	\$11,043.61	\$3,600.00	\$3,703.26	\$7,303.26	66.13	
Fairbanks	13,940	321	51	4,437	23	1,581	9,839.60	-	9,839.60	582.93	2,969.11	3,552.04	36.09	
Nome	59	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.77	14.77	100.00	
State total	24,182	538	131	13,256	108	5,408	\$20,883.21	-	\$20,883.21	\$4,182.93	\$6,687.14	\$10,870.07		
Arizona, Phoenix	42,700	449	28	4,327	140	35,921	\$42,165.01	-	\$42,165.01	\$3,600.00	\$8,491.50	\$12,091.50	28.67	
California:														
Los Angeles	284,080	191	12	763	71	13,217	\$8,439.51	\$38.34	\$8,477.85	\$3,600.00	\$9,570.01	\$13,170.01	155.34	
Sacramento	55,619	971	31	2,118	106	22,858	220,202.78	-	220,202.78	3,600.00	9,315.05	12,915.05	5.86	
State total	339,699	1,162	43	2,881	177	36,075	\$228,642.29	\$38.34	\$228,680.63	\$7,200.00	\$18,885.06	\$26,085.06		
Colorado:														
Denver	166,329	261	32	644	157	55,866	\$25,820.99	-	\$25,820.99	\$3,600.00	\$7,589.56	\$11,189.56	43.33	
Pueblo	24,318	245	3	160	80	24,910	8,717.51	-	8,717.51	3,600.00	6,616.22	10,216.22	117.19	
State total	190,647	506	35	804	237	80,776	\$34,538.50	-	\$34,538.50	\$7,200.00	\$14,205.78	\$21,405.78		
Idaho:														
Blackfoot	173,451	269	40	3,197	94	29,501	\$23,610.10	\$764.08	\$24,374.18	\$3,600.00	\$8,626.88	\$12,226.88	50.16	
Coeur d'Alene	175,063	53	15	401	10	1,018	4,405.48	104.00	4,509.48	2,473.55	2,447.34	4,920.89	109.12	
State total	348,514	322	55	3,598	104	30,519	\$28,015.58	\$868.08	\$28,883.66	\$6,073.55	\$11,074.22	\$17,147.77		
Montana:														
Billings	285,368	168	4	70	107	42,445	\$9,949.82	\$484.49	\$10,434.31	\$3,600.00	\$5,910.79	\$9,510.79	91.14	
Great Falls	201,624	414	139	17,371	96	25,890	28,750.64	11,983.94	40,734.58	3,600.00	6,792.33	10,392.33	25.51	
State total	486,992	582	143	17,441	203	68,335	\$38,700.46	\$12,468.43	\$51,168.89	\$7,200.00	\$12,703.12	\$19,903.12		
Nevada, Carson City ..	19,458	116	8	120	32	7,010	\$20,183.42	-	\$20,183.42	\$2,943.12	\$3,996.95	\$6,940.07	34.38	
New Mexico:														
Las Cruces	158,846	1,043	8	1,320	139	65,348	\$44,662.77	-	\$44,662.77	\$3,600.00	\$11,517.72	\$15,117.72	33.24	
Santa Fe	143,646	374	7	1,651	179	68,856	21,392.04	-	21,392.04	3,600.00	9,714.62	13,314.62	62.24	
State total	302,492	1,417	15	2,971	318	134,204	\$66,054.81	-	\$66,054.81	\$7,200.00	\$21,232.34	\$28,432.34		
North Dakota, Bismarck	6,182	46	-	-	23	3,248	\$279.47	\$1,031.64	\$1,311.11	\$2,269.67	\$3,729.38	\$5,999.05	263.91	
Oregon:														
Lakeview	4,878	45	1	158	10	2,479	\$6,686.86	-	\$6,686.86	\$2,873.01	\$2,555.69	\$5,428.70	81.18	
Roseburg	5,360	65	1	120	95	6,979	12,142.48	-	12,142.48	2,816.54	2,563.22	5,379.76	44.30	
The Dalles	53,352	176	7	858	85	22,201	10,962.80	-	10,962.80	3,600.00	4,393.33	7,993.33	72.91	
State total	63,590	286	9	1,136	190	31,659	\$29,792.14	-	\$29,792.14	\$9,289.55	\$9,512.24	\$18,801.79		
South Dakota, Pierre..	59,704	221	3	40	57	11,669	\$4,567.68	\$5,297.43	\$9,865.11	\$3,531.90	\$4,165.98	\$7,597.88	78.03	
Utah, Salt Lake City..	36,539	212	6	360	68	27,675	\$34,025.94	\$427.65	\$34,453.59	\$3,600.00	\$9,482.55	\$13,082.55	37.97	
Washington, Spokane ..	93,601	211	2	45	13	1,443	\$4,967.56	\$491.18	\$5,458.74	\$2,413.20	\$3,914.52	\$6,332.72	116.01	
Wyoming:														
Buffalo	96,263	271	-	669	120	60,712	\$35,083.77	-	\$35,083.77	\$3,600.00	\$5,449.12	\$9,049.12	25.79	
Cheyenne	176,202	910	29	764	255	115,138	82,278.27	\$5,771.31	88,049.58	3,600.00	10,255.90	13,855.90	15.73	
Evanston	48,846	209	-	-	42	17,734	30,841.04	-	30,841.04	3,600.00	4,025.91	7,625.91	24.72	
State total	321,311	1,390	29	1,433	417	193,584	\$148,203.08	\$5,771.31	\$153,974.39	\$10,800.00	\$19,730.93	\$30,530.93		
Total, district offices:	2,335,711	7,458	507	48,412	2,087	667,526	\$701,019.15	\$26,394.06	\$727,413.21	\$77,508.92	\$147,811.71	\$225,320.63		
General Land Office ..	37,831	391	23	1,378	186	11,288	6,316,004.03	14,524.92	6,330,528.95	-	8,635.56	8,635.56		
Total, public lands ..	2,373,542	7,849	530	49,790	2,273	678,814	7,017,023.18	-	7,017,023.18	77,508.92	156,447.27	233,956.19		
Total, Indian lands ..	-	-	35	4,013	465	75,704	-	40,918.98	40,918.98	-	-	-		
Total	2,373,542	7,849	565	53,803	2,738	755,518	\$7,017,023.18	\$40,918.98	\$7,057,942.16	\$77,508.92	\$156,447.27	\$233,956.19		

* Compensation of registers was paid as follows:
From appropriation \$76,900.25
Commissions on Indian moneys 25.74
Fees and commissions paid out of receipts at
Fairbanks, Alaska 582.93
Total \$77,508.92

STATEMENT SHOWING, BY OFFICES AND CLASSES, RECEIPTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1940

Office	Fees and commissions	Sales of public lands	Royalties leasing act Feb. 25, 1920	Sales of Indian lands	Receipts under Taylor Grazing Act		Rentals for Rights-of-way		Miscellaneous	Total
					Sec. 15	Sec. 3	Power transmission	All other		
Alaska:										
Anchorage	\$2,399.24	\$471.64	-	-	-	-	\$3,501.00	\$5.00	^a \$4,666.73	\$11,043.61
Fairbanks	320.00	1,478.89	-	-	-	-	-	543.90	^b 7,496.81	9,839.60
State total	2,719.24	1,950.53	-	-	-	-	3,501.00	548.90	\$12,163.54	20,883.21
Arizona:										
Phoenix	1,928.75	7,562.78	\$3,315.29	-	\$22,383.38	^c \$5,456.39	640.00	690.00	^d 188.42	42,165.01
California:										
Los Angeles	1,529.47	4,031.19	891.50	\$38.34	965.81	-	295.36	706.18	^e 20.00	8,477.85
Sacramento	5,064.94	6,166.28	3,551.97	-	7,050.25	4,606.76	270.00	969.70	^f 192,522.88	220,202.78
State total	6,594.41	10,197.47	4,443.47	38.34	8,016.06	4,606.76	565.36	1,675.88	192,542.88	228,680.63
Colorado:										
Denver	3,993.26	7,703.70	210.50	-	4,282.18	9,436.35	-	195.00	-	25,820.99
Pueblo	1,791.08	275.00	236.97	-	4,506.91	1,787.55	50.00	60.00	^g 10.00	8,717.51
State total	5,784.34	7,978.70	447.47	-	8,789.09	11,223.90	50.00	255.00	10.00	34,538.50
Idaho:										
Blackfoot	1,769.91	3,091.97	-	754.08	3,809.18	13,191.88	905.00	293.82	^h 548.34	24,374.18
Coeur d'Alene	413.75	1,580.50	-	104.00	2,386.23	-	10.00	15.00	-	4,509.48
State total	2,183.66	4,672.47	-	858.08	6,195.41	13,191.88	915.00	308.82	548.34	28,883.66
Montana:										
Billings	2,404.02	320.71	1,267.50	484.49	2,451.04	3,044.59	-	5.00	ⁱ 366.96	10,434.31
Great Falls	3,505.11	1,840.96	829.40	11,983.94	15,772.29	2,719.04	3,332.50	155.00	^j 46.34	40,734.58
State total	6,009.13	2,161.67	2,096.90	12,468.43	18,223.33	5,763.63	3,332.50	160.00	863.30	61,168.89
Nevada:										
Carson City	579.88	2,927.07	-	-	-	14,745.68	1,305.79	545.00	^k 80.00	20,183.42
New Mexico:										
Las Cruces	10,610.85	2,872.06	16,398.97	-	1,423.02	13,052.87	70.00	235.00	-	44,662.77
Santa Fe	4,368.55	280.63	4,191.00	-	8,312.01	4,172.28	45.00	22.57	-	21,392.04
State total	14,979.40	3,152.69	20,589.97	-	9,735.03	17,225.15	115.00	257.57	-	66,054.81
North Dakota:										
Bismarck	269.47	-	10.00	1,031.64	-	-	-	-	-	1,311.11
Oregon:										
Lakeview	755.17	443.62	-	-	914.59	4,408.48	-	115.00	^l 50.00	6,686.86
Roseburg	552.05	150.00	-	-	104.93	-	-	15.00	^m 11,220.50	12,142.48
The Dalles	1,571.69	2,067.36	-	-	3,823.65	3,295.90	-	104.20	ⁿ 10.00	10,962.80
State total	2,978.91	2,660.98	-	-	4,843.17	7,704.38	-	324.20	11,280.50	29,792.14
South Dakota:										
Pierre	1,453.08	415.00	280.22	5,297.43	2,304.38	-	-	-	^o 115.00	9,865.11
Utah:										
Salt Lake City	2,073.23	2,843.38	6,556.00	427.65	-	^p 21,741.85	325.00	471.48	^q 15.00	34,453.59
Washington:										
Spokane	332.92	451.25	481.50	491.18	2,258.27	-	1,410.00	33.62	-	5,458.74
Wyoming:										
Buffalo	3,145.09	492.45	4,330.75	-	22,208.75	4,821.73	-	75.00	^r 10.00	35,083.77
Cheyenne	8,599.36	2,660.67	9,917.50	5,771.31	46,445.62	11,788.19	-	1,206.57	^s 1,660.36	88,049.58
Evanston	5,097.53	1,437.76	8,584.76	-	902.04	14,788.95	-	-	^t 30.00	30,841.04
State total	16,841.98	4,590.88	22,833.01	5,771.31	69,556.41	31,398.87	-	1,281.57	1,700.36	153,974.39
Total district land offices	64,818.40	51,564.87	61,053.83	26,394.06	152,304.53	133,058.49	12,159.65	6,552.04	219,507.34	727,413.21
General Land Office ..	1,139.32	65,637.30	5,140,941.60	14,524.92	73.81	162.25	3,908.40	45.84	^v 264,104.86	5,490,538.30
Public Survey Offices ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	^w 3,345.92	3,345.92
C. and C. Administration ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	^x 836,644.73	836,644.73
Total	65,957.72	117,202.17	5,201,995.43	40,918.98	152,378.34	133,220.74	16,068.05	6,597.88	1,323,602.85	7,057,942.16

152,378.34
76,189.17

Karr
neb
okla

- a Grazing rentals, \$917.55; sales of town lots, \$1,035; rentals for fur farm leases, \$335; sales of timber, \$1,329.18; royalties, coal leases, \$550.
- b Sales of timber, \$7,268.13; sales of town lots, \$6.88; Alaska Railroad Fund receipts, \$163; grazing rentals, \$9.80; sales of Government property, \$49.
- c Includes \$243.23 from ceded Indian lands.
- d Rentals for airports, \$188.42.
- e Rentals on airports, \$20..
- f Sales of reclamation town lots, \$1,764.11; potash deposits, act Feb. 7, 1927, \$190,753.77.
- g Rentals for airports, \$10.
- h Sales of reclamation town lots, \$548.34.
- i Sales of reclamation town lots, \$366.96.
- j Sales of reclamation town lots, \$151.74; sale of water, \$344.60.
- k Rent of land, \$80.
- l Rent of land, \$20; rentals for airports, \$10; sales of Government property, \$20.
- m Proceeds of Oregon and California land-grant lands and timber, \$10,566.12: (land, \$6,738.95, timber, \$2850, commissions on timber sales, \$5.70; rentals for recreational resorts, \$751.47, rentals for rights-of-way, \$220); proceeds of Coos Bay Wagon Road land-grant lands and timber, \$652.50: (lands, \$440, rentals for recreational resorts, \$127.50, rental for rights-of-way, \$85); rent of land, \$1.88.
- n Rentals for airports, \$10.
- o Sales of reclamation town lots, \$115.
- p Includes \$782.11 from Indian ceded lands.
- q Rent of land, \$10; sale of water, \$5.
- r Rentals for airports, \$10.
- s Sales of reclamation town lots, \$1,640.36; rentals for airports, \$20.
- t Rentals for airports, \$30.
- u Proceeds of Southern Ute Indian lands, Colorado, \$86.80; oil and gas royalties, south half of Red River, Okla., \$4,668.80; oil and gas royalties, south half of Red River, Okla., Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians, \$7,787.71; proceeds of Ute Indian lands, \$48.45; proceeds of Indian lands, Chippewas in Minnesota, \$1,916.16; proceeds of Indian lands, Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota, \$17.
- v Cost of surveying railroad and private land grants, \$1,006.04; rent of buildings and grounds, \$32; rent of land, \$50.73; fines and penalties on public lands, \$500; forfeitures, bonds, and all other, \$550; Oregon and California land grant, \$2,359.01; copying fees, \$15,598.24; royalties, oil and gas, act June 26, 1926, \$19,581.29; potash deposits, (California, \$5,955.89, New Mexico, \$182,356.09), act Feb. 7, 1927, \$188,311.98; potash deposits, act Oct. 2, 1917, \$27,966.76; royalties, coal in Alaska, \$7,988.88; sale of water, \$99.50; reimbursement of expenses, \$11.75; sale of Government property, \$23.30; repays to various appropriations, \$25.38.
- w Copies of records, \$2,786.27; sales of Government property, \$559.65.
- x Oregon and California land grant fund, \$731,883.35; Coos Bay Wagon Road land-grant fund, \$104,761.38.

PUBLIC SALES AND MINERAL ENTRIES OF PUBLIC LANDS MADE DURING
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1940

States	Public Sales			Mineral Entries		
	No.	Acres	Amount	No.	Acres	Amount
Alaska	-	-	-	7	411	\$1,650.00
Arizona	-	-	-	7	684	3,180.00
California	-	-	-	22	1,461	5,225.00
Colorado	1	40	\$50.00	24	2,013	6,775.58
Idaho	-	-	-	13	720	2,960.00
Montana	2	305	320.71	3	183	920.00
Nevada	-	-	-	6	498	2,510.00
New Mexico	-	-	-	6	474	2,160.00
Oregon	2	120	240.00	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	4	80	415.00
Utah	-	-	-	8	211	1,080.00
Washington	1	120	150.00	2	58	295.00
Wyoming	1	600	900.00	4	281	1,015.00
General Land Office	2	146	228.75	1	41	102.50
Total	9	1,331	\$1,889.46	107	7,115	\$28,288.08

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES AND STATE AND RAILROAD SELECTIONS OF PUBLIC LANDS MADE DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1940

States	HOMESTEAD ENTRIES									State Selections			Railroad Selections, Original		
	Number			Acres			Amount			Original			Original		
	Orig-inal	Final	Com-muted	Orig-inal	Final	Com-muted	Original	Final	Commuted	Num-ber	Acres	Amount	Num-ber	Acres	Amount
Alaska	111	58	-	13,257	4,857	-	\$1,428.29	\$ 287.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	14	106	4	3,104	31,830	640	253.79	1,264.90	\$ 800.00	2	623	\$ 4.00	-	-	-
California ...	12	118	3	1,806	32,356	372	174.72	1,384.70	656.10	2	42	4.00	3	794	\$12.00
Colorado	5	204	-	804	77,786	-	70.12	2,775.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	26	77	-	3,347	28,743	-	351.00	1,101.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	130	193	-	17,370	67,784	-	1,802.54	2,889.79	-	2	51	4.00	-	-	-
Nevada	-	19	-	120	4,326	-	13.00	170.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico ...	8	307	-	1,970	133,504	-	166.50	5,323.52	-	3	1,000	7.00	-	-	-
North Dakota..	-	23	-	-	3,248	-	-	124.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	9	173	2	1,135	29,247	200	128.00	1,257.17	150.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota..	-	47	-	-	11,589	-	-	295.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	3	52	-	360	26,166	-	39.00	1,138.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington ...	2	9	-	45	1,260	-	13.18	68.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	6	393	-	1,433	190,261	-	104.47	7,428.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Land															
Office	23	123	4	1,378	9,527	319	177.45	245.65	399.40	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian															
Commissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	387.20	2,363.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ...	349	1,902	13	46,129	652,484	1,531	\$5,109.26	\$28,120.25	\$2,005.50	9	1,716	\$19.00	3	794	\$12.00

Note. - Homestead entries contained in abandoned military reservations are included in this table.

FINAL HOMESTEAD ENTRIES IN ABANDONED MILITARY RESERVATIONS AND EXCESS PAYMENTS ON
ORIGINAL HOMESTEAD ENTRIES DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1940

States	Final Homesteads				Excess payments on original homestead entries		
	Number	Acres	Fees and Commissions	Purchase Money	Number	Acres	Amount
Alaska	-	-	-	-	2	11.93	\$ 14.92
Arizona	3	1,122	\$42.00	\$ 518.99	3	2.52	3.60
California	-	-	-	-	4	7.64	11.55
Colorado	-	-	-	-	5	34.61	40.99
Idaho	-	-	-	-	2	13.10	27.87
Montana	2	600	30.50	671.00	1	.69	.86
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	5	57.21	71.98
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	4	8.07	10.33
Total	5	1,722	\$70.50	\$1,189.99	26	140.77	\$182.10

Note. - Homestead entries in this table are included in respective totals of classified tables.

DESERT-LAND ENTRIES OF PUBLIC LANDS MADE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1940

State	Number		Acres		Amount		Desert-land relief act February 14, 1934					
							Election to Purchase			Final Entry		
	Orig- inal	Final	Orig- inal	Final	Orig- inal	Final	No.	Acres	Amount	No.	Acres	Amount
Arizona	4	7	560	1,013	\$140.00	\$1,013.00	9	1,194	\$298.40	13	1,714	\$1,285.27
California ..	2	6	200	1,191	50.00	1,191.19	1	320	80.00	4	680	550.00
Colorado	-	4	-	841	-	841.78	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	1	7	160	726	40.00	725.54	1	321	80.36	1	330	247.94
Montana	1	1	20	20	5.02	20.08	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	2	-	357	-	357.07	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico ..	-	1	-	160	-	160.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	8	-	1,127	-	1,127.36	-	-	-	2	325	243.62
Utah	-	6	-	658	-	658.40	2	640	160.00	2	640	480.00
Wyoming	-	13	-	2,401	-	2,400.55	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8	55	940	8,494	\$235.02	\$8,494.97	13	2,475	\$618.76	22	3,689	\$2,806.83

MINERAL APPLICATIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS FILINGS ON PUBLIC LANDS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1940

States	Mineral Applications		Mineral adverse claims		Cancel- lation fees	Testimony fees, etc.	Miscellaneous entries and applications					
					Amount	Amount	Number		Acres		Amount	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount			Orig- inal	Final	Orig- inal	Final	Fees and commissions	Purchase money
Alaska	18	\$ 180	2	\$20	-	\$ 95.37	-	43	-	140	-	\$1,342.52
Arizona	7	70	-	-	-	151.21	1	3	40	40	\$ 2.00	518.99
California	23	230	-	-	-	346.19	1	24	40	14	-	1,755.50
Colorado	28	280	2	20	\$ 2	385.63	-	4	-	96	-	90.35
Idaho	18	180	2	20	2	211.70	8	6	90	-	-	782.00
Montana	8	80	-	-	1	337.67	2	4	-	42	-	845.80
Nevada	8	80	-	-	1	66.02	-	5	-	1,829	-	60.00
New Mexico	4	40	-	-	1	442.28	-	4	-	66	-	242.64
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	34.46	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	398.99	-	3	-	640	5.70	10,548.60
South Dakota	2	20	-	-	-	163.26	1	6	40	-	1.00	115.00
Utah	3	30	-	-	-	108.85	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	41.09	-	1	-	5	-	6.25
Wyoming	1	10	-	-	1	708.79	22	6	-	42	-	914.00
General Land Office ..	-	-	-	-	2	181.36	-	56	-	1,255	34.98	40,145.40
Total	120	\$1,200	6	\$60	\$10	\$3,672.87	35	165	210	4,169	\$43.68	\$57,367.05

TABLE OF ORIGINAL STOCK-RAISING HOMESTEAD ENTRIES OF
PUBLIC AND INDIAN LANDS, FROM THE PASSAGE
OF THE ACT TO JUNE 30, 1940

State	Number	Acres	Amount
Arizona	6,214	2,978,536	\$180,879.11
Arkansas	4	1,600	80.00
California	8,464	3,423,182	232,864.89
Colorado	20,988	8,403,337	519,938.03
Idaho	7,818	3,563,294	209,658.11
Kansas	233	58,506	4,102.00
Michigan	5	1,821	95.50
Minnesota	1	75	7.00
Montana	21,323	7,717,841	545,854.25
Nebraska	585	108,313	7,529.41
Nevada	931	494,397	29,046.67
New Mexico	34,162	15,613,005	934,215.23
North Dakota	939	288,918	19,210.37
Oklahoma	366	71,349	4,768.57
Oregon	8,282	3,375,688	207,794.88
South Dakota	7,955	2,731,961	142,844.38
Utah	5,131	2,789,680	169,639.82
Washington	1,600	513,746	41,893.70
Wyoming	40,489	18,171,074	1,117,733.11
General Land Office..	159	24,247	1,882.25
Total	165,649	70,330,570	\$4,370,037.28
Fiscal years			
1918-1935, incl.	164,503	69,857,649	\$4,341,094.65
Fiscal year 1936	812	326,331	20,235.73
Fiscal year 1937	174	74,910	4,545.00
Fiscal year 1938	106	43,078	2,700.59
Fiscal year 1939	49	24,963	1,258.10
Fiscal year 1940	5	3,639	203.21
Total	165,649	70,330,570	\$4,370,037.28

NUMBER AND AREA OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES ALLOWED DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1940

State and Office	Sec. 2289 R. S. : original 160 acres		Feb. 19, 1909 : enlarged 320 acres		June 11, 1906 : forest 160 acres		June 17, 1902 : reclamation 160 acres		Dec. 29, 1916 : stock-raising 640 acres		Total	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Alaska:												
Anchorage	73	8,675.71	-	-	3	143.76	-	-	-	-	76	8,819.47
Fairbanks	35	4,437.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	4,437.42
State total	108	13,113.13	-	-	3	143.76	-	-	-	-	111	13,256.89
Arizona: Phoenix	7	1,024.37	2	633.36	3	165.82	-	-	2	1,280.00	14	3,103.55
California:												
Los Angeles	4	563.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	563.06
Sacramento	4	278.87	-	-	3	387.18	-	-	1	576.58	8	1,242.63
State total	8	841.93	-	-	3	387.18	-	-	1	576.58	12	1,805.69
Colorado:												
Denver	2	140.00	1	320.00	-	-	1	100.00	-	83.65	4	643.65
Pueblo	-	-	1	160.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	160.00
State total	2	140.00	2	480.00	-	-	1	100.00	-	83.65	5	803.65
Idaho:												
Blackfoot	3	352.20	1	320.00	1	185.04	19	2,176.03	-	-	24	3,033.27
Coeur d'Alene	-	-	-	-	2	314.00	-	-	-	-	2	314.00
State total	3	352.20	1	320.00	3	499.04	19	2,176.03	-	-	26	3,347.27
Montana:												
Billings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.00	-	-	-	50.00
Great Falls	1	80.00	-	-	-	-	129	17,240.38	-	-	130	17,320.38
State total	1	80.00	-	-	-	-	129	17,290.38	-	-	130	17,370.38
Nevada: Carson City ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120.00	-	-	-	120.00
New Mexico:												
Las Cruces	-	-	1	320.00	-	-	-	-	2	960.00	3	1,280.00
Santa Fe	5	621.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69.29	5	690.50
State total	5	621.21	1	320.00	-	-	-	-	2	1,029.29	8	1,970.50
Oregon:												
Lakeview	1	158.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	158.03
Roseburg	1	120.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	120.00
The Dalles	1	80.00	-	-	-	-	6	777.50	-	-	7	857.50
State total	3	358.03	-	-	-	-	6	777.50	-	-	9	1,135.53
Utah: Salt Lake City ..	3	360.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	360.00
Washington: Spokane ...	-	-	-	-	1	4.58	1	40.00	-	-	2	44.58
Wyoming:												
Buffalo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	669.00	-	-	669.00
Cheyenne	1	160.00	-	-	-	-	5	603.77	-	-	6	763.77
State total	1	160.00	-	-	-	-	5	603.77	-	669.00	6	1,432.77
General Land Office ...	22	1,337.73	-	-	-	-	1	40.00	-	-	23	1,377.73
Total Public Lands	163	18,388.60	6	1,753.36	13	1,200.38	162	21,147.68	5	3,638.52	349	46,128.54
Total Indian Lands	10	999.57	1	321.83	-	-	23	2,691.59	-	-	34	4,012.99
Total	173	19,388.17	7	2,075.19	13	1,200.38	185	23,839.27	5	3,638.52	383	50,141.53

FILINGS UNDER THE MINERAL LEASING ACT OF FEBRUARY 25, 1920, AND AMENDMENTS,
FROM THE PASSAGE OF THE ACT TO JUNE 30, 1940

180

110,351
86,557
23,794

States	No.	States	No.
Alabama	16	Nebraska	36
Alaska	2,069	Nevada	1,896
Arizona	2,035	New Mexico	15,597
Arkansas	24	North Dakota	607
California	24,022	Oklahoma	557
Colorado	10,042	Oregon	513
Florida	1	South Dakota	546
Idaho	1,128	Utah	14,086
Kansas	5	Washington	343
Louisiana	262	Wyoming	22,126
Michigan	3	General Land Office	641
Mississippi	15		
Montana	13,781		
		Total	110,351

Filings, from date of act to close of fiscal year 1936	98,979
Filings for fiscal year 1937	2,559
Filings for fiscal year 1938	3,178
Filings for fiscal year 1939	2,611
Filings for fiscal year 1940	3,024
Total	110,351

ESTIMATED AREA OF EXISTING NATIONAL FORESTS AS OF JUNE 30, 1940
 (Nearly eighty per cent is United States land.)

	Gross area acres	Net area acres		Gross area acres	Net area acres
Ala.	1,763,630	574,390	Nev.	5,245,677	4,987,170
Alaska	20,897,227	20,863,779	N. H.	801,900	662,748
Ariz.	12,105,614	11,413,012	N. Mex.	9,885,192	8,558,990
Ark.	3,497,026	2,113,510	N. Car.	2,833,630	906,636
Calif.	23,824,377	19,072,310	Okla.	291,509	153,979
Colo.	15,158,260	13,639,269	Ore.	17,171,408	13,916,628
Fla.	1,241,955	980,854	Penna.	739,281	429,880
Ga.	1,518,322	613,163	Puerto Rico	65,950	20,903
Idaho	21,460,960	19,930,881	S. Car.	1,422,604	534,826
Ill.	812,654	187,091	S. Dak.	1,400,109	1,101,781
Kentucky	1,338,221	389,087	Tenn.	1,204,000	529,752
La.	877,066	499,157	Texas	1,714,374	636,328
Maine	53,300	40,590	Utah	8,888,274	7,691,378
Mich.	5,095,081	1,902,845	Vermont	580,520	160,539
Minn.	4,183,889	2,319,408	Virginia	3,998,298	1,294,267
Miss.	2,431,175	929,613	Wash.	10,706,908	9,204,063
Missouri	3,321,513	1,158,789	W. Va.	1,836,140	892,804
Mont.	18,973,851	16,253,432	Wis.	2,016,904	1,342,359
Nebr.	207,209	206,026	Wyo.	9,116,183	8,657,282
			Totals	218,680,191	174,769,519

	Acres
Area added to national forests during year	5,250,024
Area excluded from national forests during year	1,091,973
Area within temporary forest withdrawals June 30, 1940	68,709
Area of existing national forests June 30, 1939	214,522,140
Area of existing national forests June 30, 1940	218,680,191

The differences between the areas in this table and the areas used in the text are due to figures on donation and purchase areas and other items subsequently furnished by the Forest Service.

S U M M A R Y

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

For the fiscal year

ended June 30, 1940

and New Mexico, show GENERAL LAND OFFICE met all domestic
needs, and yet at the same time, as authorized under the

For many years Fred W. Johnson, Commissioner has township
plans which depict the public land surveys, including general

Facilitation of national defense and continuation of the
program for conservation of the resources of the public domain
were the primary objectives of the General Land Office during
the year. Withdrawals of the public lands and requests for with-
drawals in connection with the national defense program embraced
more than 7,000,000 acres. In addition, all outstanding aviation
leases and beacon light permits contain provisions under which
the Secretary of War may assume full control over the lands when-
ever the President deems them necessary for military purposes.
A total of 41,369 acres have been withdrawn for air navigation
purposes. A consecutive year in which the receipts were in excess

The food supply of the Nation is vital to national defense,
and a prime factor in the food supply is potash fertilizer. As
a result of the war, shipments of this material from Europe and
elsewhere have practically ceased. To meet the emergency, over
6,000 acres of land, comprising the greater part of the dry bed
of ancient Searles Lake in California, have been leased. This
area is rich in potash and the supply which will be available
from this source, together with other potash produced in this
country, largely from land leased from the Government in California
during the preceding year.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Fred W. Johnson, Commissioner

Facilitation of national defense and continuation of the program for conservation of the resources of the public domain were the primary objectives of the General Land Office during the year. Withdrawals of the public lands and requests for withdrawals in connection with the national defense program embraced more than 7,000,000 acres. In addition, all outstanding aviation leases and season light permits contain provisions under which the Secretary of War may assume full control over the lands whenever the President deems them necessary for military purposes. A total of 11,369 acres have been withdrawn for air navigation purposes.

The food supply of the Nation is vital to national defense, and a prime factor in the food supply is potash fertilizer. As a result of the war, shipments of this material from Europe and elsewhere have practically ceased. To meet the emergency, over 6,000 acres of land, comprising the greater part of the dry bed of ancient Searles Lake in California, have been leased. This area is rich in potash and the supply which will be available from this source, together with other potash produced in this country, largely from land leased from the Government in California

and New Mexico, should be sufficient to meet all domestic needs. and gas on the public domain, as authorized under the act. For many sections of the United States, the township maps which depict the public land surveys, including general topography, supply the only map data available for military purposes. The rectangular system of surveys supplies a simple, concise and definite identification of the boundaries of lands. During the year cadastral engineering activities resulted in surveys embracing 5,693,105 acres, in addition to engineering investigations and special projects. The surveys, figured on a mileage basis, cover a total of 35,549 miles. Total cash receipts of the General Land Office from all sources amounted to \$7,057,942.16. This was more than three times the amount of the expenditures for operations and made the fourth consecutive year in which the receipts were in excess of \$7,000,000. The average receipts for the years 1933 to 1936, inclusive, amounted to \$4,472,358.48. Conservation of the grazing resources on the vacant and unreserved public lands was furthered by regulated grazing under Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act. At the close of the year, grazing leases were outstanding on 7,411,986.77 acres, as against 5,830,743 acres outstanding at the close of the preceding year. Revenues from grazing leases during the fiscal year aggregated \$152,378.34, compared with \$137,365.13 during the preceding year.

and New Mexico, should be sufficient to meet all domestic

needs.

For many sections of the United States, the community

plate which depicts the public land surveys, including general

topography, supply the only map data available for military

purposes. The rectangular system of surveys supplies a simple,

concise and definite identification of the boundaries of lands.

During the year substantial engineering activities resulted in

surveys embracing 5,697,102 acres, in addition to engineering

investigations and special projects. The surveys, figured on

a mileage basis, cover a total of 35,369 miles.

Total cash receipts of the General Land Office from all

sources amounted to \$7,037,342.16. This was more than three

times the amount of the expenditures for operations and maintenance

the fourth consecutive year in which the receipts were in excess

of \$7,000,000. The average receipts for the years 1933 to 1936,

inclusive, amounted to \$4,672,350.46.

Conservation of the grazing resources on the reserve and

unreserved public lands was fostered by regulated grazing

under Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act. At the close of

the year, grazing leases were outstanding on 7,411,966.77

acres, as against 7,330,713 acres outstanding at the close of

the preceding year. Revenues from grazing leases during the

fiscal year aggregated \$122,378.34, compared with \$137,362.13

during the preceding year.

The change from the system of issuing permits to prospect and establishment of improved procedures for maintaining records for oil and gas on the public domain, as authorized under the yield cutting. Classification of the public lands was completed act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437), to the system of issuing leases under the amendatory act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 674), has been practically completed. The change was designed to aid in the conservation of the oil and gas resources, prevent speculation and secure more adequate returns to the United States from such resources. All outstanding oil and gas prospecting permits (except 126 in Alaska) terminated on December 31, 1939. With the exception of the Alaska permits, the right to prospect for oil and gas will be governed exclusively by the provisions of the amendatory act of August 21, 1935. This act granted to the holders of permits the right to exchange the permits for leases. Approximately 70% of these permits have been exchanged or are in process of being exchanged for leases.

Five oil and gas leases, embracing 1,370 acres in producing structures, were sold at public auction, in accordance with the policy of the Department to lease Government oil and gas lands the use of the public lands, regulations were issued on August 7, 1939 (Circular No. 1499), providing for an annual rental on nearby privately owned lands.

Management of the timber resources on the approximately 2,500,000 acres of revested Oregon and California railroad and oil and gas pipe lands, water pipe lands, floodplain and small reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, in Oregon, was furthered through additional research, inventory and classification

and the change from the system of issuing permits to prospect for oil and gas on the public domain, as authorized under the act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 157), to the system of issuing leases under the amendatory act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 674), has been practically completed. The change was designed to aid in the conservation of the oil and gas resources, prevent speculation and secure more adequate returns to the United States from such resources. All outstanding oil and gas prospecting permits (except 125 in Alaska) terminated on December 31, 1939. With the exception of the Alaska permits, the right to prospect for oil and gas will be governed exclusively by the provisions of the amendatory act of August 21, 1935. This act granted to the holders of permits the right to exchange the permits for leases. Approximately 70% of these permits have been exchanged or are in process of being exchanged for leases. Five oil and gas leases, embracing 1,370 acres in producing structures, were sold at public auction, in accordance with the policy of the Department to lease Government oil and gas lands which are subject to drainage as a result of drilling operations on nearby privately owned lands. Management of the timber resources on the approximately 2,500,000 acres of reforested Oregon and California railroad and reforested Goose Bay Wagon Road grant lands, in Oregon, was furthered through additional research, inventory and classification during the preceding year.

and establishment of improved procedures for maintaining sustained yield cutting. Classification of the timber lands has progressed satisfactorily and preliminary estimates of present timber volume have been prepared for the entire forested area. The timber producing capacity of the lands is being determined and intensive studies are under way in preparation for definite subdivision of the revested lands into master sustained-yield units.

The Branch of Planning, Use and Protection made substantial progress on an inventory of the resources of the public domain, the mapping of the public domain lands, the classification of lands for which application for entry, selection or location had been made, and the assembly and analysis of information concerning the economic resources of Alaska.

By direction of Congress the General Land Office compiled and prepared a new edition of the official wall map of the United States.

In order to secure increased benefits to the people from the use of the public lands, regulations were issued on August 7, 1939 (Circular No. 1459), providing for an annual rental charge of \$5 per mile or fraction thereof for rights of way over the public lands for telegraph and telephone lines, tramroads, oil and gas pipe lines, water pipe lines, ditches and canals, and a charge of \$5 per acre or fraction thereof, per annum, for

and establishment of improved procedures for maintaining sustained yield cutting. Classification of the timber lands has progressed satisfactorily and preliminary estimates of present timber volume have been prepared for the entire forested area. The timber producing capacity of the lands is being determined and intensive studies are under way in preparation for definite subdivision of the reserved lands into master sustained-yield units. The Branch of Planning, Use and Protection made substantial progress on an inventory of the resources of the public domain, the mapping of the public domain lands, the classification of lands for which application for entry, selection or location had been made, and the assembly and analysis of information concerning the economic resources of Alaska. By direction of Congress the General Land Office compiled and prepared a new edition of the official wall map of the United States. In order to secure increased benefits to the people from the use of the public lands, regulations were issued on August 7, 1939 (Circular No. 1159), providing for an annual rental charge of \$5 per mile or fraction thereof for rights of way over the public lands for telegraph and telephone lines, roads, oil and gas pipe lines, water pipe lines, ditches and canals, and a charge of \$5 per acre or fraction thereof, per annum, for

the use of public lands for reservoirs, water plants, well sites, and other like structures, when such rights of way or uses are permitted or authorized by the acts of January 21, 1895 (28 Stat. 635), February 15, 1901 (31 Stat. 790), March 4, 1911 (36 Stat. 1253), and Sec. 28 of the act of February 25, 1920, as amended by the act of August 21, 1935 (45 Stat. 1057).

Regulations were issued governing the utilization, primarily through lease, of small areas of the public domain outside certain national reservations for homesite, cabin, camp, health, convalescent, recreational or business site purposes, under the provisions of the five-acre tract act of June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609). The regulations authorize the filing of applications for such sites commencing August 9, 1940.

All applications received will be considered in the light of their effect upon the conservation of national resources and with respect to the effect they may have, if allowed, upon the welfare, not only of the applicants themselves but of the communities in which the lands applied for are situated.

Applications will not be allowed, for example, which would lead to private ownership or control of scenic attractions or water resources that should be kept open to public use. Settlement will not be permitted which would contribute toward making public charges of the settlers. Nor will isolated or scattered settlements be permitted which would impose heavy burdens upon the State or local governments for roads or schools, or for

the use of public lands for reservoirs, water plants, well sites, and other like structures, when such rights of way or easements are permitted or authorized by the acts of January 21, 1902 (32 Stat. 635), February 15, 1901 (31 Stat. 750), March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 1253), and 200, 201 of the act of February 25, 1906, as amended by the act of August 21, 1955 (39 Stat. 1057).

Regulations were issued governing the utilization, primarily through lease, of small areas of the public domain outside certain national reservations for domestic, cabin, camp, health, convalescent, recreational or business site purposes, under the provisions of the five-acre first act of June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609). The regulations authorize the filing of applications for such sites had been made, and the Secretary has authority to issue recommendations August 9, 1940.

All applications received will be considered in the light of their effect upon the conservation of national resources and with respect to the effect they may have, if allowed, upon the welfare, not only of the applicants themselves but of the communities in which the lands applied for are situated.

Applications will not be allowed, for example, which would lead to private ownership or control of scenic attractions or water resources that should be kept open to public use. Settlement will not be permitted which would contribute toward making public charges of the settlers. Nor will isolated or scattered settlements be permitted which would impose heavy burdens upon the State or local governments for roads or schools, or for

police, health and fire protection or which would create eyesores along public highways. include the countersigning of land

The Patents Division, designated by the letter "B" in the General Land Office organization plan, was established as a unit of the office in August, 1836. During the greater part of the 104 years of its life it was known as the "Recorder's Division" because its administrative head for a long period was the Recorder of the General Land Office, an officer whose position was created by the act of July 4, 1836 (5 Stat. 111). The incumbent was nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. a series of information bulletins has been prepared.

During recent years there has been a marked change in the character of the work performed in the General Land Office. The former system of land disposals which required the issuance of patents has been superseded to a large extent by the present systems of leasing. Moreover, the areas remaining subject to the operation of the public land laws have been greatly reduced.

In these circumstances, it was found that the continuance of the office of recorder was not necessary and by authority of the

Reorganization Act of April 3, 1939 (53 Stat. 561), and under

the third reorganization plan of the President which became effective June 30, 1940, the position of Recorder of the General Land Office was abolished. July 6, 1940, acting under authority of that act and plan, the Secretary of the Interior designated the chief and assistant chief of the Patents Division of the

the chief and assistant chief of the Patent Division of the
of that act and plan, the Secretary of the Interior designated
land office was abolished. July 6, 1900, acting under authority
effective June 30, 1900, the position of Recorder of the General
the third reorganization plan of the President which became ef-
Reorganization Act of April 5, 1900 (31 Stat. 501), and under
office of recorder was not necessary and by authority of the
In these circumstances, it was found that the continuance of the
the operation of the public land laws have been greatly reduced.
systems of leasing. Moreover, the areas remaining subject to
patents has been superseded to a large extent by the present
former system of land disposal which required the issuance of
character of the work performed in the General Land Office. The
During recent years there has been a marked change in the
Senator. (Reorganization Act of April 5, 1900, 31 Stat. 501.)

because its administrative head for a long period was the
Recorder of the General Land Office, an officer whose position
was created by the act of July 4, 1896 (29 Stat. 111). The in-
ombudsman was nominated by the President and confirmed by the
Senate. (Reorganization Act of April 5, 1900, 31 Stat. 501.)

The Patent Division, designated by the latter "P" in the
scores along public highways.

Police, health and fire protection or which would create sym-

General Land Office to perform the duties formerly delegated to the Recorder. These duties include the countersigning of land patents, of this Department. Additional copies have been printed

and There were furnished during the year 38,487 certified and uncertified copies of papers, plats, field notes, patents, etc., for which there were received amounts aggregating \$12,131.45.

In addition, there were furnished for official use by this and other departments and agencies, 35,539 copies of such items.

and In order to meet a public demand for accurate information concerning the present and past activities of the General Land Office, a series of information bulletins has been prepared.

These bulletins, copies of which are available for free distribution, contain information on the following subjects:

1st No. 1, Land Grants to States and Territories for Educational and Other Purposes.

Not include letters prepared for signature in the Department.

No. 2, Information Relative to the Disposal and Leasing of Public Lands in Alaska.

No. 3, Information Relative to Homestead Laws and Regulations.

source of preparation, in connection with the bills, public and

No. 4, Areas of the Vacant Public Lands by States, Counties, Land Districts, and Grazing Districts.

No. 5, Information Concerning Land Grants for Roads, Canals, River Improvements and Railroads.

There were decided on principles of equity and referred to

The regulations relating to the public lands which were the Board of Equitable Adjudication and confirmed 1,235 homestead codified and printed as a part of Volume 11, Title 43, of the entries of the public lands, 35 homestead entries of reversioned Code of Federal Regulations have been reprinted as a separate and reversioned lands in Oregon, 8 homestead entries of coded volume, with an index and tables, and with a supplement which Indian lands, 10 reclamation homesteads, and 52 desert land entries.

Fire Control Service.

General Land Office to perform the duties formerly delegated to

the Recorder. These duties include the counterchecking of land

patents. The duties formerly performed by the Recorder in the

There were furnished during the year 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, and

unclassified copies of papers, plats, field notes, patents, etc.,

for which there were received amounts aggregating \$12,151.15.

In addition, there were furnished for official use by this and

other departments and agencies, 25,739 copies of such items.

In order to meet a public demand for accurate information

concerning the present and past activities of the General Land

Office, a series of information bulletins has been prepared.

These bulletins, copies of which are available for free distri-

bution, contain information on the following subjects:

No. 1. Land Grants to States and Territories for

Educational and Other Purposes.

No. 2. Information Relative to the Disposal and

Leasing of Public Lands in Alaska.

No. 3. Information Relative to Homestead Laws and

Regulations.

No. 4. Areas of the Vested Public Lands by States,

Counties, Land Districts, and Grazing Districts.

No. 5. Information Concerning Land Grants for Roads,

Canals, River Improvements and Railroads.

The regulations relating to the public lands which were

codified and printed as a part of Volume II, Title 13, of the

Code of Federal Regulations have been reprinted as a separate

volume, with an index and tables, and with a supplement which

contains the amendments to the regulations since the

publication of the Code of Federal Regulations.

in effect brings the volume up to April 17, 1940. Copies of the separate print have been made available for the use of employees of this Department. Additional copies have been printed and are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, at \$2.00 for Title 43 and \$.10 for the supplement.

In response to a continuing demand from county surveyors, landowners and others, the pamphlet "Restoration of Lost or Obliterated Corners and Subdivision of Sections", has been revised and is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents at \$.10 per copy.

The number of letters and reports received for consideration or answer from all sources was 183,026, an increase of 45,222 over the number received during the preceding year, and 78,037 letters and decisions were written. The latter figure does not include letters prepared for signature in the Department.

Reports were submitted on 42 Senate and House bills, and necessary orders and instructions were prepared, or are in course of preparation, in connection with the bills, public and private, affecting the public lands, which were enacted into law. Reports were made on 33 enrolled bills.

There were decided on principles of equity and referred to the Board of Equitable Adjudication and confirmed 1,283 homestead entries of the public lands, 33 homestead entries of revested and reconveyed lands in Oregon, 8 homestead entries of ceded Indian lands, 18 reclamation homesteads, and 51 desert land entries.

Fire Control Service.

In effect bring the volume up to April 17, 1900. Copies of
 the separate print have been made available for the use of em-
 ployees of this Department. Additional copies have been printed
 and are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government
 Printing Office, at \$2.00 for this 15 and \$1.10 for the supplement.
 In response to a continuing demand from county surveys,
 landowners and others, the pamphlet "Restoration of Lost or Ob-
 literated Corners and Subdivision of Sections", has been revised
 and is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents at \$1.10 per
 copy. The present and past editions of the General Land
 Office. The number of letters and reports received for consideration
 or answer from all sources was 155,000, an increase of 25,000
 over the number received during the preceding year, and 70,000
 letters and decisions were written. The latter figure does
 not include letters prepared for signature in the Department.
 Reports were submitted on 12 Senate and House bills, and
 necessary orders and instructions were prepared, or are in
 course of preparation, in connection with the bills, public and
 private, affecting the public lands, which were enacted into law.
 Reports were made on 25 enrolled bills. There were 100
 There were decided on principles of equity and referred to
 the Board of Public Lands Adjustment and confirmed 1,235 homestead
 entries of the public lands, 25 homestead entries of reversioned
 lands of Federal Reservations have been returned as a result
 and reversioned lands in Oregon, 8 homestead entries of ceded
 Indian lands, 10 reclamation homesteads, and 21 desert land entries.

Five hundred and seventy-seven letters were written in connection with pending and proposed suits, applications of attorneys and agents to practice before the Department, and charges preferred against patentees and others.

Sixteen civil suits were recommended to cancel leases for oil and gas, and coal, to cancel a patent obtained through fraud, to recover royalties due under coal permits, and to quiet title in the United States to oil and gas deposits. Eighteen cases were won and two were lost. Judgments and compromises have been received in the amount of \$39,765.65. Payments in the amount of \$22,865.26 were collected.

Forty-three applications of attorneys and two applications of agents to practice before this Department were received. Favorable recommendation was made in connection with 41 of the applications and unfavorable recommendation was made in connection with 4.

Trespass cases on public lands required action as follows: Timber 612; coal 67; grazing 17; turpentine 1; unlawful inclosures 11. The following sums were accepted in these cases in settlements: Timber, \$18,215.23; coal, \$2,770.54; grazing, \$4.

On June 30, 1940, there were 339 permanent employees of the General Land Office in Washington, 69 in the district land offices in addition to 23 Registers, 164 in the Cadastral Engineering Service, 18 in the Oregon and California Revested Lands Administration, 2 in the Range Development Service, and 6 in the Alaskan Fire Control Service.

Fire Control Service.

Section, 2 in the Range Development Service, and 6 in the Alaskan

Service, 18 in the Oregon and California Revested Lands Adminis-

tration to 23 Registers, 14 in the Cadastral Engineering

General Land Office in Washington, 69 in the district land offices

On June 30, 1910, there were 339 permanent employees of the

ments: Timber, \$18,212.23; coal, \$2,770.24; grazing, \$4.

11. The following sums were accepted in these cases in settle-

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Sixteen civil suits were recommended to cancel leases for

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and agents to practice before the Department, and charges preferred

motion with pending and proposed suits, applications of attorneys

Five hundred and seventy-seven letters were written in con-

THE PUBLIC LANDS

of the preceding year. The decrease is due to the conservation

Surveyed and unsurveyed public lands. The original public domain, exclusive of Alaska, aggregated 1,442,200,320 acres. As of June 30, 1940, 1,320,239,376 acres had been surveyed, leaving 121,910,444 acres unsurveyed.

In Alaska, embracing about 378,165,760 acres, the area surveyed as of June 30, 1940, was 2,245,862 acres, leaving 375,919,898 acres unsurveyed.

Vacant and unreserved public lands; grazing districts. On June 30, 1940, the area of the vacant and unreserved public lands, exclusive of Alaska (unreserved except for the general orders of withdrawal issued in 1934 and 1935) aggregated 47,899,800 acres outside of grazing districts and the area of public lands within such districts and subject to grazing use was 138,639,718 acres. The area which was vacant and unreserved, in Alaska, on the date mentioned is estimated at 323,000,000 acres.

Areas under lease. At the close of the fiscal year there were outstanding 5,103 mineral permits, leases and licenses embracing 5,095,380 acres and 5,646 leases for grazing and purposes other than mineral, embracing a total of 8,395,471 acres.

Pending entries. There were outstanding at the close of the year 9,703 entries embracing 2,373,542 acres, compared with 15,902 entries covering 5,098,829 acres, outstanding at the close

THE PUBLIC LANDS

Surveyed and unsurveyed public lands. The original public

domain, exclusive of Alaska, aggregated 1,148,300,320 acres.

As of June 30, 1940, 1,120,289,870 acres had been surveyed,

leaving 128,010,450 acres unsurveyed.

In Alaska, embracing about 378,102,740 acres, the area sur-

veyed as of June 30, 1940, was 2, 845,862 acres, leaving 375,256,878

acres unsurveyed.

Vacant and unsurveyed public lands; grazing districts. On

June 30, 1940, the area of the vacant and unsurveyed public lands,

exclusive of Alaska (unsurveyed except for the general orders of

withdrawal issued in 1934 and 1935) aggregated 17,609,800 acres

outside of grazing districts and the area of public lands within

such districts and subject to grazing use was 138,639,713 acres.

The area which was vacant and unsurveyed, in Alaska, on the date

mentioned is estimated at 323,000,000 acres.

Areas under lease. At the close of the fiscal year there

were outstanding 2,107 mineral permits, leases and licenses

embracing 2,092,380 acres and 2,616 leases for grazing and fur-

poses other than mineral, embracing a total of 2,392,471 acres.

Pending entries. There were outstanding at the close of

the year 9,703 entries embracing 2,373,543 acres, compared with

12,902 entries covering 2,092,380 acres, outstanding at the close

of the preceding year. The decrease is due to the conservation program, which prevents the allowance of new entries, with certain exceptions, until after the classification of the lands, to the completion of many outstanding entries by the submission of satisfactory proofs, and to the cancellation of other entries for failure of the claimants to submit timely or satisfactory proofs.

Withdrawn and reserved areas. The activities of the General Land Office extend in many ways to public lands which have been reserved or set aside for public purposes. These areas include public lands in national forests (subject to the operation of the mineral, national forest homestead and other public land laws), public lands in grazing districts (subject to the operation of the mineral and other public land laws as provided for by the Taylor Grazing Act), the revested Oregon and California railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road lands in Oregon, stock driveways, lands in which mineral and other rights have been reserved in patents heretofore issued, power site withdrawals and classifications, lands withdrawn under the act of June 25, 1910, reclamation projects and former Indian lands. The withdrawn and reserved lands, some of which include overlapping areas, embrace more than 300,000,000 acres.

Land laws and policies of the United States.

Survey field notes, 368 township base plats, 198 solar overlay sheets, 204 supplemental plats, and 61 special plats of

of the preceding year. The decrease is due to the cancellation
program, which prevents the submission of new entries, with certain
exceptions, until after the classification of the lands, to the
completion of many outstanding entries by the submission of
satisfactory proofs, and to the cancellation of other entries for
failure of the claimants to submit timely or satisfactory proofs.
Withdrawn and reserved areas. The activities of the General
Land Office extend in many ways to public lands which have been
reserved or set aside for public purposes. These areas include
public lands in national forests (subject to the operation of
the mineral, national forest reserved and other public land
laws), public lands in grazing districts (subject to the opera-
tion of the mineral and other public land laws as provided for
by the Taylor Grazing Act), the reserved Oregon and California
railroad and reforestation areas, Bay Region Road lands in Oregon,
stock driveways, lands in which mineral and other rights have
been reserved in patents heretofore issued, power site with-
drawals and classifications, lands withdrawn under the act of
June 25, 1910, reclamation projects and former Indian lands.
The withdrawn and reserved lands, some of which include over-
lapping areas, embrace more than 500,000,000 acres.

CADASTRAL ENGINEERING SERVICE

The Cadastral Engineering Service of the General Land Office executes cadastral surveys and resurveys of the public lands in the United States and Alaska; supervises mineral surveys for patent purposes; prepares the field notes and plats for such surveys; and acts as custodian of the records.

Cadastral engineering activities were carried on in 23 States, and the Territory of Alaska, under 215 separate groups, 107 of which in 16 States were resurvey projects. A total of 35,549 miles was surveyed and resurveyed, embracing 5,693,105 acres, in addition to engineering field investigations, miscellaneous surveys, and special projects not measurable on a quantity basis.

In response to requests, surveys and resurveys were made for the Grazing Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Reclamation, Geological Survey, Office of Indian Affairs, and Biological Survey of the Department of the Interior, also for the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Justice, and to meet the requirements of location, description, title, exchange and lease under the public land laws and policies of the United States.

Survey field notes, 368 township base plats, 158 color overlay sheets, 204 supplemental plats, and 62 special plats of

CADASTRAL ENGINEERING SERVICE

The Cadastal Engineering Service of the General Land Office

conducts cadastal surveys and resurveys of the public lands

in the United States and Alaska; supervises mineral surveys

for patent purposes; prepares the field notes and plans for

such surveys; and acts as custodian of the records.

Cadastal engineering activities were carried on in 23

States, and the Territory of Alaska, under 215 separate groups,

107 of which in 16 States were resurvey projects. A total of

32,549 miles was surveyed and resurveyed, embracing 2,693,102

acres, in addition to engineering field investigations, mineral-

lease surveys, and special projects not measurable on a

quantity basis.

In response to requests, surveys and resurveys were made

for the Grazing Service, National Park Service, Bureau of

Reclamation, Geological Survey, Office of Indian Affairs, and

Biological Survey of the Department of the Interior, also for

the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, and the

Department of Justice, and to meet the requirements of local

ties, description, title, exchange and lease under the public

land laws and policies of the United States.

Survey field notes, 358 township base plans, 178 color

overlay sheets, 304 supplemental plans, and 62 special plans of

miscellaneous surveys were prepared in final form for the permanent record. In addition 142 mineral surveys, embracing 150 locations, were examined, platted, and approved.

Accepted Surveys and Resurveys. There were accepted and placed on file plats representing 1,340,508 acres of original surveys of public lands, and in addition 2,878,172 acres of lands were resurveyed, comprising an aggregate area of 4,218,680 acres.

Maps, Plats, and Diagrams. The wall map of the United States has been revised to show changes since the publication of the 1938 edition. The new edition is ready for the printer.

A new map of Idaho, showing changes since the 1932 edition, is now being printed.

There have been prepared 391 miscellaneous maps, plats, diagrams and tracings.

Photolithographic Copies, etc. There were sold 8,476 photolithographic copies of township plats, for which \$4,238 was received; and 6,474 copies were furnished the Bureau for official use. There were 1,675 maps mounted and distributed for official use, and appropriate distribution was made of 3,315 map publications and 100,001 circulars.

current income consistent with sound administrative management.

It seeks, through the application of the principle of sustained-

yield management, to provide perpetual forests which will serve

as a foundation for continuing industries and permanent communities.

miscellaneous surveys were prepared in final form for the permanent record. In addition the mineral surveys, embracing 150 locations, were examined, plotted, and approved. Accepted surveys and discoveries. There were accepted and placed on file plans representing 1,700,000 acres of original surveys of public lands, and in addition 2,000,000 acres of lands were re-surveyed, comprising an aggregate area of 1,200,000 acres. Maps, Plans, and Diagrams. The wall map of the United States has been revised to show changes since the publication of the 1905 edition. The new edition is ready for the printer. A new map of Idaho, showing changes since the 1905 edition, is now being printed. There have been prepared 301 miscellaneous maps, plans, diagrams and drawings. Photolithographic Copies, etc. There were sold 8,400 photolithographic copies of township plans, for which \$1,200 was received; and 6,400 copies were furnished the Bureau for official use. There were 1,600 maps mounted and distributed for official use, and appropriate distribution was made of 3,300 map publications and 100,000 drawings. Land Laws and Policies of the United States. Survey Field Notes. The following have been placed on file: 125 copies of survey notes, 300 copies of plans, and 60 copies of plans of

Since the passage of the FORESTRY ON THE REVESTED AND RECONVEYED
LANDS IN WESTERN OREGON

passed to assist in the administration of the O. and C. lands,
namely, the act of March 21, 1933 (Resources 753) making provision

for Forestry on the revested Oregon and California Railroad
(O and C) and the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands,
located in 18 counties in western Oregon and aggregating ap-
proximately 2,500,000 acres, presents one of the most challeng-
ing problems in American forestry. The area contains a total
merchantable volume of approximately 50 billion board feet

measure of principally Douglas fir timber. The economic and
social importance of these resources, both locally and nation-
ally, places them in the front rank of American forests and
calls for the best there is in American forest administration.
The new forest policy which has been formulated for the
administration of the revested and reconveyed Oregon grant
lands under authority of the legislation above referred to, in-
cludes some of the most progressive features in American fore-

stry. It also to place Corrective Legislation these lands in

The act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874) laid the founda-
tion and framework for a sound forest policy covering these
valuable forest resources. This measure provides for the con-
servation of land, water, forest and forage on a permanent
basis; the utilization of these resources for the purposes to
which they are best adapted; and the realization of the highest
current income consistent with sound administrative management.
It seeks, through the application of the principle of sustained-
yield management, to provide perpetual forests which will serve
as a foundation for continuing industries and permanent communities.

FORESTRY ON THE WESTERN AND MOUNTAIN
LANDS IN WESTERN OREGON

Resources

Forestry on the western Oregon and California Railroad (C and C) and the reconstructed Goose Bay Harbor Road front lands, located in its counties in western Oregon and representing approximately 2,500,000 acres, presents one of the most challenging problems in American forestry. The area contains a total merchantable volume of approximately 50 billion board feet measure of principally Douglas fir timber. The economic and social importance of these resources, both locally and nationally, places them in the front rank of American forests and calls for the best there is in American forest administration.

Corrective Legislation

The act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874) laid the foundation and framework for a sound forest policy covering these valuable forest resources. This measure provides for the conservation of land, water, forest and range as a permanent basis; the utilization of these resources for the purposes to which they are best adapted; and the realization of the highest current income consistent with sound administrative management. It seeks, through the application of the principles of sustained yield management, to provide perpetual forests which will serve as a foundation for continuing industries and permanent communities.

Since the enactment of the 1937 act, two other laws have been passed to assist in the administration of the O. and C. lands, namely, the act of March 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 753) making provision for the disposition of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, and the act of July 31, 1939 (53 Stat. 1114), authorizing the exchange of the reconveyed lands for lands in State, county, or private ownership in order to consolidate the holdings of the United States.

The law making the practice of sustained-yield forest management mandatory was approved on August 25, 1937. However, funds were not made available for the administration of the pre-

Forest Policy

The new forest policy which has been formulated for the administration of the revested and reconveyed Oregon grant lands under authority of the legislation above referred to, includes some of the most progressive features in American forestry. It aims to place the administration of these lands in the front rank of industrial forestry in the United States and to set an outstanding example for the practice of cooperative sustained-yield forestry in American. The cutting of the timber is being restricted to a volume of 500,000,000 feet board measure per annum pending the completion of a survey of the property and the formulation of a detailed plan of management. Such cutting is directed under rules of forest practice providing for partial or selective logging in its various forms of tree, group, and area selection. Regulations providing for the sale of timber were approved by the Secretary of the Interior under

Since the enactment of the 1937 act, two other laws have been passed to assist in the administration of the O. and C. lands, namely, the act of March 21, 1939 (55 Stat. 755) making provision for the disposition of lands derived from the Cossack Wagon Road grant lands, and the act of July 31, 1939 (55 Stat. 1141), authorizing the exchange of the reserved lands for lands in State, county, or private ownership in order to consolidate the holdings of the United States.

Forest Policy

The new forest policy which has been formulated for the administration of the reserved and reconverted Oregon grant lands under authority of the legislation above referred to, includes some of the most progressive features in American forestry. It aims to place the administration of these lands in the front rank of industrial forestry in the United States and to set an outstanding example for the practice of cooperative sustained-yield forestry in America. The setting of the timber is being restricted to a volume of 500,000,000 feet board measure per annum pending the completion of a survey of the property and the formulation of a detailed plan of management. Such cutting is directed under rules of forest practice providing for partial or selective logging in its various forms of clear-cut, group, and area selection. Regulations providing for the sale of timber were approved by the Secretary of the Interior under

date of July 7, 1938, and regulations providing for the leasing of grazing privileges were approved July 6, 1939. Policy and regulations with respect to the exchange of the O and C lands, authorized by the act of July 31, 1939, have also been formulated and are under consideration for approval.

of 25 percent of the revenues derived from the sale of timber,

Progress in Organization

and experience has demonstrated that sound management is pos-

The law making the practice of sustained-yield forest management mandatory was approved on August 28, 1937. However, classification and planning costs are not direct charges against funds were not made available for the administration of the project until July 1, 1938, at which time a total of \$135,000 was

An appraisal of the current status of the O and C project provided for administration and protection. Of this total, leaves little doubt as to the marked progress which has been \$74,000 was set aside for fulfilling contracts for protecting made in carrying out the requirements of the 1937 act. Within the lands from fire leaving a balance of \$61,000 for timber- a period of two years a well-balanced technical organization sale administration and for organizing the enterprise. An has been established; the principles of selective cutting and amount of \$160,000 was authorized for the fiscal period ending sustained-yield management have been introduced; a large volume June 30, 1940, \$80,000 of which was set aside for protection, of improvement work including the establishment of forest thus leaving an equal amount for timber-sale supervision, the nurseries and forest plantings, has been carried out; and, conducting of investigations and the formulation of plans.

finally, work is assembling the forest and economic facts. The appropriation for the year beginning July 1, 1940, is the equal to the division of the area into sustained-yield units same as for the preceding year.

is nearing completion.

The problem of finances has been a matter of serious concern to the Department since the regular funds made available have not been sufficient to permit of completing the investigations essential to the effective administration of the property.

date of July 7, 1936, and regulations providing for the leasing of grazing privileges were approved July 6, 1936. Policy and regulations with respect to the exchange of the B and C lands, authorized by the act of July 31, 1935, have also been formulated and are under consideration for approval.

Progress in Organization

The law making the practice of sustained-yield forestry a mandatory management was approved on August 28, 1937. However, funds were not made available for the administration of the project until July 1, 1938, at which time a total of \$155,000 was provided for administration and protection. Of this total, \$35,000 was set aside for fulfilling contracts for protecting the lands from fire leaving a balance of \$120,000 for timber sale administration and for organizing the enterprises. An amount of \$150,000 was authorized for the fiscal period ending June 30, 1940, \$80,000 of which was set aside for protection, thus leaving an equal amount for timber-sale supervision, the conducting of investigations and the formulation of plans. The appropriation for the year beginning July 1, 1940, is the same as for the preceding year. The problem of finances has been a matter of serious concern to the Department since the regular funds made available have not been sufficient to permit of completing the investigations essential to the effective administration of the property.

prevailing demand for timber made it necessary to continue

This handicap has been overcome to some extent by the allowance at a rate which would keep industry fully supplied.

ation of \$100,000 from public works funds and it now appears This problem proved somewhat difficult of solution by reason

that the greater part of the work of investigation and planning of the many legal questions involved and the material changes will be completed during the fiscal year 1941. The act of in policy practices and procedures required by the new law,

August 28, 1937, authorizes appropriations for administration Some unavoidable delays were experienced in consummating sales

of 25 percent of the revenues derived from the sale of timber, initiated prior to the passing of the act but not fully consum-

and experience has demonstrated that sound management is possible before it had taken effect and in formulating practical

sible of attainment on this basis. However, investigation, regulations for the management of this forestry enterprise,

classification and planning costs are not direct charges against

Regardless of the difficulties which developed in this administration and should not be so interpreted.

section, however, the sale of timber proceeded without serious

An appraisal of the current status of the O and C project interruption and a large volume of business was done during the

leaves little doubt as to the marked progress which has been period in which the project was undergoing reorganization,

made in carrying out the requirements of the 1937 act. Within

According to the record the cash income from timber operations

a period of two years a well-balanced technical organization tions for the three-year period ended June 30, 1940, totaled

has been established; the principles of selective cutting and \$1,586,151, namely, \$615,603 for the year 1938; \$481,256 for

sustained-yield management have been introduced; a large volume 1939; and \$489,292 for the fiscal year 1940. These results

of improvement work including the establishment of forest reflect an average annual income of \$608,717 for the period

nurseries and forest plantings, has been carried out; and, under review. A further consideration of the record discloses

finally, work in assembling the forest and economic facts essential to the division of the area into sustained-yield units

past three years materially exceeds that which was realized is nearing completion.

during the preceding 30 years, namely, 1918 to 1937, inclusive.

During this period a total Results of Operations \$1,532 was received

Although the enactment of the act of August 28, 1937, required

a drastic reorganization of the entire O and C project, the

three-year period just ended.

This handling has been overdone to some extent by the allocation of \$100,000 from public works funds and is now expected that the greater part of the work of investigation and planning will be completed during the fiscal year 1951. The act of August 28, 1957, authorizes appropriations for administration of 25 percent of the revenues derived from the sale of timber, and experience has demonstrated that sound management is possible of attainment on this basis. However, investigation, classification and planning costs are not direct charges against timber sales and should not be so interpreted. An appraisal of the current status of the C and E project leaves little doubt as to the marked progress which has been made in carrying out the requirements of the 1957 act. Within a period of two years a well-balanced technical organization has been established; the principles of selective cutting and sustained-yield management have been introduced; a large volume of improvement work including the establishment of forest nurseries and forest plantings, has been carried out; and, finally, work in assembling the forest and economic facts essential to the division of the area into sustained-yield units is nearing completion.

Results of Operations

Although the enactment of the act of August 28, 1957, required a drastic reorganization of the entire C and E project, the

prevailing demand for timber made it necessary to continue the results of operations on the C and S forests may be sales at a rate which would keep industry fully supplied. This problem proved somewhat difficult of solution by reason of the many legal questions involved and the material changes in policy practices and procedures required by the new law. Some unavoidable delays were experienced in consummating sales initiated prior to the passing of the act but not fully completed before it had taken effect and in formulating practical regulations for the management of this forestry enterprise. income of \$1,431,151 and a ratio of cost to income of less than 25 percent. The volume of timber-sale business carried out in 1940 exceeds that of any former fiscal period since interruption and a large volume of business was done during the period in which the project was undergoing reorganization. According to the record the cash income from timber operations for the three-year period ended June 30, 1940, totaled \$1,886,151, namely, \$614,663 for the year 1938; \$421,266 for 1939; and \$850,222 for the fiscal year 1940. These results reflect an average annual income of \$628,717 for the period under review. A further consideration of the record discloses that the average annual cash income from these lands for the past three years materially exceeds that which was realized during the preceding 20 years, namely, 1918 to 1937, inclusive. During this period a total cash income of \$9,041,332 was received from the sale of timber. This result reflects an average annual income of \$452,066, or \$176,651 less than that for the three-year period just ended.

prevailing demand for timber made it necessary to continue sales at a rate which would keep industry fully supplied. This problem proved somewhat difficult of solution by reason of the many local questions involved and the material changes in policy practices and procedures required by the new law. Some unavoidable delays were experienced in commencing sales initiated prior to the passing of the act but not fully completed before it had taken effect and in formulating practical regulations for the management of this forestry enterprise. Negatives of the difficulties which developed in this connection, however, the sale of timber proceeded without serious interruption and a large volume of business was done during the period in which the project was undergoing reorganization. According to the record the cash income from timber operations for the three-year period ended June 30, 1937, totaled \$1,356,151, namely, \$611,065 for the year 1936; \$321,255 for 1937; and \$423,831 for the fiscal year 1938. These results reflect an average annual income of \$452,044 for the period 1936 to 1938 inclusive. A further consideration of the record discloses that the average annual cash income from these lands for the past three years materially exceeds that which was realized during the preceding 30 years, namely, 1918 to 1937, inclusive. During this period a total cash income of \$2,641,355 was received from the sale of timber. This result reflects an average annual income of \$88,048, or \$176,096 less than that for the three-year period just ended.

The results of operations on the O and C forests may be subjected to a most searching analysis without fear of unfavorable comparison with any other business enterprise, public or private. As heretofore pointed out the total cash income received during the period 1938 to 1940, in which the property has been administered under principles of sustained yield, was \$1,886,151. The total cost of administration and protection during this same period was \$455,000, thereby reflecting a net income of \$1,431,151 and a ratio of cost to income of less than 24 percent. The volume of timber-sale business carried out in 1940 exceeds that of any former fiscal period since 1918, making an exception of the single year of 1924. The volume of timber sold increased substantially during 1940 and it is expected that there will be a further increase in production during 1941. However, current depletion is still well under the sustained-yield capacity of the O and C forests thus leaving a comfortable margin for expansion. Having contributed approximately 60 percent of all receipts received from the grazing leases. An additional funds are appropriated equitable distribution thereof will be made among the other contributing States.

Range Program

In Wyoming, the principal range improvement work consisted in the development of watering places for stock. In Montana, the development of springs, the construction of stock-watering

The results of operations on the C and O forests may be
subjected to a most searching analysis without fear of un-
favorable comparison with any other business enterprise, public
or private. As heretofore pointed out the total cash income
received during the period 1938 to 1940, in which the property
has been administered under principles of sustained yield, was
\$1,885,151. The total cost of administration and protection
during this same period was \$1,552,000, thereby reflecting a net
income of \$333,151 and a ratio of cost to income of less
than 50 percent. The volume of timber-sale business carried
out in 1940 exceeds that of any former fiscal period since
1918, making an exception of the single year of 1938. The
volume of timber sold increased substantially during 1940 and
it is expected that there will be a further increase in pro-
duction during 1941. However, current depletion is still well
under the sustained-yield capacity of the C and O forests thus
leaving a comfortable margin for expansion.
Under review, a further consideration of the forest conditions
that the average annual cash income from these lands for the
past three years materially exceeds that which was realized
during the preceding 20 years, namely, 1918 to 1937, inclusive.
During this period a total cash income of \$2,411,151 was re-

reservoirs, and for RANGE DEVELOPMENT SERVICE activities. Most

of the improvements are so located as to benefit the greatest

Appropriation

number of stockmen in the area. In many cases cooperative

Under the act of May 10, 1939 (53 Stat. 691) \$60,000 was appropriated for the construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements on the public lands subject to grazing leases, whereby the lessees agreed to contribute labor in constructing the projects, and maintaining them, after completion, leases under the provisions of section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (48 Stat. 1269; 49 Stat. 1976), with the limitation that expenditures for the purpose named should not exceed 25 percent of the receipts during the fiscal years 1939 and 1940. The receipts for these years totaled \$259,743.47.

of \$14,583.79.

Allocation of Funds

The expenditures for range improvements, including administration, were \$38,052.62. Improvements were made in the States of Wyoming and Montana, in nearly equal ratio, these States having contributed approximately 60 percent of all receipts received from the grazing leases. As additional funds are appropriated equitable distribution thereof will be made among the other contributing States.

Range Program

In Wyoming, the principal range improvement made consisted in the development of watering places for stock. In Montana, the development of springs, the construction of stock-watering

RANGE DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

Appropriation

Under the act of May 10, 1939 (55 Stat. 691) \$50,000 was appropriated for the construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements on the public lands subject to grazing leases under the provisions of section 17 of the Taylor Grazing Act of June 25, 1934, as amended (48 Stat. 1269; 16 Stat. 1976), with the limitation that expenditures for the purpose named should not exceed 25 percent of the receipts during the fiscal years 1939 and 1940. The receipts for these years totaled \$289,713.47.

Allocation of Funds

The expenditures for range improvements, including administration, were \$38,523.62. Improvements were made in the States of Wyoming and Montana, in nearly equal ratio, these States having contributed approximately 60 percent of all receipts received from the grazing leases. An additional fund is reported equitable distribution thereof will be made among the other contributing States.

Range Program

In Wyoming, the principal range improvement work consisted in the development of watering places for stock. In Montana, the development of springs, the construction of stock-watering

reservoirs, and fencing, comprised the chief activities. Most of the improvements are so located as to benefit the greatest number of stockmen in the area. In many cases cooperative agreements were entered into between the United States and the lessees, whereby the lessees agreed to contribute labor in constructing the projects, and maintaining them, after completion. acres are in need of fire protection. The magnitude of this

protection problem can be Range Improvements by stating that this

In Wyoming, 44 range improvements, benefiting 255,830 acres, were constructed at a cost to the United States of \$17,770.94, and in Montana 43 range improvements, benefiting 267,394 acres, were constructed at a cost to the United States of \$14,320.79.

100,000,000 acres of timber vegetation in the extreme north and southwest sections of the Territory.

The interior of Alaska has an annual precipitation of less than 15 inches and the summers are long and dry with almost continuous daylight. The fire hazard is extremely high and this fact, coupled with a lack of appreciation of the effects of fire by the general public, has resulted in serious losses annually since the development of Alaska was initiated. Although officials of the Department of the Interior and the General Land Office have recognized the need for a protection program for the forests of the interior of Alaska over a long period of years, no funds have been provided for this purpose.

reservoirs, and fencing, comprised the chief activities. Most

of the improvements are so located as to benefit the greatest

number of stockmen in the area. In many cases cooperative
agreements were entered into between the United States and the
lessees, whereby the lessees agreed to contribute labor in con-
structing the projects, and maintaining them, after completion.

Range Improvements

In Wyoming, 14 range improvements, benefiting 247,439

acres, were constructed at a cost to the United States of

\$17,770.44, and in Montana 13 range improvements, benefiting

207,394 acres, were constructed at a cost to the United States

of \$11,320.72.

The improvements for range improvements, including

at Wyoming and Montana, to develop a great

having contributed approximately 10 percent of all

derived from the grazing leases. It is estimated that the

related activities described above will be made many

other contributing factors.

In Wyoming, the principal range improvements made

in the development of water projects for stock. In Montana,

the development of water, the construction of

prior to the THE ALASKAN FIRE CONTROL SERVICE was included in the

Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1940 for the

Protection of Forests on Public Lands in Alaska

The General Land Office is charged with the administration of approximately 325,000,000 acres of public domain in the Territory of Alaska, of which approximately 250,000,000 acres are in need of fire protection. The magnitude of this protection problem can be better realized by stating that this area is about 60 percent greater than is that of all the national forests of the continental United States. The area in need of protection consists of approximately 40,000,000 acres of fairly dense forests of white spruce and birch, 110,000,000 acres of open woodland and interspersed grasslands, and 100,000,000 acres of tundra vegetation in the extreme north and northwest sections of the Territory.

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THE ALASKAN FIRE CONTROL SERVICE

Protection of Forests on Public Lands in Alaska

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Although officials of the Department of the Interior and the General Land Office have recognized the need for a protection program for the forests of the interior of Alaska over a long period of years, no funds were provided for this purpose

prior to the year 1939. An item of \$37,500 was included in the Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1940 for the prevention and suppression of fires on the public domain of Alaska. It is fully realized that this appropriation, which represented only one-half of the amount recommended, was wholly inadequate. However, a fire protection unit, directed by a forester with many years of experience in the Territory, has been organized; this skeleton organization is supplemented by the Civilian Conservation Corps; and major forward steps have been taken looking to the solution of the problem.

Program

The program during the year 1940 consisted principally of the conducting of a vigorous educational campaign with a view to enlightening the public upon the economic importance of the destructible resources of Alaska, the seriousness of the fire situation, and the direct losses which were being sustained by the Territory largely as a result of human carelessness. Active cooperation was secured from the public, the Federal agencies operating in Alaska, newspapers and radio stations, local organizations, Chambers of Commerce, and sportsmen's clubs. A short-term course on forest conservation and protection was conducted in cooperation with the University of Alaska. The educational campaign as a whole has been remarkably popular, the public is being made fire conscious and there appears to be little question

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but that the program will operate materially to reduce the forest fire hazard in Alaska, if sufficient funds are authorized for its prosecution.

The establishment of an adequate system of protection for the forests of Alaska is a matter of vital concern to the nation, especially in view of the existing emergency. It should be pointed out in this connection that the defense activities in progress and those in prospect will greatly increase the fire hazard and that serious losses will result unless the protection organization is materially strengthened. A total appropriation of only \$27,000 was made available for the fiscal year 1941, an amount which is entirely inadequate to meet the necessary requirements.

The more important types of work engaged in and the accomplishments on the projects are described briefly below:

Truck Trail Construction. The construction of forest truck trails or roads is one of the more important jobs conducted in the camps, as they serve conservation through the dual purpose of protection and planned utilization of the forest resources. Their value for protection is of paramount importance, as they provide fire fighting crews a means of

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It is the policy of the Department of the Interior to enlighten the public upon the economic importance of the forest resources of Alaska, the importance of the fire hazard, and the direct losses which are being sustained by the Territory largely as a result of human carelessness. Active cooperation was secured from the public, the Federal agencies operating in Alaska, newspapers and radio stations, local organizations, churches of various denominations, and educational institutions on forest conservation and protection was conducted in cooperation with the University of Alaska. The educational campaign as a whole has been remarkably popular, the public is being made more conscious and more active in the forest

quick access into the forest areas.

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

The work accomplished included the construction of 12.7 miles of

roads, the Conservation of Forest Resources on the Oregon and California Revested lands in Oregon

building of 15 vehicle bridges.

Conservation Program. The vast timber resources of the availability of the CIO Camps for nearly 2,500,000 acres of the Oregon and California revested railroad grant lands under the supervision of the O. and C. Administration are managed on a sustained yield basis, for the purpose of providing a continuous forest crop to maintain and

stabilize local forest industries. A considerable portion of the O. & C. lands is not reforesting naturally, and it is necessary that nature

The Civilian Conservation Corps assists in attaining this objective through the camps in Oregon assigned to the General Land Office. The camps are engaged in conservation and forest development work, which is planned for the purpose of enhancing the value of the resources of the O. & C. lands, by providing facilities for increased protection and more efficient utilization of the forest resources.

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In connection with the reforestation work, a forest nursery

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Conservation of Forest Resources on the
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quick access into the more generally inaccessible forest areas. The work accomplished included the construction of 42.9 miles of roads, the maintenance of 114.5 miles of truck trails and the building of 15 vehicle bridges.

Fire suppression. The availability of the GLO Camps for fire suppression activities has been of great value in preventing and suppressing forest fires. There were 58 fires worked on and controlled.

Reforestation. A considerable portion of the O. & C. lands is not reforesting naturally, and it is necessary that nature be assisted in putting many acres of idle forest lands to work growing new forests. Many acres of Oregon's most valuable forest land have been made nonproductive through successive burning. By artificial reforestation and protection these lands can be made to fulfill their natural and most valuable purpose of producing forest products from which commensurate returns may be expected. Nine hundred thousand seedlings were planted on 1,010 acres.

In connection with the reforestation work, a forest nursery is being operated. This nursery has a capacity of 1,000,000 seedlings annually. Port Oxford Cedar is the principal species being grown, although 200,000 Ponderosa Pine and an approximately equal number of Douglas Fir seedlings, which will be used in field planting of denuded areas, are growing.

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Fire Hazard Reduction. This work consists of removing concentrations of inflammable material along roads and felling snags in dangerous fire areas. A total of 44.9 miles of roadsides was cleaned up and much other fire hazard reduction work was done.

Tree and Plant Disease Control. The work of controlling the white pine blister rust in valuable O. & C. sugar pine areas in southern Oregon is carried on in cooperation with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and the U. S. Forest Service. Control of the rust is accomplished by the eradication of the Ribes plants from the sugar pine areas. Work of this kind was completed on 735 acres.

Public Camp and Picnic Grounds. Attractive camping areas have been provided, to encourage camping and picnicking only in designated areas and to discourage camping in other parts of the forest. This has secured the goodwill of the public and its cooperation in the matter of fire prevention and it no doubt resulted in a diminution of the number of forest fires starting from camp fires.

Telephone lines. A total of 22.7 miles of new forest protection telephone lines has been completed and an additional 24.2 miles have been rebuilt and maintained. A total of 1,036 man-days was used.

Miscellaneous. In addition to the work listed above, the camps engaged in other activities, such as the construction of

Fire Hazard Reduction. This work consists of removing
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Fire and Flood Hazard Control. The work of controlling
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 Service in southern Oregon is carried on in cooperation with the
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 camps engaged in other activities, such as the construction of

buildings, guard rails, and horse trails, surveying seed collections, mapping, etc.

Safety Program. The camps have enjoyed a year which has not been marred by any serious accidents.

of the nation's coal resources, by conducting the underground coal fires that for many years have been burning out of the large coal beds in public lands in the vicinity of Little Hoover Basin, Wyoming.

Thirteen separate coal fires were located, 11 of which previously had been known, and 2 were new discoveries. Old projects and three new projects.

Three of the projects were definitely completed and one is progressing satisfactorily upon the whole. The first of the recent work was taken out completely in 1934.

There yet remain several other fires in the Little Hoover Basin, Wyoming, upon which work must be done in order to prevent the destruction of this irreplaceable natural resource.

When the fires are not too large they are extinguished by digging them out and covering the top of the coal seam with a layer of pulverized earth. When fires are located deep in the main body of coal by venting around the perimeter and afterwards filling the vent with earth, the venting progress of the fire, then being kept under control with a heavy layer of pulverized earth to keep all air passages of air, and retain the gases due to combustion which cause a further smothering effect.

Buildings, ground rails, and house walls, surveying and soil-

What are some ways to reduce stress and anxiety?

Safety Program. The company have enjoyed a year which has

not been caused by any serious accidents.

Control of Coal Fires in Wyoming

Working under the supervision of the General Land Office, the CCC has saved from utter destruction, an incalculable amount of the nation's coal resources, by controlling the underground coal fires that for many years have been consuming many of the large coal beds in public lands in the vicinity of Little Thunder Basin, Wyoming.

Thirteen separate coal bed fires were worked upon, six of which previously had been worked upon, four were reconditioning old projects and three new projects.

Three of the projects were definitely completed and work is progressing satisfactorily upon the others. One fire of very recent origin was taken out completely in 16 working days.

There yet remain several other coal bed fires near Gillette, Wyoming, upon which work must be done in order to prevent the destruction of this irreplaceable natural resource.

When the fires are not too large they are combatted by digging them out and covering the face of the coal seams with a layer of pulverized earth. Other fires are isolated from the main body of coal by trenching around the affected areas and afterwards filling the trenches with earth, thus blocking progress of the fires. Other larger fires are covered with a heavy layer of pulverized earth to seal off all sources of air, and retain the gases due to combustion which have a further smothering effect.

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Thirteen separate coal bed fires were worked upon, six of which previously had been worked upon, four were reconditioning old projects and three new projects.

Three of the projects were definitely completed and work is progressing satisfactorily upon the others. One fire of very recent origin was taken out completely in 10 working days.

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LAND CLASSIFICATION

Objectives

Problems relating to the classification of the public lands under the administration of the General Land Office have been dealt with by the Branch of Planning, Use, and Protection. The broad objective toward which this work has been directed has been the promoting of conservation and prudent use of the public domain. Land Classification has been utilized to prevent disposal of the public lands for purposes inconsistent with their use capabilities. Lands embraced in homestead, public sale, and other applications have been classified to the end that disposal will not be detrimental to the applicant, the local community, or the general public. At the same time, it has been recognized that the public interest demands the fullest beneficial use of the public lands consistent with their use capabilities. Therefore, classification of the public domain has also proceeded in terms of recommended uses and attention has been given to policies and programs necessary to effectuate these uses.

Classification Reports

The work of land classification in the General Land Office was begun about February 1, 1940. During the

LAND CLASSIFICATION

Objectives

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- 1. To provide a basis for the development of the public lands and to ensure that the public interest is protected.
- 2. To provide a basis for the development of the public lands and to ensure that the public interest is protected.
- 3. To provide a basis for the development of the public lands and to ensure that the public interest is protected.
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Classification Reports

The work of land classification is the General Land Office was begun about February 1, 1948. During the

balance of the fiscal year definite progress was made toward classifying lands embraced in pending applications. More than 850 classification reports were prepared during that period. These reports have covered a wide range, both as to the type of application involved and as to the geographical distribution of the lands for which applications were received. The lands covered by the classification reports were located in 23 of the 25 public land states and were applied for under the homestead, public sale, desert land, timber and stone, lien selection, exchange, and other provisions of the public land laws.

As an integral part of classification, it has been necessary to assemble and analyze basic data pertaining to land characteristics and conditions of land use. These data, including reports and maps prepared by agencies both within and outside of the Department, will, in time, constitute a land use reference library.

Platting the Public Domain

To aid classification, the public domain has been platted in part, in sufficient detail to reveal the distribution pattern of the public lands and their relation to privately and other publicly owned lands. As this work progresses, it is believed that certain ex-

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both as to the type of application involved and as to the
geographical distribution of the lands for which appli-
cations were received. The lands covered by the classi-
fication reports were located in 27 of the 37 public land
states and were applied for under the Homestead, Public
Sale, Desert Land, Timber and Stone, Iron, Reclamation,
Swamp, and other provisions of the public land laws.
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Planning the Public Lands

To aid classification, the public lands have been
classified in part, in sufficient detail to reveal the
distribution pattern of the public lands and their po-
tential for privately and other publicly owned lands. In
this work program, it is believed that certain an-

changes and consolidations which would facilitate beneficial use of the land, may be discernible from the plate.

Land Classification in Alaska

Coincidental with the classification of the public domain in continental United States, preliminary field work has been initiated for the classification of the public lands in the Territory of Alaska. The importance of this classification has been increased by recent interest in the constructive development of the territorial resources. The work will proceed in cooperation with other bureaus of the Department and with other public service. It has completed or has under consideration several projects of this kind.

Mineral Reservations in Outstanding Patents

The first project involved the collection of statistical data showing mineral reservations in patents issued since 1918. These data have been abstracted up to 1936. The records indicate that up to such date about 200,000 patents, embracing 56,000,000 acres, had been issued, in which some or all of the minerals are reserved to the Federal Government.

Federal Land Inventories

The second project consisted in inventories of the

changes and amendments which would facilitate
the use of the land, not to be dissipated from the
State, but to be used in the most profitable manner
possible. Land Classification in Alaska
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lands in continental United States, preliminary field
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public lands in the Territory of Alaska. The importance
of this classification has been increased by recent
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torial resources. The work will proceed in cooperation
with other bureaus of the Department and with other
Departments. The Alaska Land Office is being
organized and will be in operation at Juneau, Alaska
in the near future. The Alaska Land Office will be
responsible for the classification of the public lands
in the Territory of Alaska. The Alaska Land Office
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RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

Organization and Problems

A Research and Analysis Division has been established in the General Land Office to aid in administering the conservation program. Since the beginning of the calendar year, the new Division has been confronted with the usual organization problems in addition to problems arising out of the technical nature and age of the records.

The first approach of the Division to the problems at hand was to inventory certain portions of the remaining public domain. It has completed or has under completion several projects of this kind.

Mineral Reservations in Outstanding Patents

The first project involved the collection of statistical data showing mineral reservations in patents issued since 1910. These data have been abstracted up to 1936. The records indicate that up to such date almost 200,000 patents, embracing 36,000,000 acres, had been issued, in which some or all of the minerals are reserved to the Federal Government.

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RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

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Mineral Investigations in Outstanding Patents

The first project involved the collection of statistical data showing mineral investigations in patents issued since 1910. These data have been abstracted up to 1936. The records indicate that up to such date almost 200,000 patents, embracing 35,000,000 acres, had been issued, in which some or all of the minerals are reserved to the Federal Government.

Patent Land Investigation

The second project consisted of investigating the

vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved public land in the public land states having no district land offices. This work was nearly completed.

The third project consisted of an inventory on a larger scale. Its purpose was to account for all Federally owned lands in the United States outside the corporate limits of municipalities, and record such lands on county maps and standard forms. This project was transferred from the National Resources Planning Board, as of January 17, 1940.

Project units were set up in cooperation with the Work Projects Administration in the General Land Office, all District Land Offices and several Public Survey Offices. The first step is to secure information concerning all Federally owned lands of record in these offices. It is estimated that about 20 per cent of the inventory has been completed.

Townsite Project

A fourth project which deals with an interesting chapter of the development of the West, is a continuation of the inventory method of approach, and consists of a compilation of information concerning townsites which have been established by the General Land Office on public land.

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work was mostly completed.

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District Land Offices and several Public Survey Offices.

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estimated that about 50 per cent of the inventory has been

completed.

Second step is to secure information concerning all

Fourth Project

The fourth project was to secure information concerning

A fourth project which deals with an inventory

status of the development of the west, in a continuation

of the inventory method of appraisal, and consists of a

compilation of information concerning features which have

been established by the General Land Office on public land.

Need for Better Records

Consideration is being given to the establishment of a card index system, to supplement the existing tract book, patent and general file records, with respect to individual tracts of present or former public lands. A tremendous amount of indexing is necessary before adequate information is readily available, either concerning the aggregates of various classes of resources on the public lands or concerning the legal status of individual tracts. Collections under section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act were transferred to the Grazing Service as of July 1, 1939.

Receipts under Mineral Leasing Acts. Receipts from bonuses, royalties and rentals under laws providing for the leasing rights on the public domain (including royalties and rentals on potash deposits and royalties on coal leases in Alaska) aggregated \$5,637,155.11, of which \$5,201,995.43 was received under the act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437). The largest receipts under this act were from lands in California, the amount being \$2,120,198.05. Wyoming was second with \$1,742,103.97. Receipts from other States follow: New Mexico, \$851,093.06; Utah, \$141,373.28; Colorado, \$116,401.92; Montana, \$114,553.30; Louisiana, \$80,094.40; North Dakota, \$18,336.78; Alabama, \$5,732.30; Arizona, \$3,733.66; Washington, \$3,553.76; Oklahoma, \$1,004.13; South Dakota, \$206.71; Kansas, \$738.23; Iowa, \$443.57; Nebraska, \$220; Nevada, \$197.29;

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and Michigan, 552. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE MINERAL

leasing act cited, each State receives 57 1/2 percent of the re-

General. The total cash receipts from leases, sales and receipts from the public lands within its borders, the rentals on other disposals of public lands (including receipts from copies of records, sales of Government property, etc.) were \$7,017,023.18 in the Treasury of the United States as a part of the general and from Indian lands \$40,916.98, an aggregate of \$7,057,942.16,

all of which was deposited in the Treasury. The total expenditures from appropriations made for the conduct of the bureau from leases issued for public lands under section 15 of the act were \$2,237,820.10. The excess of receipts over expenditures amounted to \$4,820,122.06. The largest receipts were from lands in Wyoming, where \$4,720,222.06 was collected. Receipts from the Taylor Grazing Act were transferred to the Grazing Service as of July 1, 1939.

Receipts under Mineral Leasing Acts. Receipts from bonuses, royalties and rentals under laws providing for the leasing rights on the public domain (including royalties and rentals on potash deposits and royalties on coal leases in Alaska) aggregated \$5,637,153.11, of which \$5,201,995.43 was received under the act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437). The largest receipts under this act were from lands in California, the amount being \$2,120,198.05. Wyoming was second with \$1,742,103.97. Receipts from other States follow: New Mexico, \$851,093.06; Utah, \$141,373.28; Colorado, \$116,401.92; Montana, \$114,533.30; Louisiana, \$80,094.62; North Dakota, \$18,898.78; Alabama, \$5,782.30; Arizona, \$3,739.66; Washington, \$3,353.76; Oklahoma, \$1,804.15; South Dakota, \$806.71; Kansas, \$738.25; Idaho, \$643.83; Nebraska, \$220; Nevada, \$157.29;

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

General. The total cash receipts from leases, sales and

other disposals of public lands (including receipts from copies of records, sales of government property, etc.) were \$7,017,029.18 and from Indian lands \$10,910.98, an aggregate of \$7,027,940.16, all of which was deposited in the Treasury. The total expenditures from appropriations made for the conduct of the Bureau were \$2,337,820.10. The excess of receipts over expenditures was \$4,690,119.08. Collections under section 5 of the Taylor Grazing Act were transferred to the Grazing Service as of July 1, 1939.

Receipts under Mineral Leasing Act. Receipts from bonuses,

royalties and rentals under lease providing for the leasing rights on the public domain (including royalties and rentals on potash deposits and royalties on coal leases in Alaska) aggregated \$2,637,133.11, of which \$2,301,995.13 was received under the act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 157). The largest receipts under this act were from lands in California, the amount being \$2,120,198.05. Wyoming was second with \$1,715,103.27. Receipts from other States follow: New Mexico, \$321,093.06; Utah, \$111,373.25; Colorado, \$116,101.93; Montana, \$111,253.50; Louisiana, \$80,091.62; North Dakota, \$10,398.78; Alabama, \$2,782.30; Arizona, \$2,732.64; Washington, \$2,353.76; Oklahoma, \$1,601.15; South Dakota, \$806.71; Kansas, \$738.25; Idaho, \$613.25; Nebraska, \$220; Nevada, \$127.29.

and Michigan, \$52.50. Under the provisions of the mineral leasing act cited, each State receives 37½ percent of the receipts from the public lands within its borders, the reclamation fund receives 52½ percent and the other 10 percent remains in the Treasury of the United States as a part of the general fund. For range improvements, 50 percent of the receipts from

Receipts under the Taylor Grazing Act. Fees and rentals from leases issued for public lands under section 15 of the act amounted to \$152,378.34. The largest receipts were from lands in Wyoming, where \$69,556.41 was collected. Receipts from other States were as follows: Arizona, \$22,303.38; Montana, \$18,223.33; New Mexico, \$9,735.03; Colorado, \$8,789.09; California, \$8,016.06; Idaho, \$6,195.41; Oregon, \$4,843.17; South Dakota, \$2,304.38; Washington, \$2,258.27; Arkansas, \$36.07; Oklahoma, \$27; and Nebraska, \$10.74. The States within which the lands are situated will receive 50 percent of these receipts.

Distribution of Receipts. Receipts from all sources, aggregating \$7,057,942.16, as shown above, are distributed under the law approximately as follows: Reclamation fund, \$3,055,719.63; for range improvements, \$71,399.77; to public land States and certain counties within such States, \$2,843,406.28; to various Indian tribes, \$36,762.85; and to the general fund of the Treasury, \$1,045,653.63. Road grant is paid to the counties within which the lands are situated in lieu of taxes. The balance of

and Michigan, \$22.50. Under the provisions of the mineral

leasing act cited, each State receives 75 percent of the re-

ceipts from the public lands within its borders, the remain-

der land receives 25 percent and the other 10 percent remains

in the Treasury of the United States as a part of the General

fund.

Receipts under the Taylor Grazing Act. Fees and rentals

from leases issued for public lands under section 15 of the act

amounted to \$122,370.34. The largest receipts were from lands

in Wyoming, where \$69,256.41 was collected. Receipts from

other States were as follows: Arizona, \$23,383.58; Montana,

\$18,232.75; New Mexico, \$9,752.05; Colorado, \$8,789.09;

California, \$8,016.06; Idaho, \$6,122.11; Oregon, \$4,845.17;

South Dakota, \$2,304.38; Washington, \$2,258.87; Arkansas,

\$36.07; Oklahoma, \$27; and Nebraska, \$10.74. The States within

which the lands are situated will receive 50 percent of these

receipts.

Distribution of Receipts. Receipts from all sources, ex-

cepting \$7,027,242.16, as shown above, are distributed under

the law approximately as follows: Reclamation fund, \$5,022,719.62;

for range improvements, \$71,292.77; to public land States and

certain counties within each State, \$2,812,406.25; to various

Indian tribes, \$36,768.87; and to the General fund of the

Treasury, \$1,045,653.63.

Under the provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act, the States within which the lands are situated receive 50 percent of the receipts from public lands and 25 percent of the receipts from ceded Indian lands; 25 percent of the receipts from both public and ceded Indian lands is available, when appropriated by Congress, for range improvements; 50 percent of the receipts from ceded Indian lands is credited to the Indians; and the balance is credited to the general fund in the Treasury.

Five percent of the net proceeds from cash sales of public lands is paid to the public land States within which such sales were made, and the balance of such receipts from States named in the Reclamation Act is credited to the reclamation fund; the reclamation fund and the States involved receive 90 percent (52½ percent and 37½ percent, respectively) of the receipts under the mineral leasing act and of receipts from potash deposits leased under the act of February 7, 1927; receipts from sales of reclamation townsites and camp sites and from royalties and rentals from potash deposits leased under the act of October 2, 1917, are credited to the reclamation fund; 75 percent of the receipts from the Oregon and California Railroad grant lands is paid to the counties within which the lands are situated and 25 percent is credited to the general fund of the Treasury. Not to exceed 75 percent of the proceeds of land and timber in the forfeited Coos Bay Wagon Road grant is paid to the counties within which the lands are situated in lieu of taxes. The balance of

Under the provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act, the States within which the lands are situated receive 50 percent of the receipts from public lands and 25 percent of the receipts from ceded Indian lands; 25 percent of the receipts from both public and ceded Indian lands is available, when appropriated by Congress, for range improvements; 50 percent of the receipts from ceded Indian lands is credited to the Indians; and the balance is credited to the General Fund in the Treasury.

Five percent of the net proceeds from each sale of public lands is paid to the public land States within which such sales were made, and the balance of such receipts from States named in the Reclamation Act is credited to the reclamation fund; the reclamation fund and the States involved receive 50 percent (25 percent and 25 percent, respectively) of the receipts under the mineral leasing act and of receipts from potash deposits leased under the act of February 7, 1927; receipts from sales of reclamation townships and camp sites and from royalties and rentals from potash deposits leased under the act of October 3, 1917, are credited to the reclamation fund; 75 percent of the receipts from the Oregon and California Reformed Grant lands is paid to the counties within which the lands are situated and 25 percent is credited to the General Fund of the Treasury. Not to exceed 75 percent of the proceeds of land and timber in the Reformed Cose Bay Wagon Road Grant is paid to the counties within which the lands are situated in lieu of taxes. The balance of

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such proceeds is credited to the general fund in the Treasury. The receipts from Indian lands (except 37½ percent of royalties from Red River Oil lands which is paid to the State of Oklahoma in lieu of taxes) are deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the various Indian tribes. All other moneys are deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the general fund.

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such proceeds is credited to the general fund in the treasury.
The receipts from Indian lands (except 25% percent of royalties
from Red River Oil lands which is paid to the State of Oklahoma
in lieu of taxes) are deposited in the treasury to the credit
of the various Indian tribes. All other moneys are deposited
in the treasury to the credit of the general fund.
... is credited to the general fund in the treasury.
... 25 percent of the net proceeds from each sale of public
lands is paid to the public land fund within thirty days after
each sale, and the balance of such receipts from public lands
is the public land fund is credited to the public land fund; the
reimbursement fund and the Indian trust fund 25 percent (25%)
percent and 25 percent respectively) of the receipts from
the public land fund and of receipts from public lands
located under the act of February 2, 1897, receipts from sales
of public land reservations and each year and from royalties and
rentals from public lands located under the act of October 3,
1917, are credited to the public land fund. 25 percent of the
receipts from the Indian and Oklahoma Indian trust funds
is paid to the Indian trust fund which the funds are allocated and
25 percent is credited to the general fund of the treasury. The
to exceed 25 percent of the proceeds of land and other in the
foreclosed crop by which land is paid to the public land fund
which the lands are allocated in lieu of taxes. The balance of

The following table shows in detail the distribution of the receipts insofar as is possible before final settlement of all accounts by the General Accounting Office.

(a) First and last columns : include \$17,581.83 royalties received in Wyoming under the act of June 26, 1934.						
Distribution in the Treasury						
(b) Second and last columns : the balance of						
of October 2, 1917.						
the act of February 7, 1927.						
	General Fund	Reclamation and Range Improvement	State and County Funds	Trust Funds	Total	
Sale of public lands	\$71,262.18	\$41,251.90	\$4,688.09	-	\$117,202.17	
Fees and commissions	14,103.00	51,854.72	-	-	65,957.72	
Receipts from mineral leases	539,780.83	2,731,047.60	1,950,748.29	-	5,221,576.72	(a)
Receipts from Oregon and California Railroad grant lands	186,202.12	-	558,606.36	-	744,808.48	
Receipts from Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands	60,413.88	-	*45,000.00	-	105,413.88	
Receipts under Taylor Grazing Act:						
Sec. 3 (within grazing districts) :	33,048.84	33,305.19	66,354.04	\$512.67	*133,220.74	
Sec. 15 (outside grazing districts):	38,094.59	38,094.58	76,189.17	-	152,378.34	
Potash royalties and rentals	37,907.08	226,978.90	142,151.53	-	407,037.51	(b)
Rental for rights-of-way:						
Power transmission lines	16,068.05	-	-	-	16,068.05	
All other	6,597.88	-	-	-	6,597.88	
Sale of reclamation town lots	-	4,586.51	-	-	4,586.51	
Sale and lease of Indian lands	-	-	4,668.80	36,250.18	40,918.98	(c)
Copying fees	18,384.51	-	-	-	18,384.51	
Miscellaneous (including sale of standing timber, coal leases and town lots in Alaska, rent of land, etc.)	23,790.67	-	-	-	23,790.67	
Total	1,045,653.63	3,127,119.40	2,848,406.28	36,762.85	7,057,942.16	

* Estimated.

x This amount was collected prior to July 1, 1939, but not covered into the Treasury until the current fiscal year.

1. The following are the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various committees of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, for the year ending December 31, 1934.

Committee		Name		Address	
Chairman	Members	Address	City	State	Country
(a) Finance	Mr. J. Edgar Hoover	Washington, D. C.	Washington	D. C.	U. S.
	Mr. Clegg	Washington, D. C.	Washington	D. C.	U. S.
	Mr. Glavin	Washington, D. C.	Washington	D. C.	U. S.
	Mr. Ladd	Washington, D. C.	Washington	D. C.	U. S.
(b) Investigation	Mr. E. A. Tamm	Washington, D. C.	Washington	D. C.	U. S.
	Mr. Clegg	Washington, D. C.	Washington	D. C.	U. S.
	Mr. Glavin	Washington, D. C.	Washington	D. C.	U. S.
	Mr. Ladd	Washington, D. C.	Washington	D. C.	U. S.
(c) Legal	Mr. J. Edgar Hoover	Washington, D. C.	Washington	D. C.	U. S.
	Mr. Clegg	Washington, D. C.	Washington	D. C.	U. S.
	Mr. Glavin	Washington, D. C.	Washington	D. C.	U. S.
	Mr. Ladd	Washington, D. C.	Washington	D. C.	U. S.
(d) Public Relations	Mr. J. Edgar Hoover	Washington, D. C.	Washington	D. C.	U. S.
	Mr. Clegg	Washington, D. C.	Washington	D. C.	U. S.
	Mr. Glavin	Washington, D. C.	Washington	D. C.	U. S.
	Mr. Ladd	Washington, D. C.	Washington	D. C.	U. S.

- (a) First and last columns include \$19,581.29 royalties received in Wyoming under the act of June 26, 1926.
- (b) Second and last columns include \$27,966.76 royalties received in California under the act of October 2, 1917. The balance of this item represents royalties and rentals under the act of February 7, 1927.
- (c) Includes \$12,456.51 royalties and rentals from oil and gas leases for Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache lands, south half of Red River, Oklahoma, of which the State receives $37\frac{1}{2}$ percent of the royalties in lieu of taxes.

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To the old value balance in balance sheet (a) 2001, 2002

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REPAYMENTS

The act of June 16, 1880 (21 Stat. 237), and the act of March 26, 1903 (35 Stat. 48), as amended by the act of December 11, 1919 (41 Stat. 366), provide for the return of moneys received in connection with the disposal of public lands and covered into the United States Treasury.

Repayment may be made to the land applicant or his heirs or assigns, where lands have been erroneously sold, where payments have been made in excess of lawful requirement, and where applications, entries, and proofs have been rejected, no fraud appearing. Under said laws there were stated 52 accounts, allowing repayment of \$7,399.75, and 10 claims were denied. The claims allowed include one account granting repayment of \$10 received in connection with a homestead entry of ceded Indian lands and repaid from Indian trust funds.

permits outstanding on June 30, 1935, numbered 121 for 32,545.48 acres; 31 new permits were issued, 3 coal permits, including two in part, were cancelled, and 7 permits expired, leaving outstanding 153 coal permits for 105,125.05 acres. Coal licenses outstanding on June 30, 1935, numbered 33 for 2,331.71 acres; 13 new coal licenses were issued, one license was cancelled, and three licenses expired, leaving on June 30, there were received and 11 applications were properly disposed of.

REPAYMENTS

The act of June 16, 1880 (21 Stat. 387), and the act of March 22, 1903 (32 Stat. 18), as amended by the act of December 11, 1919 (41 Stat. 366), provide for the return of moneys received in connection with the disposal of public lands and covered into the United States Treasury.

Repayment may be made to the land applicant or his heirs or assigns, where lands have been erroneously sold, where moneys have been made in excess of lawful requirement, and where applications, entries, and prelates have been rejected, no fraud appearing. Under said laws there were stated 22 accounts, allowing repayment of \$7,399.75, and 10 claims were denied. The claims allowed include one account granting repayment of \$10 received in connection with a homestead entry of ceded Indian lands and repaid from Indian trust funds.

MINERAL LEASES AND MINING CLAIMS

1940, 94 coal leases for 5,021.55 acres. There were on

Oil and Gas Leases and Permits. On June 30, 1939, there were outstanding 2,353 leases issued under the act of February 25, 1920, and the amendatory act of August 21, 1935. During the fiscal year 1940, 2,084 new leases were issued and 69 leases were canceled, leaving on June 30, 1940, a total number of 4,368 leases outstanding for an aggregate of 4,703,934.88 acres. Except for 126 permits remaining in Alaska all permits have expired and the permit system has been superseded by a leasing system.

Coal, Potash, Phosphate, Sodium and Sulphur Permits, 1939.

Leases and Licenses. On June 30, 1939, 369 coal leases for 68,552.20 acres were outstanding; 15 leases were issued and 19 leases, including one in part, were canceled, leaving 365 coal leases outstanding for an area of 68,050.47 acres. Coal permits outstanding on June 30, 1939, numbered 121 for 92,566.48 acres; 31 new permits were issued, 9 coal permits, including two in part, were canceled, and 7 permits expired, leaving outstanding 136 coal permits for 105,166.08 acres. Coal licenses outstanding on June 30, 1939, numbered 85 for 3,301.71 acres; 13 new coal licenses were issued, one license was canceled, and three licenses expired, leaving on June 30, 1940, 95 licenses outstanding for 3,301.71 acres. There were received and 37 applications were finally disposed of.

MINERAL LEASES AND MINING CLAIMS

Oil and Gas Leases and Permits. On June 30, 1939, there were outstanding 8,335 leases issued under the act of February 25, 1920, and the amendatory act of August 31, 1935. During the fiscal year 1940, 3,054 new leases were issued and 68 leases were cancelled, leaving on June 30, 1940, a total number of 8,338 leases outstanding for an aggregate of 4,703,894.33 acres. Except for 136 permits remaining in Alaska all permits have expired and the permit system has been superseded by a leasing system.

Coal, Potash, Phosphate, Molasses and Sulphur Permits. On June 30, 1939, 369 coal leases for 68,552.39 acres were outstanding; 19 leases were issued and 19 leases, including one in part, were cancelled, leaving 359 coal leases outstanding for an area of 68,050.47 acres. Coal permits outstanding on June 30, 1939, numbered 131 for 92,566.48 acres; 31 new permits were issued, 9 coal permits, including two in part, were cancelled, and 7 permits expired, leaving outstanding 136 coal permits for 105,106.08 acres.

Coal Leases outstanding on June 30, 1939, numbered 55 for 3,301.71 acres; 13 new coal leases were issued, one lease was cancelled, and three leases expired, leaving on June 30,

1940, 94 coal licenses for 3,631.53 acres. There were on June 30, 1939, 16 potash leases embracing 40,682.66 acres; five leases were issued, increasing the potash leases to 21 for a total of 47,092.10 acres. The 12 potash permits covering 15,274.49 acres, which were outstanding at the beginning of the year, expired; no permits were issued, action thereon being suspended in accordance with departmental order No. 914 of April 5, 1935. The status of the 7 outstanding phosphate leases covering an area of 3,292.90 acres remained unchanged; no leases were issued, action thereon being suspended in accordance with departmental order No. 1294 of July 2, 1938. The 3 sodium leases covering 1,191.88 acres and outstanding on June 30, 1939, remained intact; sodium permits outstanding increased from 43, covering 66,742.37 acres to 80 embracing 144,567.37 acres, when 54 new permits were issued, 3 permits, including one in part, were canceled, and 14 permits expired. Twenty-seven sulphur permits were in effect on June 30, 1939, covering 17,508.01 acres; 11 new permits were issued; 9 permits expired, leaving on June 30, 1940, 29 sulphur permits outstanding embracing 18,517.29 acres.

Mineral Applications and Entries. There were 85 mineral applications awaiting action on June 30, 1939; 28 new applications were received and 39 applications were finally disposed of,

1940, 94 coal leases for 2,521.23 acres. There were on
 June 30, 1939, 16 potash leases comprising 40,383.44 acres;
 five leases were leased, increasing the potash leases to 21
 for a total of 47,092.10 acres. The 13 potash permits cover-
 ing 15,274.49 acres, which were outstanding at the beginning
 of the year, expired; no permits were issued, action thereon
 being suspended in accordance with departmental order No. 1
 of April 2, 1939. The status of the 7 outstanding phos-
 phate leases covering an area of 3,332.98 acres remained un-
 changed; no leases were issued, action thereon being suspended
 in accordance with departmental order No. 1884 of July 2, 1938.
 The 3 sodium leases covering 1,121.88 acres and outstanding on
 June 30, 1939, remained intact; sodium permits outstanding in-
 creased from 43, covering 68,742.37 acres to 49 comprising
 144,327.37 acres, when 26 new permits were issued, 3 permits,
 including one in part, were canceled, and 14 permits expired.
 Twenty-seven sulphur permits were in effect on June 30, 1939,
 covering 17,508.01 acres; 11 new permits were issued; 9 per-
 mits expired, leaving on June 30, 1940, 28 sulphur permits
 outstanding comprising 19,517.39 acres. 1939, 28 new ap-
 plications were received and 39 applications were finally disposed of.
 applications awaiting action on June 30, 1939; 28 new applica-

RIGHTS OF WAY

leaving 74 applications, embracing 4,336.80 acres. On June 30, 1939, there were pending 105 mineral entries, for 6,098.40 acres; 123 new mineral entries were received; patents issued for 133 entries embracing 6,952.326 acres, leaving pending on June 30, 1940, 95 mineral entries covering 5,364.074 acres.

Mineral Contests. On June 30, 1939, there were 35 mineral contests pending; during the year 113 new contests were received; 108 were finally disposed of, leaving on June 30, 1940, 40 contests pending.

There were received for action requiring proof of construction 57 cases which, added to 559 awaiting action, made a total of 616. Seventy-six of these cases were acted upon, leaving 540 pending.

FEDERAL RECLAMATION PROJECTS

There are 15 Federal reclamation projects in 14 western States, 15 of which are operated in whole or in part by the water users. There are, in addition, 5 Indian reclamation projects, the irrigation features of which are under the supervision of the Office of Indian Affairs.

One thousand and fifty reclamation cases of various kinds were received and 1,000 were acted upon. One hundred and sixty-three reclamation entries were patented, containing 14,144.34 acres.

RIGHTS OF WAY

Five hundred and seventy-four new applications for railroads, reservoirs, telephone and telegraph lines, public roads, pipe lines, etc., were received, which added to 162

pending made a total of 736. Four hundred and sixty-two were approved or otherwise disposed of, leaving 274 pending.

Seventy-seven maps of approved rights-of-way in Indian and forest reservations were received and the approvals promulgated.

There were received for action requiring proof of construction 67 cases which, added to 539 awaiting action, made a total of 606. Seventy-six of these cases were acted upon, leaving 530 pending.

FEDERAL RECLAMATION PROJECTS

There are 45 Federal reclamation projects in 14 western States, 35 of which are operated in whole or in part by the water users. There are, in addition, 5 Indian reclamation projects, the irrigation features of which are under the supervision of the Office of Indian Affairs.

One thousand and fifty reclamation cases of various kinds were received and 1,000 were acted upon. One hundred and sixty-three reclamation entries were patented, containing 14,144.34 acres.

Under the Swamp-Land Acts which were intended to aid the States in reclaiming lands by the construction of permanent

RIGHTS OF WAY

Five hundred and seventy-four new applications for rail-roads, reservoirs, telephone and telegraph lines, public roads, pipe lines, etc., were received, which added to 103 pending made a total of 777. Four hundred and sixty-two were approved or otherwise disposed of, leaving 215 pending. Seventy-seven maps of approved rights-of-way in Indian and forest reservations were received and the approvals previously noted. 100 were finally disposed of, leaving 77 pending. There were received for action requiring proof of construction 67 cases which, added to 229 existing cases, made a total of 306. Seventy-six of these cases were acted upon, leaving 230 pending.

FEDERAL RESERVATION PROJECTS

There are 15 Federal reservation projects in 14 western States, 12 of which are operated in whole or in part by the water users. There are, in addition, 5 Indian reservation projects, the irrigation features of which are under the supervision of the Office of Indian Affairs. One thousand and fifty reservation cases of various kinds were received and 1,000 were acted upon. One hundred and sixty-three reservation entries were patented, containing 14,144.34 acres.

leaves, there were DESERT-LAND ENTRIES to the States 2,561.39

Eighty-four entries involving 13,239.65 acres were patented under the desert-land laws which provide for entries by individuals, who are required to irrigate and cultivate the lands.

The area of the CAREY ACT selections on hand and

Carey Act segregations amounting to 50,238.48 acres were considered under the act of August 18, 1894 (28 Stat. 422), known as the Carey Act, which was designed to encourage large scale reclamation of arid lands in certain States. The lands must be reclaimed by the States and disposed of by them to actual settlers. One application under the act of March 15, 1910 (36 Stat. 237), requesting the temporary withdrawal of 12,711.92 acres, is pending.

the issuance of a supplemental patent. The selections pending

at the close of the year 1922 were 169,564.49 acres.

The patenting of public lands in Nevada on the discovery and development of underground waters is authorized by the provisions of the act of June 21, 1908 (35 Stat. 227), Pittman Acts of October 22, 1919 (41 Stat. 293), and September 22, 1922 (42 Stat. 1012). There were pending 21 cases; 18 were received; total, 39. There were patented 3 cases; 33 were otherwise disposed of; pending, 3.

SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS

Under the Swamp-Land Acts which were intended to aid the States in reclaiming lands by the construction of permanent

DESERT-LAND PATENTS

Highway-land patents involving 15,239.65 acres were patented under the desert-land laws which provide for entries by individuals, who are required to irrigate and cultivate the lands.

CANYON ACT

Canyon Act registrations amounting to 50,850.18 acres were considered under the act of August 15, 1894 (28 Stat. 132), known as the Canyon Act, which was designed to encourage large scale reclamation of arid lands in certain States. The lands must be retained by the States and disposed of by them to actual settlers. One application under the act of March 15, 1910 (36 Stat. 227), requesting the temporary withdrawal of 12,711.92 acres is pending.

PITMAN ACTS

The patenting of public lands in Nevada on the discovery and development of underground waters is authorized by the Pitman Act of October 22, 1919 (41 Stat. 237), and September 22, 1922 (42 Stat. 1012). There were pending 21 cases; 18 were resolved; total, 39. There were patented 3 cases; 15 were other- wise disposed of; pending, 5.

SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS

Under the Swamp-land Act which was intended to aid the States in reclaiming lands by the construction of permanent

leaves, there were approved and patented to the States 2,561.39 acres. Claims for 3,538.61 acres were finally rejected. New claims were asserted for 4,256.25 acres.

STATE GRANTS AND SELECTIONS

The area of the indemnity school selections on hand and received for consideration amounted to 347,395.22 acres. Selections embracing 117,482.30 acres were approved and title conveyed to the States. Canceled selections included 1,698.97 acres. Selections aggregating 228,213.95 acres were pending at the close of the year.

Selections under quantity grants to States for specific purposes, embracing 7,400.40 acres, were approved and title conveyed to the States. Title to 40 acres was confirmed by the issuance of a supplemental patent. The selections pending at the close of the year embraced 169,384.49 acres.

Applications for patents for granted school sections under the provisions of the act of June 21, 1934 (48 Stat. 1185), were patented to the extent of 793,846.58 acres. New applications embracing 464.96 acres were received. Such applications pending at the end of the year embrace 691,533.03 acres.

EXCHANGES WITH STATES

New applications by the various States, under the Taylor Grazing Act, for exchanges of lands embracing 60,004.44 acres were received. Sixty-four patents containing 165,571.81 acres,

inventions, there were approved and patented to the States 2,521.35
claims for 3,538.61 cases were finally rejected. New
claims were entered for 1,256.25 cases.

STATE GRANTS AND REINFORCEMENTS

The work of the industrial school sections on hand and
received for consideration amounted to 317,395.25 cases. 28-
sections embracing 117,438.70 cases were approved and title
conveyed to the States. Cancelled sections included 1,693.97
cases. Sections aggregating 226,215.75 cases were pending
at the close of the year.
Sections under grant to States for special
purposes, embracing 7,400.40 cases, were approved and title
conveyed to the States. Title to 10 cases was confirmed by
the issuance of a supplemental patent. The sections pending
at the close of the year embraced 169,304.19 cases.
Applications for patents for granted school sections under
the provisions of the act of June 21, 1924 (43 Stat. 1187),
were patented to the extent of 725,016.78 cases. New applica-
tions embracing 144,920 cases were received. Such applications
pending at the end of the year embraced 621,555.05 cases.

EXCHANGES WITH STATES

New applications by the various States, under the Taylor
Grating Act, for exchanges of lands embracing 60,004.44 cases
were received. Sixty-four patents containing 152,571.81 cases,

with a reservation of all minerals to the United States were issued. The rejected and relinquished applications involved 746,251.80 acres.

Other State exchanges approved or patented involved 20,780.94 acres.

As approximately 143,700 acres, the annual rental of which is \$700. Six renewal leases were issued.

RAILROAD GRANTS AND SELECTIONS

6 leases were canceled, 3 applications for lease are pending.

One new railroad selection embracing 795.86 acres was and 3 applications for lease were rejected and closed.

received and 10,136.61 acres were certified or patented as eleven grazing leases, covering approximately 50,000 indemnity selections.

acres, from which the sum of \$322.85 was received, were outstanding on June 30, 1940. One lease was canceled, 2 applications for lease are pending and 3 applications for lease were rejected and closed.

The sale of 3-acre tracts in Alaska for homesites or headquarters was considered in 107 instances and 10 patents issued for a total of 31.73 acres, and 3 applications were finally rejected and closed.

The sale of lands in Alaska for trade, manufacturing or other productive industry sites was considered in 33 instances and 4 patents issued for a total of 75.33 acres.

with a reservation of all minerals to the United States were issued. The rejected and relinquished applications involved 746,251.00 acres.

Other State exchanges approved or patented involved

20,780.94 acres.

RAILROAD GRANTS AND RELINQUISH

One new railroad selection embracing 792.86 acres was

received and 10,136.61 acres were certified or patented as

indemnity selections.

at the close of the year

the following number of acres were reserved for special

purpose, embracing 7,400.00 acres, were approved and 2,112

acres were patented. This 9,512 acres was certified by

the issuance of a supplemental patent. The selections pending

at the close of the year embraced 10,740.00 acres.

Applications for patents for general and special selection were

the provisions of the act of June 22, 1890 (26 Stat. 150).

were presented to the extent of 77,400.00 acres, and 2,112

acres embracing 10,740.00 acres were patented. Total applications

pending at the end of the year embraced 10,740.00 acres.

EXCHANGES WITH STATES

Now applications by the various States, under the Taylor

Act, for exchange of lands embraced 10,000.00 acres

were received. The following patents were patented 12,271.00 acres.

ALASKA
AVIATION LEASES

On June 30, 1940, there were 28 fur farm leases outstanding, covering approximately 143,780 acres, the annual rental of which is \$760. Six renewal leases were issued, outstanding. Five leases were canceled, 1 new lease and 4 leases were canceled, 3 applications for lease are pending, renewal leases were issued, and 3 applications for lease are pending. and 3 applications for lease were rejected and closed.

Eleven grazing leases, covering approximately 807,832 acres, from which the sum of \$922.55 was received, were outstanding on June 30, 1940. One lease was canceled, 9 applications for lease are pending and 3 applications for lease were rejected and closed.

The sale of 5-acre tracts in Alaska for homesites or headquarters was considered in 107 instances and 18 patents issued for a total of 61.72 acres, and 2 applications were finally rejected and closed.

The sale of lands in Alaska for trade, manufacturing or other productive industry sites was considered in 33 instances and 4 patents issued for a total of 75.93 acres.

ALASKA

On June 30, 1940, there were 28 for term leases outstanding, covering approximately 145,750 acres, the annual rental of which is \$750. Six renewal leases were issued, 6 leases were canceled, 3 applications for leases are pending, and 3 applications for leases were rejected and closed. Eleven grazing leases, covering approximately 607,632 acres, from which the sum of \$222.25 was received, were outstanding on June 30, 1940. One lease was canceled, 3 applications for leases are pending and 3 applications for leases were rejected and closed. The sale of 5-acre tracts in Alaska for domestic or headquarter use was considered in 107 instances and 18 patents issued for a total of 61.75 acres, and 3 applications were finally rejected and closed. The sale of lands in Alaska for trade, manufacturing or other productive industry also was considered in 55 instances and 4 patents issued for a total of 72.83 acres.

AVIATION LEASES

On June 30, 1940, 22 aviation leases, covering 11,056.92 acres, and 5 beacon light permits, covering 954.84 acres, were outstanding. Five leases were canceled, 1 new lease and 4 renewal leases were issued, and 3 applications for lease are pending.

AVIATION LEASES

On June 30, 1940, there were 22 aviation leases, covering 11,000.22 acres, covering approximately 122,700 acres, the annual rental of which is \$750. The renewal leases were issued, and 3 leases light permits, covering 904.64 acres, were outstanding. Five leases were cancelled, 1 new lease and 4 leases were cancelled, 3 applications for leases are pending, renewal leases were issued, and 2 applications for leases are pending. 2 applications for leases were rejected and closed.

Aviation leases, covering approximately 607,000 acres, from which the sum of \$750.22 was received, were outstanding on June 30, 1940. One lease was cancelled, 3 applications for leases are pending and 2 applications for leases were rejected and closed.

The sale of 5-acre tracts in Alaska for aviation or hydrographic use was considered in 1937 instances and 10 permits issued for a total of 41.75 acres, and 3 applications were finally rejected and closed.

The sale of lands in Alaska for roads, manufacturing or other productive industry also was considered in 35 instances and 4 permits issued for a total of 73.00 acres.

COLOR OF TITLE

General color-of-title claims were considered in 142 instances and 16 patents issued for a total of 511.34 acres, while 13 applications were finally rejected and closed. Two applications involving Texas-New Mexico color-of-title claims were finally rejected and closed. One case under a special act involving land in Utah, claimed under color of title, is pending.

Government lands and State owned lands, and the consolidation of national forests and Government timber lands. Exchanges were consummated which resulted in additions to Indian reservations of 183,742.17 acres in exchange for 170,433 acres of Government land; to National Monuments of 2,533.33 acres in exchange for 5,105.93 acres of Government land; to Grazing Districts of 4,360 acres in exchange for 2,342.93 acres of Government land; and to National Forests of 202,312.67 acres in exchange for 43,571.22 acres of Government land and timber, timber being permitted in these cases and timber being the consideration given by the Government in 80 per cent of the forest exchange cases. Exchanges are nearing completion which will result in the addition of approximately 2,500 acres of privately owned land to a herd and

GENERAL OF TITLE

General color-of-title claims were considered in 148
instances and 16 patents issued for a total of \$11.84 fees,
while 13 applications were finally rejected and closed. Two
applications involving Texas-New Mexico color-of-title claims
were finally rejected and closed. One case under a special
act involving land in Utah, claimed under color of title,
is pending.

wildlife refuge in an EXCHANGES approximately the same amount

of Government land. These exchanges necessitated the examination

Existing laws authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire title to privately owned lands in exchange for title in behalf of the United States to a total of 388,837.22 Government lands in promoting matters of public interest, such as the establishment of grazing districts, wildlife and

bird refuges, the elimination of private holdings within

A proposed forest exchange involving 18,000 acres of national parks, monuments and Indian reservations, the privately owned land was held as not being in the public interest and was rejected and closed, while the exchange provided for consolidation of national forests and Government timber lands.

Exchanges were consummated which resulted in additions to Indian reservations of 183,748.17 acres in exchange for 190,498 acres of Government land; to National Monuments of 2,563.38 acres in exchange for 5,106.98 acres of Government livestock industry.

land; to Grazing districts of 4,360 acres in exchange for 3,543.95 acres of Government land; and to National Forests of 302,215.67 acres in exchange for 43,371.52 acres of Government land and timber, timber being permitted in these cases and timber being the consideration given by the Government in 80 per cent of the forest exchange cases. Exchanges are nearing completion which will result in the addition of approximately 5,300 acres of privately owned land to a bird and

EXCHANGES

Existing laws authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire title to privately owned lands in exchange for Government lands in promoting waters of public interest, such as the establishment of grazing districts, wildlife and bird refuges, the elimination of private holdings within national parks, monuments and Indian reservations, the grouping of Government lands and State owned lands, and the consolidation of national forests and Government timber lands. Exchanges were consummated which resulted in addition to Indian reservations of 183,748.17 acres in exchange for 190,498 acres of Government land; to National Monuments of 3,543.38 acres in exchange for 3,102.98 acres of Government land; to Grazing districts of 4,560 acres in exchange for 3,543.75 acres of Government land; and to National Forests of 302,215.67 acres in exchange for 43,371.33 acres of Government land and timber, timber being permitted in these cases and timber being the consideration given by the Government in 80 per cent of the forest exchange cases. Exchanges are nearing completion which will result in the addition of approximately 3,300 acres of privately owned land to a bird and

wildlife refuge in exchange for approximately the same amount of Government land. These exchanges necessitated the examination of abstracts and other evidence in the acceptance of title in behalf of the United States to a total of 492,887.22 acres and the issuance of patents for the total of 242,520.45 acres. Sixty-five leases involving an area of 41,635.87 acres with

A proposed forest exchange involving 10,000 acres of privately owned land was held as not being in the public interest and was rejected and closed, while two exchange proposals, involving 10,000 acres of privately owned land in a national forest for approximately 100,000 acres of grazing district land, were rejected and closed, because their consummation would seriously interfere with the control of the livestock industry.

wildlife refuge in exchange for approximately the same amount of Government land. These exchanges necessitated the examination of abstracts and other evidence in the acceptance of title in behalf of the United States to a total of 492,887.22 acres and the issuance of patents for the total of 242,280.45 acres. The proposed forest exchange involving 10,000 acres of privately owned land was held as not being in the public interest and was rejected and closed, while two exchange proposals involving 10,000 acres of privately owned land in a national forest for approximately 100,000 acres of grazing land were recommended which resulted in action for the rejection of 100,000 acres of privately owned land, because their exchange would seriously interfere with the control of the livestock industry. 2,522.25 acres of Government land; and to National Forest of 202,212.25 acres in exchange for 25,271.25 acres of Government land and timber, timber being permitted in these cases and timber being the consideration given by the Government in 50 per cent of the forest exchange cases. Exchanges are pending completion which will result in the addition of approximately 2,500 acres of privately owned land to a land and

INDIAN LANDS AND CLAIMS
GRAZING LEASES

In former Indian reservations, ceded to the United States
During the year, 1673 offers of grazing leases were made
for disposition under the public land laws, and 1,604,595 acres
under section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act, involving
entries and purchases were patented and all were canceled.
approximately 1,604,595 acres, with an annual rental of \$30,986.60.
As to Indian claims or allotments, no fee patents, or
Sixty-five leases involving an area of 41,433.87 acres with
patents, and 2 Indian reservation patents were issued. A total
annual rentals totaling \$960.90 were canceled. There were out-
of 123,740.15 acres was added to Indian reservations and
standing on June 30, 1940, 5,559 leases covering an area of
the volume of exchange, and a total of 123,740.15 acres of
7,411,986.77 acres, with a total rental of \$149,506.88.
Government land was patented to private parties in exchange
Approximately 550 applications for lease were finally rejected
therefor. Several reports were made concerning the land
and closed and 1749 applications are pending.
available for inclusion within Indian reservations and for
restoration to tribal ownership under the Wheeler-Howard act.

CHANNING LEASER

During the year, 1975 offers of grazing leases were made

Under section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act, involving

approximately 1,604,000 acres, with an annual rental of \$30,000

Sixty-five licenses involving an area of 41,884.14 acres with

annual rentals totaling \$250.00 were canceled. There were out-

To state no guarantee issued 1957.2, 0491, 02 and no guarantee

BB.808,841 to letter dated 2 July, series 77.808, 114, 7

Approximately 350 applications for loans were finally rejected

and closed and I was applications are pending.

INDIAN LANDS AND CLAIMS

In former Indian reservations, ceded to the United States for disposition under the public land laws, 206 homestead entries and purchases were patented and 412 were canceled.

As to Indian claims or allotments, 55 fee patents, 17 trust patents, and 2 Indian homestead patents were issued. A total of 183,748.17 acres was added to Indian reservations through the medium of exchange, and a total of 190,498 acres of Government land was patented to private parties in exchange therefor. Several reports were made concerning the lands available for inclusion within Indian Reservations and for restoration to tribal ownership under the Wheeler-Howard act.

INDIAN LANDS AND CLAIMS

In former Indian reservations, ceded to the United States for disposition under the public land laws, 808 homestead entries and purchases were patented and 418 were canceled. As to Indian claims or allotments, 55 fee patents, 19 trust patents, and 2 Indian homestead patents were issued. A total of 185,748.17 acres was added to Indian reservations through the medium of exchange, and a total of 190,498 acres of Government land was patented to private parties in exchange therefor. Several reports were made concerning the lands available for inclusion within Indian Reservations and for restoration to tribal ownership under the Wheeler-Howard act.

LEASES OTHER THAN AVIATION, GRAZING AND MINERAL

One hot spring lease, covering 20 acres, is outstanding from which the Government received \$344.60 under the terms of the lease. In the United States, were considered in 123 instances

and One medicinal spring lease, embracing 40 acres, is outstanding and an annual rental of \$20. was received therefrom.

Sixteen recreational leases, covering 19,639.27 acres, are outstanding.

Sales of dead, down, or damaged timber, were considered in 35 instances and the sum of \$454.85 was received therefrom. Two use timber permits were considered in 32 instances.

LEASES OTHER THAN AVIATION, CRATING AND MINERAL

One hot spring lease, covering 30 acres, is outstanding from which the Government received \$344.00 under the terms of the lease.

One medicinal spring lease, embracing 40 acres, is outstanding and an annual rental of \$20. was received therefrom. Sixteen recreational leases, covering 19,430.29 acres, are outstanding, and a total of \$10,400.00 was received therefrom.

Government land was patented to private parties in exchange therefor. National forests were also designated. The lands available for location within Indian Reservations and for restoration to tribal ownership under the Reclamation Act.

THE LAND AND TERRITORY
PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS

The tentative work resulted in the patenting of 171 Private land claims which had attached to land under town lots, the total sale price of which amounted to \$110,700.00. foreign sovereignties, prior to the cession of the territory. Some of these lots were sold in prior fiscal years and part involved to the United States, were considered in 123 instances payments therefor were made during such years. Six tentative and 18 patents issued for a total of 9,333.62 acres. 11 patents embracing a total of 74.70 acres were issued. Regulations were issued to govern the sale of lots in three territories. selection, by five-acre homestead tracts in Alaska, 100 claims of non-Indians. TIMBER

Sales of dead, down, or damaged timber, were considered in 65 instances and the sum of \$434.55 was received therefrom. Free use timber permits were considered in 32 instances.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS

Private land claims which had attached to land under foreign sovereignties, prior to the cession of the territory involved to the United States, were considered in 185 instances and 18 patents issued for a total of \$,333.83 acres. In 185 instances and an amount of \$,333.83 acres, were received therefrom. In 185 instances, amounting to \$,333.83 acres, were received therefrom.

TIMBER

Sales of dead, down, or damaged timber, were considered in 33 instances and the sum of \$454.33 was received therefrom. Three new timber permits were considered in 33 instances.

TOWN LOTS AND TOWNSITES

The townsite work resulted in the patenting of 171 town lots, the total sale price of which amounted to \$110,720.80. Some of these lots were sold in prior fiscal years and part payments therefor were made during such years. Six townsite patents embracing a total of 74.78 acres were issued. Regulations were issued to govern the sale of lots in three townsites. There were also 5 quitclaim deeds issued.

TOWN LOTS AND TOWNSHIPS

The townships were resented in the patenting of 171
town lots, the total sale price of which amounted to \$110,730.80.
Some of these lots were sold in prior fiscal years and part
payments therefor were made during such years. Six townships
patents embracing a total of 74.78 acres were issued. Regulations
were issued to govern the sale of lots in three townships.

FINANCIAL

At the end of the year, on August 31st, 1911, the
in 1911 and the sum of \$114.33 was received therefor.
There was \$114.33 received in 1911.

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES

Actions were MISCELLANEOUS and cases as follows: On

Final and completed homesteads, 4,061, of which 3,228 were patented. Other patents were issued covering entries, selections, and for an area of 1,243,467 acres. There also were noted upon and claims as follows: Homesteads in abandoned military applications to make homestead entry, 1,630; applications to amend, reservations, 4; military bounty land warrant locations, 1; applications for leaves of absence, 61; applications for extension cash entries, 25; credit entries, 3; cemetery site, 1; cash entry of time to establish residence, 22; applications for extension entries under the Arkansas drainage law, 3; forest lieu of time to make final proof, 60; original homestead entries, 4,512; selections, 6; five-acre homestead tracts in Alaska, 18; of which 2,030 were canceled; applications for change of residence claims of non-Indians in Indian pueblos in New Mexico, 2; requirements, 12; election intermarriage of homesteaders, 3; applications for parks, 2; riparian right claims, 3; scrip locations, 3; small entries for permission to make final proof outside of land districts, holding claims, 2; and soldiers' additional homestead entries, 16; notices of intention to make final proof, 186; appeals from 16. There were also 9 quitclaim deeds issued. register's and office decisions, 203; and on special agent's reports, 1,158.

PUBLIC SALE AND TIMBER AND STONE APPLICATIONS

Public sale applications under section 2435, E.S., as amended, receiving action were 1,178, of which 48 were patented for an area of 3,871 acres. Timber and stone cases receiving action were 51, of which 4 were patented for an area of 413 acres.

APPLICATIONS UNDER FIVE-ACRE TRACT LAW AND OTHER CASE ENTRIES

Applications for five-acre tracts receiving action, 16, and other cash entries, 3.

GENERAL INFORMATION
MICROFILMED

The following were recorded in the following of 171
Other patents were issued covering entries, selections,
and claims as follows: Homesteads in abandoned military
reservations, 4; military bounty land warrant locations, 1;
cash entries, 15; credit entries, 3; cemetery sites, 1; cash
entries under the Arkansas drainage law, 5; forest law
selections, 6; five-acre homestead tracts in Alaska, 18;
claims of non-Indians in Indian pueblos in New Mexico, 2;
patents, 2; riparian right claims, 2; scrip locations, 2; small
holding claims, 2; and soldiers' additional homestead entries,
16. There were also 2 quitclaim deeds issued.

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES

Actions were taken in homestead cases as follows: On final and commuted homesteads, 4,061, of which 3,228 were patented for an area of 1,243,467 acres. There also were acted upon applications to make homestead entry, 1,638; applications to amend, 88; applications for leaves of absence, 81; applications for extension of time to establish residence, 22; applications for extension of time to make final proof, 68; original homestead entries, 4,519, of which 2,098 were canceled; applications for change of residence requirement, 12; election intermarriage of homesteaders, 3; applications for permission to make final proof outside of land districts, 18; notices of intention to make final proof, 186; appeals from register's and office decisions, 285; and on special agent's reports, 1,158.

PUBLIC SALE AND TIMBER AND STONE APPLICATIONS

Public sale applications under section 2455, R.S., as amended, receiving action were 1,178, of which 48 were patented for an area of 5,871 acres. Timber and stone cases receiving action were 51, of which 4 were patented for an area of 413 acres.

APPLICATIONS UNDER FIVE-ACRE TRACT LAW AND OTHER CASH ENTRIES

Applications for five-acre tracts receiving action, 16, and other cash entries, 5.

HOMESTEAD RIGHTS

Actions were taken in homestead cases as follows:

Final and annulled homesteads, 4,261, of which 2,400 were patented for an area of 1,243,467 acres. There also were noted upon applications to make homestead entry, 1,638; applications to amend, 88; applications for leases of spaces, 81; applications for extension of time to establish residence, 21; applications for extension of time to make final proof, 68; original homestead entries, 4,212, of which 2,078 were canceled; applications for change of residence of homesteaders, 12; election statements of homesteaders, 3; applications for permits to make final proof outside of land districts, 16; notices of intention to make final proof, 136; appeals from registers and office decisions, 137; and on special agent's reports, 1,158.

PUBLIC SALE AND TIMBER AND STONE APPLICATIONS

Public sale applications under section 2477, R.S., as amended, receiving action were 1,178, of which 43 were patented for an area of 2,671 acres. Timber and stone cases receiving action were 51, of which 4 were patented for an area of 417 acres.

APPLICATIONS UNDER FIVE-ACRE TRACT LAW AND OTHER CASH RIGHTS

Applications for five-acre tracts receiving action, 16, and other cash entries, 5.

FILING OF PLATS OF SURVEY

Letters of instruction were issued for the filing of 323 plates of survey for lands in states in which there are district land offices. Twenty-six plats were directly filed by this office in connection with which 10 public notices were prepared for lands in states in which there are no district land offices. During the fiscal year.

NATIONAL FOREST HOMESTEAD LANDS

STATUS REPORTS

Nine thousand three hundred forty-nine acres in national forests which had been listed for homestead entry under the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat. 233), were returned to national forests by revocation of the listing orders, and 494 acres were restored to homestead entry under the act.

There were prepared 1,739 township diagrams showing

CONTESTS, OTHER THAN MINERAL CONTESTS

lands disposed of by the Government in particular townships

Three hundred sixty-four contests, including both Government and private, were considered. Approximately 136 hearings were held in Government proceedings. At the close of the year about 116 contest cases were pending.

and some were made on request of individuals who tendered the required payment therefor.

CORRESPONDENCE

SUPPLEMENTAL PATENTS

About 15,000 letters of inquiry were answered during the fiscal year. new or supplemental patents, without coal reservations, if, after the issuance of the original patents with such

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
FOR THE YEAR 1906

Letters of instruction were issued for the filling of 1906

plate of survey for lands in states in which there are district
land offices. Twenty-six plates were directly filed by this

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for lands in states in which there are no district land offices.

NATIONAL FOREST HOMESTEAD LANDS

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of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat. 225), were returned to national forests

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to homestead entry under the act.

CONTESTS, OTHER THAN MINERAL CONTESTS

Three hundred sixty-four contests, including both Government

and private, were contested. Approximately 156 hearings were

held in Government proceedings. At the close of the year about

116 contest cases were pending.

CONTESTS

About 15,000 letters of inquiry were answered during the

fiscal year.

Applications for this year were received during the

reservations, the TRACT BOOK NOTATIONS as general in character.

Such new or supplemental patents, without coal reservations,

The General Land Office maintains about 4,000 tract books in which notations are made of all transactions affecting the public lands. These volumes are designed to show at all times the status of each smallest legal subdivision of the public lands. More than 100,000 notations were made on these records during the fiscal year.

STATUS SHEETS

A total of 15,857 status sheets giving the status of particular lands, with respect to conflicts, rights of way, withdrawals, etc., were prepared for use in the adjudication of applications, entries, etc.

TOWNSHIP DIAGRAMS

There were prepared 1,750 township diagrams showing lands disposed of by the Government in particular townships and fractional townships and the status of the remaining lands in such townships. Some of these plats were made for use in the General Land Office, some were made for the use of other bureaus and departments and some were made on request of individuals who tendered the required payment therefor.

SUPPLEMENTAL PATENTS

The act of April 14, 1914 (38 Stat. 335), authorizes the issuance of new or supplemental patents, without coal reservations, if, after the issuance of the original patents with such

GENERAL LAND OFFICE NOTATIONS

The General Land Office maintains about 4,000 tract books in which notations are made of all transactions affecting the public lands. These volumes are designed to show at all times the status of each smallest legal subdivision of the public lands. More than 100,000 notations were made on these records during the fiscal year.

STATUS SHEETS

A total of 12,827 status sheets giving the status of particular lands, with respect to conflicts, rights of way, withdrawals, etc., were prepared for use in the adjustment of applications, entries, etc.

TOWNSHIP DIAGRAMS

There were prepared 1,750 township diagrams showing lands disposed of by the Government in particular townships and fractional townships and the status of the remaining lands in such townships. Some of these data were made for use in the General Land Office, some were made for the use of other bureaus and departments and some were made on request of individuals who tendered the required payment therefor.

SUPPLEMENTAL PATENTS

The act of April 14, 1911 (36 Stat. 352), authorizes the issuance of new or supplemental patents, without coal reserve-
tion, if, after the issuance of the original patents with such

reservations, the lands are classified as noncoal in character.

Such new or supplemental patents, without coal reservations, were issued in 376 cases.

Under the act of June 17, 1908, the public water reserves were increased by 2,777 acres, the public water reserves by 1,220 acres, and the lands classified as valuable for hydro-electric power purposes were increased by 8,995 acres. Tracts aggregating 24,000 acres were restored from power site designations under the Arizona and New Mexico Reclamation Act and the Oregon and California Railroad Company Reclamation Act, while the areas in particular like projects under the act of June 17, 1908, were decreased by 363,943 acres. Of 125 acres were added to the reserve of the

The Elgin Canyon National Park was established in California and the Olympic National Park in Washington was enlarged, including the reservation of 642,000 acres. Two new national monuments were created, two were enlarged, and one was reduced, the net decrease being 4,993 acres. The area of the national forests was increased by 4,215,994 acres. Two new wildlife refuges were established and four were enlarged, the increase amounting to 125,000 acres. Withdrawals aggregating 1,727 acres in Alaska and in the States were made for air navigation sites for the Civil Aeronautics Board and for the reclamation of the Alaska Road Commission, and 47 acres were released from former wildlife reserves for such use. The leases including 3,451 acres were issued under the provisions law to the County of Elgin, Arizona, one lease was canceled and one surrendered by a grant, and four

reservations, the lands are classified as national in character.

Such new or supplemental patents, without coal reservations,

were issued in 1906.

is which patents are made of all reservations except the

public lands. Their values are assigned to them as all lands

the status of such public lands, including the public

lands. They have been 100,000 reservations were made in these lands

during the fiscal year.

STATE LANDS

A total of 15,000 acres were during the year of 1906

state lands, with respect to public, right of way, right

of way, etc., were proposed for use in the allocation of

applications, etc., etc.

INDIAN LANDS

There were proposed 1,750 reservations during the year

lands disposed of by the Government in various ways

and fractional portions and the right of the reservation

lands in such reservations. Some of these lands were made for

use in the national land office, some were made for the use

of other persons and organizations and some were made for the use

of individuals who proposed the required payment therefor.

APPROPRIATION

The act of April 14, 1901 (31 Stat. 140) authorized the

issuance of new or supplemental patents, without coal reservations

lands, it, after the issuance of the original patents, with

WITHDRAWALS AND RESTORATIONS

The area of existing power site reserves was increased by 3,737 acres, the public water reserves by 1,680 acres, and the lands classified as valuable for hydro-electric power purposes were increased by 8,955 acres. Tracts aggregating 28,000 acres were restored from power site designations under the Arizona and New Mexico Enabling Act and the Oregon and California Railroad Company Revestment Act, while the areas in reclamation projects under the act of June 17, 1902, were decreased by 363,940 acres.

The Kings Canyon National Park was established in California and the Olympic National Park in Washington was enlarged, involving the reservation of 642,011 acres. One new national monument was created, two were enlarged, and one was reduced, the net decrease being 68,903 acres. The area of the national forests was increased by 4,225,954 acres. Two new wildlife refuges were established and four were enlarged, the increase amounting to 125,807 acres. Withdrawals aggregating 3,727 acres in Alaska and in the States were made for air navigation sites for the Civil Aeronautics Board and on the recommendation of the Alaska Road Commission, and 49 acres were released from former withdrawals for such use. Two leases involving 5,693 acres were issued under the recreation law to the County of Pima, Arizona, one lease was canceled and one superseded by a grant, and four

reservations, the lands are classified as follows:

WILDLIFE AND WILDLIFE RESERVATIONS

The area of existing power site reserves was increased by 1,737 acres, the public water reserves by 1,600 acres, and the lands classified as valuable for hydro-electric power purposes were increased by 8,955 acres. Tracts aggregating 38,000 acres were restored from power site designations under the Reclamation and New Mexico Reclamation Act and the Oregon and California Reclamation Company Reclamation Act, while the areas in violation of the project under the act of June 17, 1902, were decreased by 363,910 acres.

The Kings Canyon National Park was established in California and the Olympic National Park in Washington was enlarged, including the reservation of 613,011 acres. One new national monument was created, two were enlarged, and one was reduced, the net decrease being 68,907 acres. The area of the national forests was increased by 1,335,754 acres. Two new wildlife refuges were established and four were enlarged, the increase amounting to 137,807 acres. Withdrawals aggregating 7,737 acres in Alaska and in the States were made for air navigation sites for the Civil Aeronautics Board and on the recommendation of the Alaska Board Commission, and 19 acres were released from former withdrawal for such use. Two leases involving 2,677 acres were leased under the reservation law to the County of Pima, Arizona, one lease was canceled and one expiring by a grant, and four

petitions to lease or purchase were denied. An application filed under this act by the State of Idaho was referred to the Fish and Wildlife Service for consideration as a cooperative wildlife project, it appearing that the main object sought was the restoration of the lands as a feeding place for game. Four new stock driveways were created and eight enlarged. All stock driveways within certain grazing districts, and other driveways outside of grazing districts were reduced or revoked, resulting in a net decrease of 224,675 acres.

A withdrawal of 116 acres was made at the request of the Farm Security Administration for use in resettling farm families in New Mexico. Public lands aggregating 76,731 acres in South Dakota were withdrawn for the use of the Department of Agriculture in connection with a land utilization project, and a withdrawal for classification and use as a grazing project of all public lands in four counties in that State was revoked as to all lands not now within the project. One withdrawal previously made in aid of a similar project was enlarged and one was revoked, resulting in a net decrease of 93,901 acres. A withdrawal of 21,005 acres in Idaho was made in aid of pending legislation, an agricultural experiment reserve of the Department of Agriculture in New Mexico was increased by 2,554 acres, and other reserves for various purposes were increased by 38,790 acres. A withdrawal of 1,280

positions to issues on purchases were denied. In application filed under this act by the State of Idaho was referred to the Fish and Wildlife Service for consideration as a cooperative wildlife project. It appearing that the main object sought was the restoration of the lands as a feeding place for game. Four new stock driveways were created and eight enlarged. All stock driveways within certain grazing districts, and other driveways outside of grazing districts were reduced or removed, resulting in a net decrease of 224,675 acres. A withdrawal of 116 acres was made at the request of the Farm Security Administration for use in restoring farm families in New Mexico. Public lands aggregating 76,721 acres in South Dakota were withdrawn for the use of the Department of Agriculture in connection with a land utilization project, and a withdrawal for classification and use as a grazing project of all public lands in New Mexico in that State was revoked as to all lands not now within the project. One withdrawal previously made in aid of a similar project was enlarged and one was revoked, resulting in a net decrease of 75,901 acres. A withdrawal of 21,002 acres in Idaho was made in aid of pending legislation, an experiment in New Mexico of the Department of Agriculture in New Mexico was increased by 2,524 acres, and other resources for various purposes were increased by 28,770 acres. A withdrawal of 1,200 acres was made and one was revoked by a grant, and four

acres in New Mexico for archaeological examination was revoked.

General withdrawals for classification were reduced by 122,850

acres through the placing of the lands involved in withdrawals
for specific purposes.

Class	Leases	Permits	Licenses
No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Oil and Gas.....	11,353: 504,818	-	-
Gas Act 3/21/38..	5,103: 4,137,345	-	-
Coal.....	353: 63,550	134	100,100
Potash.....	81: 47,093	-	-
Phosphate.....	7: 3,223	-	-
Sodium.....	3: 1,191	30	144,567
Sulphur.....	-	29	10,517
Total	16,764: 4,853,359	246	255,190

SUMMARY

Class	No.	Acres
Leases.....	16,764	4,853,359
Permits.....	246	255,190
Licenses.....	24	3,631
Total.....	17,034	5,112,180

series in New Mexico for archaeological examination was removed.
General information for classification was reduced by 151,870
series through the planning of the lands involved in different
for specific purposes.

The examination of the lands in a planning series for each year
and each category were reduced and eight categories. All series
divisions within each series of series, and each category
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MINERAL LEASES, PERMITS AND LICENSES OUTSTANDING JUNE 30, 1940

Leases, Permits and Licenses, by classes

Class	Leases	Permits	Licenses
	No. : Acres	No. : Acres	No. : Acres
Oil and Gas.....	1,265: 566,612	- : -	- : -
O&G Act 8/21/35..	3,103:4,137,322	- : -	- : -
Coal.....	365: 68,050	136 :105,106	94 : 3,631
Potash.....	21: 47,092	- : -	- : -
Phosphate.....	7: 3,292	- : -	- : -
Sodium.....	3: 1,191	80 :144,567	- : -
Sulphur.....	- : -	29 : 18,517	- : -
Total	4,764:4,823,559	245 :268,190	94 : 3,631

Recreational leases

Act of June 14, 1935 Summary 16 : 17,639
 Act of June 30, 1938 1 : 23

Buy Grant lease

Act of January Class : No. : Acres

Water Well

Leases.....:4,764: 4,823,559
 Permits.....: 245: 268,190
 Licenses.....: 94: 3,631

Total : 5,103 : 5,095,380

Total.....:5,103: 5,095,380

MINERAL LEASES, PERMITS AND LICENSES OUTSTANDING JUNE 30, 1940

Leases, Permits and Licenses, by classes

Class	No.	Acres	Permits	No.	Acres	Licenses	No.	Acres
Oil and Gas.....	1,225	523,418	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil and Gas/21/32.....	2,103	4,137,322	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal.....	365	43,050	152	100,108	24	3,431	-	-
Potash.....	21	47,032	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phosphate.....	7	5,222	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sodium.....	2	1,121	80	144,267	-	-	-	-
Sulphur.....	-	-	23	18,217	-	-	-	-
Total	4,764	4,623,259	245	208,130	24	3,431	-	-

Summary

Class	No.	Acres
Leases.....	4,764	4,623,259
Permits.....	245	208,130
Licenses.....	24	3,431
Total.....	5,033	4,834,820

LEASES OTHER THAN MINERAL, OUTSTANDING ON JUNE 30, 1940

ORIGINAL ENTRIES AND SELECTIONS MADE DURING THE FISCAL

Class	Number	Acres
Term grazing leases under Taylor Grazing Act	5,559	7,411,987
Grazing Leases, Alaska	11	807,833
Fur Farm Leases, Alaska	28	143,780
Aviation leases and permits		
Leases	22	11,057
Beacon Permits	5	955
Mineral or Medicinal Spring leases	16	40
Recreational leases		
Act of June 14, 1926	16	19,639
Act of June 30, 1932	1	20
Boy Scout lease		
Act of January 21, 1927	1	80
Water Well selections		
Sec. 40, Mineral Leasing Act	2	80
Indian land, as above		
Total	5,646	8,395,471

*An original entry or selection of public land is one made in pursuance of an act of Congress which prescribed the terms and conditions under which patent may be issued or other evidence of title granted.

LEASES OTHER THAN MINERAL, OUTSTANDING ON JUNE 30, 1940

Class	Number	Acres
Term grazing leases under Taylor Grazing Act	2,733	7,411,931
Grazing leases, Alaska	11	807,833
For term leases, Alaska	23	103,739
Aviation leases and permits	22	11,037
Leases	2	932
Recreation permits		
Mineral or medicinal spring leases	1	10
Recreational leases		
Act of June 14, 1936	15	13,679
Act of June 30, 1932	1	30
Boy Scout leases		
Act of January 21, 1927	1	30
Water Well		
Sec. 16, Mineral Leasing Act	2	30
Total	2,816	8,392,171

FINAL ENTRIES, OR ENTRIES MADE ON FINAL CERTIFICATES,
ORIGINAL ENTRIES AND SELECTIONS MADE DURING THE FISCAL
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1940*

	Public Land		Indian Land	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Homesteads:				
Stockraising	5	3,639	-	-
Enlarged	6	1,753	1	322
Reclamation	162	21,148	23	2,692
Forest	13	1,200	-	-
Section 2289, et al. ..	163	18,389	10	999
Total original home-				
steads	349	46,129	34	4,013
Deserts	8	940	-	-
State selections	9	1,716	-	-
Railroad selections	3	794	-	-
Mineral applications and				
adverse claims	126	-	1	-
Miscellaneous	35	210	-	-
Total original entries				
and selections ...	530	49,789	35	4,013
Indian land, as above ...	35	4,013	-	-
Total	565	53,802		

*A final entry of public land is one upon which a final certificate has been issued showing that the land has been surveyed and that in the absence of irregularity, the entryman or claimant is entitled to a patent. If the requirements of law have been met, the equitable title to the land passes to the claimant upon the

*An original entry or selection of public land is one made in pursuance of an act of Congress which prescribed the terms and conditions under which patent may be issued or other evidence of title granted.

ORIGINAL ENTRIES AND SELECTIONS MADE DURING THE FISCAL
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910*

Description	Number	Acres	Public land		Indian land	
			Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Total	565	55,802				
Indian land, as above ...	35	14,013				
Water and selections ...	230	19,759			35	14,013
Miscellaneous	35	210				
Adverse claims	125	-			1	-
Mineral applications and						
Railroad selections	3	724				
State selections	9	1,716				
Reserve	8	210				
Land						
Total original homesteads	310	14,129			35	14,013
Section 2500, et al. ..	163	19,399			10	393
Forest	17	1,200				
Reclamation	162	51,148			25	2,092
Enlarged	6	1,755			1	322
Stockraising	2	3,639				
Homesteads						

*An original entry or selection of public land is one made in
pursuance of an act of Congress which prescribed the terms
and conditions under which patent may be issued or other
evidence of title granted.

FINAL ENTRIES, OR ENTRIES BASED ON FINAL CERTIFICATES,
ISSUED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1940 *

	Public Land		Indian Land	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Homesteads:				
Stockraising	1,172	567,926	102	32,747
Enlarged	112	27,199	180	27,741
Reclamation	101	9,678	60	6,359
Forest	17	1,570	1	60
Commuted	13	1,531	17	1,231
Section 2289, et al.	500	46,111	59	5,366
Total final homesteads	1,915	654,015	419	73,504
Public auction:				
Deserts	77	12,183	1	160
Public auction	9	1,331	-	-
Mineral	107	7,115	-	-
Miscellaneous	165	4,169	45	3,040
Total final entries				
all classes	2,273	678,813	465	76,704
Indian land, as above	465	76,704	-	-
Total	2,738	755,517	-	-

*A final entry of public land is one upon which final certificate has issued showing that the law has been complied with and that in the absence of irregularity, the entryman or claimant is entitled to a patent. If the requirements of law have been met, the equitable title to the land passes to the claimant upon the issuance of the final certificate. If the law has been complied with, a patent conveying the legal title to the claimant is issued. In the case of indemnity state selections, the legal title is conveyed upon approval thereof by the Secretary of the Interior and certification by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

FINAL ENTRY, OR ENTRY BASED ON FINAL CERTIFICATE,
ISSUED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1940 *

Indian Land		Public Land	
Number	Acres	Number	Acres
102	267.925	1,172	1,172
130	27.129	112	112
60	2.678	101	101
1	1.370	17	17
17	1.331	15	15
22	14.111	200	200
419	654.612	1,912	1,912
1	12.182	77	77
-	1.331	9	9
-	7.112	107	107
15	1.125	125	125
162	676.012	2,272	2,272
-	76.701	162	162
-	-	2,730	2,730

* A final entry of public land is one upon which final certificate has issued showing that the law has been complied with and that in the absence of irregularity, the entryman or claimant is entitled to a patent. If the requirements of law have been met, the equitable title to the land passes to the claimant upon the issuance of the final certificate. Public land is one made in pursuance of an act of Congress which prescribes the terms and conditions under which patent may be issued or other evidence of title granted.

LAND PATENTS AND CERTIFICATIONS

PATENTS ISSUED AND CERTIFICATIONS HAVING THE EFFECT OF PATENTS MADE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1940.**

year, and the total acres patented to the close of the year, in

State.	Number	Acres
Homesteads:		
Stockraising	2,270	1,124,553
Enlarged	313	70,123
Reclamation	163	14,145
Forest	55	5,101
Section 2259 et al.	778	77,673
Total homestead patents	3,584	1,291,605
Deserts	85	13,320
Public auction	43	5,871
Timber and stone	4	413
Mineral	133	6,952
Railroad	6	10,138
Special acts	164	1,177,400*
Miscellaneous	1,185	56,706
Total patents all classes	5,209	2,562,405
Certified to States	-	135,077
Total patents and certifications	5,209	2,697,482

*Includes 793,847 acres of school section land, patented under the act of June 21, 1934 (48 Stat. 1185).

**Where upon final examination it is found that an entry or selection is in proper form and that the law has been complied with, a patent conveying the legal title to the claimant is issued. In the case of indemnity state selections, the legal title is conveyed upon approval thereof by the Secretary of the Interior and certification by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

PATENTS MADE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913. **
 PATENTS ISSUED AND CERTIFICATIONS HAVING THE EFFECT OF

Number	Acres
Homesteads:	
.....	2,370
.....	1,121,722
.....	70,123
.....	11,115
.....	2,101
.....	77,672
.....	2,341
.....	1,231,002
.....	12,320
.....	2,071
.....	115
.....	6,922
.....	10,138
.....	1,177,100
.....	26,706
.....	1,182
.....	2,322,102
.....	122,077
.....	2,309
.....	2,697,122

Commissioner of the General Land Office.
 by the Secretary of the Interior and certification by the
 tions, the legal title is conveyed upon approval thereof
 claimant is issued. In the case of indemnity state selec-
 plied with, a patent conveying the legal title to the
 selection is in proper form and that the law has been com-
 **Where upon final examination it is found that an entry or
 divided to a patent. If the requirements of the law have been met,
 under the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. 1162).
 *Includes 792,617 acres of school section land, patented and sold
 A final entry of public land is one upon which final certification

LANDS PATENTED WITH MINERAL RESERVATIONS

The following table shows the areas patented during the year, and the total areas patented to the close of the year, in which minerals in some form have been reserved to the United States.

	Fiscal year	Total
	Acres	Acres
Stockraising act, all minerals reserved	1,124,559	32,834,116
Other acts:		
All minerals reserved	190,889	946,053
Coal only reserved	11,106	10,830,587
Some named minerals reserved.	20,244	1,823,312
Total	1,346,798	46,434,068

a Includes 3,225 acres of coal land reserved for use of the United States (coal reservation Sec. 1 and 2).

b Includes 13,375 acres withdrawn as public reserve.

LANDS PATENTED WITH MINERAL RESERVATIONS

The following table shows the acres patented during the year, and the total acres patented to the close of the year, in which minerals in some form have been reserved to the United States.

Total	Classical year	
Acres	Acres	
32,844,116	1,124,379	Stockraising and all minerals reserved
246,027	190,889	Other uses:
10,870,387	11,100	All minerals reserved
1,825,312	20,244	Coal only reserved
		Some named minerals reserved
46,434,688	1,346,796	Total

Where upon final examination it is found that an entry or selection is in proper form and that the law has been complied with, a patent conveying the legal title to the claimant is issued. In the case of entry and selection, the legal title is conveyed upon approval thereof by the Secretary of the Interior and certification by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

**SUMMARY OF MINERAL LAND WITHDRAWALS AND
CLASSIFICATIONS OUTSTANDING ON JUNE 30, 1940**

Class	Withdrawn	Classified	Total
	Acrea	Acrea	Acrea
Coal.....	25,624,995	a33,494,162	59,179,157
Oil.....	b4,859,154	71,824	4,931,038
Oil Shale.....	5,989,949	4,081,208	10,071,157
Phosphate.....	1,689,601	302,219	2,191,820
Potash.....	9,411,906	-	9,411,906
Metallic Minerals..	8,507	-	8,507
Total.....	47,844,112	37,949,473	85,793,585

a Includes 5,229 acres of coal land reserved for use of the United States (coal reserves Nos. 1 and 3).

b Includes 13,373 acres withdrawn as helium reserve.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES

The following table shows the estimated value of the mineral resources of the United States as of June 30, 1940.

CLASSIFICATION OF MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES
SUMMARY OF MINERAL LAND WITHDRAWALS AND
CLASSIFICATION OF MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES

Class	Withdrawn	Classified	Total
Coal.....	25,000,000	25,000,000	50,000,000
Oil.....	20,000,000	20,000,000	40,000,000
Oil shale.....	10,000,000	10,000,000	20,000,000
Phosphate.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Potash.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Metallic minerals.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Total.....	47,000,000	47,000,000	94,000,000

- a Includes 5,250 acres of coal land reserved for use of the United States (coal reserves Nos. 1 and 2).
- b Includes 13,375 acres withdrawn as public reserves.

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	Division	Date Ret'd
		DEC 19 '83
2890	WY 951	11-60
DSC 1279-3a (Feb. 1977)		

